"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair, winds variable becoming southerly.

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### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 89c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 37⅞c. cash cotton, middling 6 9-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Hawaiian annexation resolutions were reported favorably to the Senate yesterday, and will come up for consideration Monday. The Senate passed the bill to incorporate the American International Bank. The House took up the General Deficiency bill, but did not pass it. —Page 5.

**Page 1.**

A report has reached this city that Dr. John W. Masury's schooner yacht Brunhilde is bottled up in Rio Janeiro harbor by a Spanish torpedo boat.

**Page 2.**

A movement is on foot among Brooklyn Grand Army men to form a home guard so that all National Guard commands may be free to go to the front.

Admiral Erben received orders from the Navy Department yesterday to forward a list of naval militia officers most capable of taking command of coast patrol vessels.

A batch of discharged seamen from the scout steamers Yale and Harvard reached this city yesterday from Newport News. The seamen complained that their contracts had not been carried out.

The War Department has appointed a Board of Survey to inquire into the cause of the delay in delivery of supplies and equipments intended for the use of the army of invasion at Tampa.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions were held last night on the Twenty-seventh, the Brookfield men were victorious, and in the Twenty-ninth there was a compromise.

**Page 3.**

David H. King of this city has offered to the Red Cross Relief Committee his house at Jekyl Island, South Carolina, for use as a hospital.

A large number of contracts for supplies for the army of invasion were made by the Depot Quartermaster in the Army Building yesterday.

The work of recruiting men to fill the ranks of regiments now in service was progressing yesterday at various city armories. Major McCarthy declined to be Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth. One battalion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment was mustered into the State service.

Gen. Corbin has made public the number of additional regiments, battalions, companies, and batteries required from each State under the second call for volunteers. Thirty-two thousand are to be organized and 43,000 will be required to recruit existing regiments to the maximum strength. New York must furnish three regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery.

**Page 4.**

Sixty-eight Ranco del Paso thoroughbred yearlings, the property of James B. Haggin, were sold at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

The Populists' National Committee adjourned sine die at Omaha. The final outcome was a practical rout of the Middle-of-the-Road forces, under the leadership of Milton Park.

Miss Juliette Atkinson of the Ladies' Club of Staten Island won the lawn tennis championship of the United States at Philadelphia, defeating Miss Marion Jones of Nevada after an exciting contest of five sets.

**Page 5.**

One workman was killed and two were severely injured yesterday by the caving in of a big brick vault at 187 Second Street which they were demolishing. The contractor for the work was arrested.

**Page 7.**

The latest number of El Porvenir, the official organ of the Cuban Junta, contains two letters, one by Blanco, inviting the Cubans to unite against American invasion, and the other a reply to the same from Gomez.

**Page 9.**

The New East River Bridge Commissioners yesterday decided not to let contracts for work on the bridge or to take any further action until the legality of their appointment by Mayor Van Wyck has been decided by the Court of Appeals.

The monument erected by the Sons of the Revolution over the grave of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, in Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill, was unveiled yesterday, with patriotic exercises.

**Page 10.**

The five negroes who last week murdered Mr. and Mrs. Carden and an old man named Carlee, near Wetumpka, Ala., were lynched by a mob near the scene of their crime. Four confessed to having committed the murders.

**Page 12.**

A demented old man who caused excitement in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday was forcibly ejected and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Secretary of the Treasury informed the Cabinet that subscriptions to the new war loan are coming in rapidly and indications point to a large oversubscription.

Instructions have been issued to Collectors of Internal Revenue as to the manner in which the new war-tax stamps are to be used on documents and articles on which such stamps must be placed.

After a quarrel last night with Mrs. Addison F. Weave., his mother-in-law, David J. Ferris of 477 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, shot and wounded her, and then committed suicide.

Sub-Treasury officials placed the amount deposited on bond subscription up to yesterday as between $400,000 and $500,000. Under a new system the business of subscribing yesterday was greatly facilitated.

Provisions of the War Revenue Tax law concerning the stamping of notes, drafts, checks, &c., are causing much uneasiness among bankers and brokers. No end of annoyance and loss of profits from money-eyed transactions are expected.

The organization of consolidation between the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Medical School of the New York University was completed yesterday. There are ninety members of the new Faculty. The deanship was given to Dr. E. G. Janeway

The examination of witnesses in the Raines libel suit was concluded yesterday. State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn and Fire Chief Bonner were among those called upon to testify. Senator Raines and Congressman Quigg gave contradictory versions of their meeting at Saratoga.

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### WEYLER'S VIEWS ON THE WAR.

**He Thinks It Needless to Send a Spanish Fleet to Cuba.**

LONDON, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Questioned regarding the war operations, Gen. Weyler said he thought it needless to send a fleet to Cuba. In his opinion, at any rate, it would have been better to have made a dash for the American coast towns and to have sent a squadron to defend the Philippines, thus 'saving the Yankees from the temptation to possess islands which they never coveted till they saw that they could be captured.'"

**Fell from a Trolley Car.**

Samuel Greenberg, a salesman of 168 McKibbin Street, Williamsburg, had his spine injured last evening by falling from a trolley care of the Flushing and Graham Avenue line, which he was trying to board at McKibbin Street and Graham Avenue. After failing Greenberg seized the side platform of the car and was dragged along for nearly half a block before the car was stopped. He was removed to his home.

**Read To-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle** And find out where to spend your vacation. **Saturday, June 18.—Adv.**

# CADIZ FLEET AT SEA

## Ten Warships Sighted in the Vicinity of Gibraltar.

## DESTINATION NOT REVEALED

**Rumor in Madrid that the New England Coast May Be Attacked.**

**Another Report Is that Admiral Camara Is Bound for the Philippine Islands.**

GIBRALTAR, June 17.—The Captain of a German steamer, which arrived here this morning, reports having sighted the Spanish Cadiz fleet off Ceuta, north coast of Africa, about opposite and seventeen miles southsoutheast of Gibraltar, yesterday evening. The warships, it is added, were going in an easterly direction. The fleet consisted of two battleships, four large cruisers, and four torpedo-boat destroyers.

The fleet passed here to-day going eastward, its composition being the same as reported by the Captain of the German steamer.

MADRID, June 17.—Great secrecy is maintained here in regard to the destination of Admiral Camara's fleet, which has just sailed from Cadiz. There are a number of rumors in circulation. One has it that the Spanish warships are heading for Boston, with the intention of bombarding New England coast towns, and another report sets forth that the fleet is going to the Philippine Islands.

Before the departure of the Spanish warships a flag of honor, embroidered by the ladies of Cadiz, was presented to the officers of the cruiser Carlos V. It was a solemn ceremony. The flag was blessed by a priest on the deck of the vessel, and Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, made a patriotic speech. Capt. Aunon subsequently held a council of war with the commanders of all the ships of the squadron on board the battleship Pelayo.

Capt. Aunon, after the departure of Admiral Camara, wired the Premier the following message:

"The reserve squadron and the troops of the expeditionary corps, on leaving Spanish waters, send greetings to the Government and the Fatherland, and affirm their desire to fight for them." He also telegraphed that he was well satisfied with the condition of the squadron of Admiral Camara.

The Minister of Marine also telegraphed to the Queen Regent enthusiastic greetings from the squadron, and the announcement of the determination to "fight to the last for the national honor."

It is announced that Capt. Aunon, after inspecting the arsenal at Carthagena, will return to this city and organize a third squadron of warships. It is said that this squadron will be composed of the Cardenal Cisneros, Lepanto, Alfonso XIII., and other cruisers. Cadiz is to be the rendezvous of this squadron.

There is a feeling of great optimism in official circles here and in the lobbies of the Cortes, owing to the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet. It is said in Madrid that it consists of over twenty ships, including auxiliary cruisers, and it is added that it has an enormous quantity of war material on board, including a mysterious new explosive. It is also whispered that the squadron, when at sea, is to be divided and to proceed to different destinations.

## COMPOSITION OF THE FLEET.

**Only Two First-Class Ships in the Cadiz Squadron—Naval Officers Not Alarmed.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The State Department to-day received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar:

"Emperador Carlos V., Pelayo, Rapido, Patriota, Audaz, Osado, Proserpina, Giralda, Delgarde, Parejo Colon, with the Minister on Board; Alfonso XII., Covadonga, Antonio Lopez, Isla de Panay, Buenos Ayres, and San Francisco left Cadiz yesterday. The first eleven passed the Rock bound for Carthagena for orders; last three troops on board."

This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron. It is being narrowly watched, although the naval view is not similar to that taken by army officers. The former do not attach as much importance to this fleet as the latter, and few naval officers can be found to believe that the ships will ever venture far from the Spanish coast, much less attempt to cross the Atlantic or go to the Philippines.

The list of vessels in this fleet is rather formidable in sound, but as a matter of fact it includes not more than two up-to-date modern war vessels, excepting the small torpedo gunboats. It is the opinion of the naval officers here that if Dewey had the Monterey with him he would have no difficulty in repulsing the whole Spanish force, while the Cadiz fleet would afford only pastime for Sampson's steel warships.

It is believed here that if the ships of the Cadiz fleet cross the Atlantic they will go to Puerto Rico rather than to Cuba. It is declared that this would be the natural strategic move for the Spanish Admiral, as the port of San Juan is not yet blockaded.

There are only two first-class fighting ships in the Cadiz squadron, the Pelayo and the Emperador Carlos V. Three of the vessels are torpedo-boat destroyers, the Audaz, Osado, and Proserpina. The Rapido and Patriota are auxiliary cruisers, the Giralda was formerly a yacht, and the others are transports or small gunboats.

The Pelayo, the only battleship in the Spanish Navy, is the most powerful vessel in the fleet. She is a steel vessel of 9,900 tons' displacement, and was built at La Seyne in 1887 and rebuilt last year, when she received more modern guns. Her dimensions are: Length, 330 feet; beam, 66 feet; mean draught, 24 feet 11 inches. She is driven by twin screws, which, with her engines, which indicate 9,000 horse power, can drive the vessel at the rate of 16.7 knots an hour. Her coal capacity is 500 tons, but in an emergency she can carry 800 tons, with which she can steam 5,000 miles at the rate of 12 knots an hour. She has four barbettes, one forward, one aft, and one on each beam, and has two military masts. Her armor protection consists of a complete belt of steel varying in thickness from 11.8 inches to 17.7 inches. The barbettes are of steel 11.8 inches in thickness, the bulkheads are 15.7 inches thick, and the protective deck is 3.5 inches thick. Her armament consists of two 12.5-inch guns in barbette, one forward and one aft; two 11-inch guns in barbette, one on each beam, nine 5.5-inch quick-firing guns, one 3.5-inch gun, two 2.7-inch guns, three 6-pounder quick-firing guns, and twelve 1-pounder revolving cannon or machine guns. She is fitted also with seven torpedo tubes. Her complement is 600 men.

The Emperador Carlos V. is an armored cruiser turret ship. She was built at Cadiz, and has only just been completed. Her displacement is 9,235 tons, and her dimensions are: Length, 380 feet; beam, 67 feet; mean draught, 25 feet. Her engines are of 18,500 indicated horse power, and drive twin screws, which send the vessel through the water at the rate of 20 knots an hour. Her normal coal capacity is 1,200 tons, but she can carry 1,800 tons, and with this supply she can steam 13,000 miles at the rate of 10 knots an hour. The armor of the Carlos V. consists of 9.8 inches of steel on the two hooded barbettes, the hoods of which are 3.9 inches in thickness; 2 inches of steel over the battery, 6.5-inch protective deck, 12 inches of steel on the conning tower, and 7.8 inches around the shot hoists. Her armament is two 11-inch guns in barbette, worked electrically, one forward and one aft; eight 5.5-inch, four 3.9-inch, two 10-pounder, four 6-pounder, and four 1-pounder quick-firing guns, two machine guns, and six torpedo tubes. Her complement is 600 men.

The Audaz, Osado, and Proserpina are sister ships, and were built at Clydebank last year. They are steel vessels, and displace 400 tons. Their dimensions are: Length, 225 feet; beam, 22 feet 6 inches, and mean draught, 5 feet 9 inches. Their engines are of 7,500 indicated horse power, and drive the vessels at the rate of 30 knots an hour. These destroyers are a little larger and 2 knots faster than the Furor and Terror, now on this side of the Atlantic. Their armament consists of two fourteen-pounder, two six-pounder, and two one-pounder quick-firing guns and two fourteen-inch torpedo tubes.

The Giralda was formerly Harry McCalmont's yacht, and in a race in the Mediterranean two years ago showed a speed of 22 knots an hour. She has been fitted as a torpedo gunboat, and now carries 5.5-inch guns and several quick-firers of small calibre.

The Rapido was formerly the Normannia and the Patriota was the Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line. These vessels have a speed of between nineteen and twenty knots, and have been fitted as armed cruisers, now carrying a battery of 5.5-inch guns, as well as several smaller ones.

The Antonio Lopez and the Delgade Parejo are gunboats of less than 100 tons displacement, and only carry 6-pounders and machine guns.

The other vessels are transports, the Alfonso XII., Isla de Panay, and Buenos Ayres belonging to the Compania Trasatlantica. They are fitted with 5.5-inch guns, and vary in speed from thirteen to sixteen knots.

**Half a Cargo of Coal for Cadiz.**

GIBRALTAR, June 17.—The Spanish Transatlantic steamer San Agustin, which arrived here Wednesday and began coaling, and then discontinued the work in consequence of a protest of the United States Consul, Horatio J. Sprague, who asserted that the coal was destined for the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, was allowed to resume coaling to-day, but, in consequence of the delay experienced, when she sailed for Cadiz this afternoon she carried only half the intended quantity.

## DASH AT SPAIN'S COAST.

**Talk About Mr. Roosevelt's Plan Is Revived by Reports of Spanish Ships Headed This Way.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—New reports of the approach of Spanish vessels to the coast of the United States, and the flutter of concern the reports cause, serve to increase the interest of the naval war board in the plan of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, now for many weeks laid on the shelf, to make a dash at the Canaries and the Spanish coast by way of interesting and occupying the Spanish people with their own affairs.

There are some differences of opinion among those who direct the operations of naval vessels concerning the practicability and effectiveness of a raid on the Spanish coast. It is believed by those who have looked at the matter carefully that the moral effect of such a demonstration would be to terrify the people who live on the shore of Spain, and would serve to bring the Spanish to terms earlier than if the forces of the United States were not so employed.

An objection urged in the Navy Department against the immediate dispatch of a fleet to Spain is that it would bring the war to a close before the Administration could complete some of the work it has cut out. It is desired that the occupation of the Philippines shall be completed and Puerto Rico gained before Spain sues for peace. If those undertakings are to be rounded out before Spain is to be visited, it might not be before August that the fast vessels of the United States Navy could be used to knock at the doors of Cadiz or to sail into the Mediterranean and sound the defenses at Port Mahon.

The answer made to this argument by naval officers who believe our patrol fleet, or a part of it, might be put to better use than it is now, is that to wait for the fighting ships to be ready for service in Spain will be to lose the chance to carry out the ceaseless activity campaign which Mr. Roosevelt desired as a careful reader and disciple of Capt. Mahan. They call attention to the fact that people living along the coast of the United States have been frightened out of their Summer habits by mere phantom ships, that appear in the newspapers one day and disappear the next, as elusive and impossible to describe as the sea serpent. The presence of the Columbia and the Minneapolis along the Spanish coast for a week or two, and the capture by them of a few vessels in the coastwise trade, it is urged, would engage the strictest attention of the Spanish Cabinet, and would put an end to reports of the probability of Admiral Camara and his Cadiz squadron crossing the Atlantic.

Naval officers also admit that the Spanish Government could quiet a good deal of the talk about this proposed dash to Spain by permitting two real ships to run over toward this side of the ocean, and just show the Spanish flag out of range of American batteries. A bold act like that would at least make it apparent that an American undertaking of like character would have had its merits.

**One Month for the Temerario.**

ASSUMPTION, June 17.—The Government of Paraguay, as a result of the inspection of the machinery of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, made at the instance of the United States Consul, has accorded one month to the commander of the warship in which to effect repairs, after which, in view of Paraguay's neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States, his vessel will be compelled to put to sea.

## SPAIN EXPECTS A LONG WAR.

**Not Counting Upon the Support of Any Power—Activity in the War and Navy Departments.**

MADRID, June 17.—It is the general opinion here that a protracted war is ahead, and it is semi-officially announced that the Government does not count upon the support of any power, and that even Germany, in spite of her great interests in the Philippine Islands, will do nothing to favor Spain.

Fresh contingents of troops are being called to the colors constantly, and there is great activity in the War and Navy Departments. Work on the fortifications at the different ports of Spain is being pushed. The Spanish newspapers say that work is being continued also on the fortifications in the Canary and Balearic Islands.

The Liberal reiterates the declaration that "if Spain has nothing to hope from the powers she is still able to defend herself."

**To Prorogue the Spanish Chamber.**

MADRID, June 17.—Premier Sagasta, it is said, hopes to prorogue the Chamber of Deputies next week.

**Coupons on the Cuban Debt.**

MADRID, June 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies, presented a bill to provide for the payment of the coupons on the Cuban debt, due July 1. The measure will be hotly opposed.

## SANTIAGO-KINGSTON CABLE.

**Report from Madrid that It Has Been Cut at Last—Repairing the Haitian Line.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Hope that the long sought telegraphic isolation of the Spanish forces in Cuba had at last been accomplished was aroused to-day by the publication of a press dispatch from Madrid, quoting Gen. Correa, Minister of War, as saying that cable connection with Santiago and Guantanamo had been broken. So far, however, it is only a hope, no official confirmation having been received here of the severance of the remaining submarine line between Santiago and Kingston, which would be necessary to cut off communication between Havana and Madrid.

The cable steamer Marcel, chartered by the French Cable Company in Haiti, is supposed to be now at Guantanamo, repairing the line from that point to Mole St. Nicholas. It is thought probable that since the arrangement was made by which the cable company was to repair its own cable and operate it under American censorship, the Government's chartered cable-cutting vessel Adria has returned to the vicinity of Santiago and resumed the work of dragging for the Kingston cable. If the Madrid dispatch is correct, it is inferred here that the Adria has succeeded in its mission, though there have been so many false reports about this particular cable that the Signal Office will await the receipt of confirmatory advices before concluding that the last line of communication between Blanco and his home base has been blocked.

It is expected that when the Haitian cable is repaired a cable office will be established on shore under the protection of American guns, where an American censor will be in charge. In case it should be necessary to do so, it is pointed out here that it would be perfectly practicable to carry out the plan which has been suggested, of connecting the cut end of the cable with instruments on board of one of Admiral Sampson's warships. It is recalled that in 1881 the cable between Havana and Key West parted at sea some twenty miles out from Morro Castle. The cable company chartered the British steamer Darcia to splice the line, and that vessel lay at anchor with the American end of the cable on board for a month, communication being kept up all the while with the cable office at Key West. The American ship Admiral was regularly employed during that time carrying messages back and forth between Havana and the cable ship for transmission.

To resort to this device in the present emergency would require the co-operation of the cable office at Mole St. Nicholas, which is on neutral territory. The only way the Government has been able to obtain that co-operation has been by agreeing to let the company resume its regular business, hindered only by a reasonable censorship.

## THE BRUNHILDE BOTTLED UP.

**Spanish Torpedo Boat Said to be Lying in Wait Off Rio Janeiro for Dr. Masury's Yacht.**

A report has reached this city that Dr. John Masury of the New York Yacht Club is about to swear allegiance to the Brazilian flag in order to bring his noted schooner Brunhilde out of a South American port in safety. The information received up to the present time is meagre, and yesterday afternoon at the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club, Secretary Oddie stated that he had no definite knowledge of the predicament of the famous two-sticker, although he knew that she was cruising along the coast of South America.

The rumor states that the Brunhilde is bottled up in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and a Spanish torpedo boat is lying in wait to capture her as soon as she passes beyond the three-mile limit. The American Consul has been appealed to for protection, and the convoy of a man-of-war to a home port, but under the circumstances that is impossible, and the yacht will be compelled to stay in port unless her owner adopts the flag of Brazil and registers his yacht under that banner, in which case adequate protection will be afforded.

The Brunhilde was the first Hildegarde, built by Mr. Stokes and afterward owned by David B. King, who subsequently sold her to Dr. Masury, who started away on a three years' cruise in January, 1897, with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. James Lasker of Boston as companions Their first stop was at the Cape Verde Islands, at which place they had some trouble with the Portuguese Government, and an official from the Custom House was placed on board. Dr. Masury ordered him ashore, stating that the Brunhilde was a regularly commissioned United States cruiser, and that he held a commission in the American Navy. The bluff went, and the yacht sailed away after giving the commandant of the fort three hours in which to make up his mind what to do.

The Brunhilde then started for the southern seas in order to give the doctor an opportunity to study yellow fever and its germs. It was off the coast of South America that he first heard of the declaration of war between the United States and Spain. Up to the present time he had been able to elude all pursuers.

The Long Island Railroad has constructed a new terminal at CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE TRACK, which enables passengers to take trains directly opposite the entrance.—Adv.

Commencing to-day Manhattan Beach trains will connect at 39th St., Brooklyn, with boats of 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, foot Whitehall St., Battery. See time table excursion column.—Adv.

Culver Route and Manhattan Beach Trains will leave 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, foot of Whitehall, instead of Staten Island Ferry House, as heretofore, commencing Saturday, June 18th. —Adv.

# MORE TROOPS FOR SHAFTER

## First Expedition to Santiago to be Followed by Another Nearly as Large.

## PRESENT FORCE INADEQUATE

**Horses for the Cavalry and a Heavy Siege Train Necessary to the Success of the Operations to be Undertaken.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The reappearance of Gen. Miles at the War Department to-day, fresh from the scene of the embarkation of the first Cuban army of invasion, brought to light the intention of the Administration to make that army a much more formidable one than has been suspected hitherto by those outside of its councils. The expedition that took its departure from Tampa last Tuesday was only 15,000 strong. Since it left these shores the General commanding the army has been busy getting together a second division of the army of invasion, which will consist of at least 10,000 or 12,000 men and will include the heavy artillery and cavalry which it was found impossible to dispatch along with the first division.

According to War Department officials who are familiar with the plans, the second installment of Gen Shafter's army is in no sense to be considered as a reinforcement. It is simply the completing of the movement on the scale originally planned. As made up at Tampa a week before the date first set for its departure, Gen. Shafter's corps included a provisional volunteer division under Brig. Gen. Snyder, which, with the cavalry and artillery it was expected to take from the regular army, would have raised the strength of the force to at least 25,000. When the time came for embarkation, however, it was found that the transportation facilities provided would not accommodate the men detailed for the expedition, and it had to be cut down to fit the space on board the transports.

The volunteer division had to be left behind, and the horses for the cavalry suffered the same fate, while only a handful of artillery, most of it light could be accommodated Instead of the army of 25,000 it was intended to take on the first trip, only a bare 15,000 got away. It was never contemplated that so small a force should be expected to lay siege to and capture a strongly fortified town like Santiago, and when Gen. Shafter left with his 15,000 men, it was with the distinct understanding that the remainder of his force should follow as quickly as means could be provided.

**Demand for More Transports.**

This explains Gen. Miles's urgent demand for more transports and his insistence that they shall be equipped to carry horses as well as men. The second expedition will carry all the cavalry left at Tampa, in all probability, including the horses of the eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, who were compelled to go without their mounts. It is expected also to take along the full siege train, which could not accompany the first expedition for lack of room, but which is expected to prove one of the most important elements of the attacking force. Only two siege batteries accompanied Gen. Shafter and four light batteries—a ridiculously small complement of artillery, it is recognized, for an expedition whose purpose is the capturing of fortifications.

Just how soon these additional troops will get away for Santiago depends on how soon the ships can be procured. There are now available some eleven transports, including two at Mobile, the Unionist and Specialist, which are under orders to proceed to Tampa if they have not already gone there, and the Arkadia and Catania at New York, which have been held in reserve for the Puerto Rican expedition. Probably fifteen or twenty vessels will be required to complete the transfer to Santiago of the force it is intended to put under Gen. Shafter's command.

The expediting of this second detachment for Gen. Shafter is understood to have been one of the reasons for Gen. Miles's return to Washington at this time, and it undoubtedly was the subject of a lengthy conference held at the War Department this afternoon between the General commanding the army, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, and various heads of bureaus. For the present the Puerto Rican expedition gives way to the perfecting of the Santiago expedition, which Gen. Miles purposes to make so strong that it cannot possibly suffer even temporary defeat.

**Steamers to Carry Supplies.**

Without reference to the reinforcements, the department will establish immediately a line of communication almost daily by steamer with Gen. Shafter's force, in order to keep his troops supplied amply with food, munitions of war, and whatever else may be needed. It may be necessary, also, for the Government to undertake, by means of this express service, to send food and ammunition to the Cuban insurgents who are reported to have come to the support of Lieut. Col. Huntington's marines at Camp McCalla.

No news is expected from the fleet at Santiago before Sunday. That statement was made at the Navy Department to-day, and was based upon an accurate knowledge of the course adopted by the troop transports and the rate of speed at which the vessels are traveling. The naval officials are still confident that the vessels have taken the easterly course, by way of Capt Maysi. They should have rounded that point by this time. The fixing upon Sunday as the day upon which news might be expected is supposed to have been brought about from the consideration that it will take some time to land the troops and their heavy equipments. Seeing that several days were required to effect the embarkation of troops at Tampa, it is not to be expected that much better time can be made in getting them ashore on a hostile coast, without any of the facilities afforded at Tampa for the work.

## WAITING FOR THE TRANSPORTS.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16 (Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 17.)—The transports having on board the American troops destined to reinforce the fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson have not yet arrived here, but they are expected to-morrow, (Friday.) The landing place of the army is not absolutely decided upon. It will probably be west of Santiago de Cuba.

## A SUCCESSFUL BOMBARDMENT.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 17.—While Rear Admiral Sampson, on the bridge of the flagship New York, watched the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba this (Thursday) morning he saw two guns of the eastern battery apparently in position. He stopped the New York as she was going back to her blockading position and personally directed the firing of the eight-inch guns at those marks.

In the Admiral's general orders for the bombardment, issued last night, occurs the following paragraph:

"Fire will be deliberate and, after the batteries are silenced, it will be carefully directed to their destruction. Ammunition will not be thrown away. Careful instructions will be given to the gun Captains not to fire unless they can see their mark, which, in this case, will be the enemy's guns."

These instructions were so well carried out that Admiral Sampson, after the bombardment, said:

"I do not believe there is much left of the western battery. It got a great hammering this morning. The eastern fortifications were harder to hit. I think some of the guns we see there are Quakers. I wish Hobson and his fellows were not in Morro Castle. We would knock that down were it not for that reason. I suppose the Spaniards deserted their guns soon after our fire opened. It would not do them any good to stay there."

If it be true that ships' guns have been mounted on the Spanish batteries, it is most significant, for it shows that Admiral Cervera has given up hope of ever getting out of the trap which Admiral Sampson guards.

After the decks had been washed down and the guns cooled, Admiral Sampson set this signal:

"The firing on the western battery was exceedingly good, especially that of the Texas."

## OFFICIAL SPANISH NEWS.

MADRID, June 17.—The Governor of Santiago de Cuba has sent a cable dispatch to the Government describing the bombardment of yesterday, in which he says:

"The Americans fired 1,000 shots. Several Spanish shells hit the enemy's vessels. Our losses are three killed and twenty-one wounded, including two officers. The Spanish squadron was not damaged."

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HAVANA, June 17.—The following is a Spanish report of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba:

"On June 16 at 5 A. M. fire was opened upon the coast batteries of Santiago de Cuba by four American battleships, two iron-clad cruisers, and a protected cruiser, while one yacht opened fire opposite Aguadores beach. The cannonade was violent and fearful, and lasted one hour and a half. The Americans fired over 1,000 projectiles and temporarily disabled two Hontoria cannon at La Zocapa, covering them with earth. The parapet was destroyed by a shell. One cannon of Morro Castle was damaged by the American projectiles. All the damages were repaired to-day.

"The Americans suffered severe damage. Shells from the Spanish batteries were clearly seen to fall on the American ships, which were approximately two miles off.

"The Spanish losses at the Morro were one artillery Corporal killed and one Second Lieutenant, Juan Arbal; eight soldiers, and two sailors of the watch service wounded. At the Zocapa battery two artillery sailors were killed and Second Lieut. Ricard Brusquita of the navy and six soldiers were wounded. The Spanish ships were unharmed.

"Gen. Linares eulogizes the behavior of the troops, and Capt. Gen. Blanco will reward several officers and soldiers wounded to-day and in the engagement of June 6. He will also recommend for special reward Col. Ordonez of the artillery."

The Spanish authorities here absolutely deny that the armored cruiser Vizcaya has been destroyed or even damaged by the fire of the Vesuvius.

## SPANIARDS DENY REPORTS.

**Fighting at Guantanamo Described as Mere Skirmishes—Treatment of the Dead and Wounded.**

MADRID, June 17.—Official advices received here from Havana characterize the fighting at Guantanamo Bay as "mere skirmishes," with the "net result that the Americans have been able to hold the place where they landed." Continuing, the Havana dispatch says:

"They have suffered greatly, both from the fusillade and the heat. The Spaniards are in possession of several wells, none of which has been injured. The stories that the fortifications of Caimanera and the Morro have been damaged are false."

The following official note has been issued here:

"The charges of Spanish cruelty to the wounded and mutilation of the dead are false. These accusations have caused the liveliest indignation among all classes in Spain, and especially among the troops, who are indignant at the calumnies. The Spanish Army is conducting itself in this war with the nobility it has always shown, as proved by the evidence of the American prisoners, who were released, and its discipline is so strict that any such conduct would have been relentlessly punished."

### THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high in the Middle Atlantic States, very low in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and New England and risen on the northern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is higher in the lake regions and the Mississippi Valley and lower on the Rocky Mountain slope. Showers have continued in the South Atlantic and east Gulf States and in the Ohio Valley. Showers are indicated for Saturday in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the weather will be generally fair in other districts. The temperature will rise slowly in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1897. | 1898. | TIMES. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 63 | 61 | 65 |
| 6 A. M. | 62 | 61 | 66 |
| 9 A. M. | 67 | 62 | 70 |
| 12 M. | 66 | 67 | 76 |
| 4 P. M. | 66 | 71 | 77 |
| 6 P. M. | 67 | 68 | 76 |
| 9 P. M. | 65 | 65 | 73 |
| 12 P. M. | 63 | 63 | 69 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 71½ |
| Weather Bureau | 64¾ |
| Corresponding date 1897 | 64⅞ |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 70 |

The maximum temperature was 72 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 and at 8 P. M. 59 per cent.

**Long Island Railroad.**

On Saturday, June 18th, a Special train for Babylon and all stations east to Amagansett and Sag Harbor will leave Long Island City at 1:32 P. M. This is in addition to the special Saturday afternoon service already advertised.—Adv.

# SPAIN'S DESPAIR IN THE PHILIPPINES

## Captain General Augustin Appeals to Madrid for Help.

## HIS MEANS NEAR EXHAUSTED

**Report from Hongkong that His Family Was Captured by Rebels.**

**Should Manila Capitulate a Spanish Minister Says the Government Would Still Resist Rebels and Invasion.**

MADRID, June 17.—The following dispatch from Manila, signed by Captain General Augustin and dated June 13, is published officially:

"The grave situation set forth in my dispatch of June 8 continues. The troops are fighting on the line of blockhouses, which stops the enemy's advance.

"The enemy has been strengthened by desertions of the native troops, which diminish our means of resistance and may compel me to take refuge within the walled city. Communication with the provinces is still cut, and I do not know whether the detachments there will be able to hold out against a lack of resources.

"I hope to receive assistance from the peninsula before our means of defense are exhausted."

One of the high Spanish Ministers, in an interview to-day, says:

"Aguinaldo, after breaking faith with the Spaniards, induced the uprising in aid of the Americans by swearing the latter only came to liberate the Philippine Islands and would support a native republic. But when the natives see through the trickery, and Spanish warships with reinforcements appear, there will be a reaction in favor of Spain, because the natives, although fickle, are still influenced by the friars, who are only hated by the members of the secret societies, and not by the mass of the natives.

"If Manila is obliged to capitulate, the seat of Government will be transferred to the Visayas Islands, Gen. Augustin capitulating as Commander of Manila, and not as Governor General of the Philippine Islands."

The Minister also denied the Spanish Government had any intention of ceding territory to Germany in exchange for her undefined assistance.

## SAGASTA IS VERY ANXIOUS.

**Says the Situation at Manila Is Grave —Reports Say Insurgents Attack the City.**

LONDON, June 17.—Señor Sagasta, replying in the Cortes to-day to a question as to whether Manila had fallen, replied in the negative; but he added that the situation there was of the gravest character.

The dispatches from Madrid agree that this statement, together with the report that the rebels are attacking the walled city, has caused intense depression.

Japan, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, is sending additional warships to Manila, and it is reported at Shanghai that the American troops have arrived at Manila.

Special dispatches from Hongkong, confirming the dispatches from Manila, add the rumor that Capt. Gen. Augustin's wife and family are held as hostages at Cavité.

From the same source comes the report that Tondo, capital of the Province of Tondo, on the Pasig, nearly opposite Manila, has been the scene of a great fire, presumably from the ignition of the petroleum works there.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An official dispatch from Manila asserts that the insurgents have closed around the town and are now attacking the walled part, where the defenders are still holding out. The insurgents have cut the water supply, but the city has remaining wells available.

"Fighting is going on on all the sea front, but the Americans are taking no part in the attack."

A special dispatch from Madrid says that, according to a dispatch just received there from Hongkong, four warships carrying the flag of the Philippine insurgents have appeared in Manila Bay and attacked the city from the sea, in combination with the insurgent forces on the land.

## TO DECLARE PHILIPPINES FREE.

**The Insurgent Leader Calls a Meeting of His Followers to Proclaim Their Independence.**

MANILA, June 13, (via Hongkong, June 17.)—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to assemble at Cavite on a fixed date and inviting the Americans to be present at the ceremony of a declaration of independence.

Incessant skirmishing goes on in the vicinity of Malabar, Santa Mesa, and Malate. The Spaniards are making desperate attempts to regain their lost positions. Under American orders, the insurgents are holding back and playing elusive tactics that are cruelly exhausting to the Spaniards.

To-day 300 native carbineros deserted to the insurgents. They were originally disarmed by the Captain General, but recently were given their arms again. Many of the native troops make little secret of their intention to desert. There is a frantic scramble for refuge inside the old walled citadel, by the Governor's orders, of all the towns people.

LONDON, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times gives the text of a Berlin letter, dated June 4, and read in the

Cortes on Thursday, purporting to be the text of an agreement signed April 24 at Singapore between Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and the American Consul there, regarding the future Government of the Philippines, an agreement afterward orally ratified at Hongkong by Admiral Dewey.

In this agreement Aguinaldo undertakes to organize a republican Government, under the protectorate of the United States, with the assistance of two or three American delegates as counselors. The ports of the archipelago are to be opened to foreign trade and immigrants, with certain restrictions against the Chinese.

Then follow clauses promising judicial and other reforms, the expulsion and abolition of "tyrannical religious orders," the freedom of the press, protection to Spanish residents, provision for the return of Spanish officials to Spain, and the general development of the country.

The Times's correspondent says that the contents of the argeement "harmonize with information derived from other quarters," but that there is no proof of its authenticity.

## AUGUSTIN'S FAMILY CAPTURED.

### Captain General's Household Invaded by the Rebels at Manila—Spanish Archbishop Flees for Refuge.

LONDON, June 18.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"According to Manila advices, dated June 13, and brought here by her Majesty's ship Linnet, the rebels have captured the family of Captain General Augustin.

"In most cases the desertions of the native regiments have been accompanied by a massacre of the officers. It is reported from Shanghai that the Spanish Archbishop from Manila has arrived there by the German troopship Darmstadt.

"The Archbishop is quoted as announcing that he has had a communication from God, who has promised him that the 'Yankee pigs' will be driven out of the island, and that 'Spain will be triumphant in the end.'"

### AUGUSTIN RESIGNS AS COMMANDER.

#### War Council to Cease Prosecuting the War at Manila.

MANILA, June 5, (via Hongkong, June 17.)—Capt. Gen. Augustin held a council of war, at which it was proposed to surrender, because resistance was clearly useless and a deplorable expenditure of blood and heroic efforts would be rendered futile by lack of training, insufficient supplies, and the smallness of the force.

The council was furious at this "humiliation by mere natives," and Captain General Augustin resigned his military command and was superseded by his second in command, who countermanded the withdrawal of the troops from the field.

Another rumor is that Captain General Augustin has resigned because of a disagreement with the Archbishop of Manila.

## WORD RECEIVED FROM DEWEY.

### He Reports that Insurgents Will Not Take Manila at the Present Time.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Dewey:

"CAVITE, June 12, via Hongkong, June 17.—There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 3. Insurgents continue hostilities, and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay, with refugees on board, under guard of neutral men-of-war. This with my permission.

"The health of the squadron continues excellent. The German Commander in Chief arrived to-day. Three German, two British, one French, one Japanese men-of-war now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected. The following is a correct list of the Spanish vessels captured and destroyed:

"Destroyed—Two protected cruisers, five unprotected cruisers, one transport, one serving vessel, (both armed.)

"The following were captured: The transport Manila and the gunboat Callao."

## CONDITIONS AT MANILA.

### Spanish Power Is Crumbling and the City May Capitulate—Refugees Are Fleeing.

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MANILA, June 6, via Hongkong, June 17.—It is plain that Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippine Islands.

Gen. Pena and 1,000 Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz, similar surrenders have taken place at Laguna, and at Pampanga, and in each case hardly anybody was killed.

It is reported that Rear Admiral Dewey is unable to restrain the insurgents, but their conduct is satisfactory. There is no necessity for interference and no excesses whatever have been committed. This is partly due to the merely nominal assistance furnished the insurgents. The latter proposed to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage and threatened to visit with severe penalties the insurgents who have become turncoats, especially in the case of Paterno, a prominent native protégé of the Spaniards.

There was desultory firing to-day in every quarter on the outskirts of the town, with no material result, although there were several artillery accidents and one explosion, which killed six Spaniards and wounded many others.

The ammunition of the Spaniards is utterly untrustworthy because it is old, rotten, and has never been tested. The Spaniards are impotent with rage, bewilderment, and resistless despair.

The cafés to-night are crowded with officers, with their hands in their pockets, gaping vacantly while an intermittent fusillade is audible in all directions.

Cartloads of food have been stored inside the walled citadel, with the intention of standing a siege and defying the American warships But the idea is ridiculously preposterous, for the citadel, so called, is totally untenable against the fire of a modern fleet of warships.

#### Near Starvation at Manila.

It is now officially admitted here that the lack of food supplies has become a serious matter. Gunboats, conveying volunteers, sent into the lagoon to search for food for the city on Friday, June 3, returned here to-day, Sunday, and reported the total failure of their mission.

The commanders of the gunboats also report that every lagoon and town is hostile, and that their garrisons have probably been massacred. The Spanish flotilla was unable to effect a landing, in spite of prolonged firing upon the part of all the gunboats. Nobody, however, was killed.

This removes the last hope of provisioning Manila.

Whole companies of Spaniards have had nothing to eat for two days, and some of them are literally crying. It is a pitiable sight. The native peasantry charitably assist the starving soldiers without compulsion, and some Englishmen yesterday gave a treat to the soldiers guarding an outpost. They bought a wandering hawker's stock of eatables for a few shillings and gave the food to the soldiers, who said it was the first food they had tasted for thirty-six hours.

There is no doubt, as one person remarked, that somebody deserves lynching for the state of affairs existing. Scores of bloated officers of the Spanish forces are to be seen daily loafing about the beer shops and cafés along the boulevards, reviling the English, while the men under their charge are starving.

The insurgents yesterday rushed the passage of the Zapota River, and also descended from the lagoon, took the Spaniards in flank, and captured several guns. The Spanish soldiers made a good stand until they were ordered to retreat. Probably their ammunition was inadequate. It is almost impossible to understand how such magnificent positions can be abandoned without a struggle. The insurgents to-day captured Las Pinas, Paranague, Tungalo, Mali Bay, and Pineda, all on the coast line. The Spaniards lost 90 men killed and wounded and 7,000 returned here unhurt.

The insurgents are now firing into Nalate, the southernmost quarter of Manila, and a mile and a half from the centre of the place, containing the fort, magazine, and telegraph office.

The horse cars are running, and ladies are visiting within rifle shot of the enemy, apparently unconcerned. The insurgents are also in every outlying quarter of Manila, awaiting the signal to advance.

At Caloocan, a suburban railroad station, there are still a few Spanish troops in ridiculous little intrenchments.

The village is full of insurgents, and the railroad line is broken outside the station.

#### Concerted Attack Everywhere.

There was a concerted attack yesterday evening in every direction. The Spaniards were informed of the insurgents' intention to capture two magazines outside the fortifications at Malate and Santa Mesa, southward and westward of the city. Therefore they concentrated their forces for a supreme effort in their defense, and bombarded the jungle all night long. In the meantime the insurgents captured Malabon and Caloocan, in the northern suburbs. The Spaniards were thus outwitted, outgeneraled.

During the previous night, owing to a misunderstanding, a squad of Spanish artillerymen stampeded from Malate into Manila, causing immense consternation, it being believed that the insurgents were storming the city. A Spanish officer commanding an outpost at San Juan left his men in charge of a Sergeant, who came to town and was found helplessly drunk. It is reported that he was sentenced to death.

A six-inch gun at Malate, while being fired into the woods over the Spaniards' heads, fired a shot which struck a tree and killed several Spaniards.

There is a story current here this evening to the effect that the Captain and officers of the German warship Irene went to a picnic on horseback, to the furthest outpost of San Juan, accompanied by the highest Spanish staff officers. They had a champagne lunch, and the Captain of the Irene is said to have made a special speech, during which he declared the Americans "will never annex the Philippine Islands while William remains Emperor."

The Germans, it is further said, with their Spanish hosts, might have been killed by the insurgents, who had the road to San Juan strongly ambushed. But, it is further asserted, the insurgents had orders to avoid giving a pretext for German intervention.

Finally it is said the Germans proposed to remove the wounded Spanish soldiers to a hospital ship under the German flag, but Admiral Dewey is reported to have replied that hitherto mediation had always been British and it must so continue.

#### Conditions in Northern Sections.

In the northern sections the insurgents have united near Passig, on the Passig River, driving the Spanish gunboats down the river. There were a few casualties.

The zone of the hostilities is a magnificent defensive country, thickly wooded, having an unlimited number of natural ambuscades and innumerable blockhouses and trenches. Any average army could easily defy ten times their number.

On all sides can be seen the Spaniards, retiring, removing the soldiers' effects, and dismantling the barracks prematurely, evidently anticipating defeat as a matter of course. The soldiers are brave and desperate and hate to retreat. But they are hopelessly incompetent and shamefully underfed. Many of them have acknowledged that they have never been at target practice in their lives. Still, they are eager for an opportunity to display their valor and are confident that the enemy is equally unpracticed.

MANILA, June 6, (via Hongkong, June 17.)—There is intermittent firing on the outskirts of the city in all directions. The Spaniards are utterly exhausted by hunger, sleeplessness, and incessant alarms. They have no information regarding the enemy's movements until suddenly attacked. In the meantime they are in constant dread of the populace rising up and attacking them in the rear. Besides this, in every skirmish, directly the retreat begins, the native troops desert.

The insurgents avoid disturbing the noncombatants, and English women and children are living peaceably and unhurt in the zone of hostilities. They find it unnecessary to migrate.

El Comercio has published a supplement expatiating at great length on the "diabolical cruelties practiced in the British colonies," and predicting a similar tyranny in the Philippines unless the powers intervene.

To-night almost all of the Spanish civilians are inside the citadel, the troops are manning the walls, and the antediluvian cannon and gunboats are guarding the river.

Admiral Dewey has consented that Spanish merchant steamers should remove the non-combatants. The insurgents exchange signals with the Americans day and night, while the Spaniards continue shooting at shadows, constructing works which they admit will be unavailing, and lining every road with useless defenses.

The local banks to-day shipped £250,000 by her Majesty's ship Immortalite.

## RELENTLESS WAR AT MANILA.

### Private Letter from a Naval Officer Tells of the Conditions There—Insurgents Are Bloodthirsty.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—The following letter, dated Cavité, has been received by Charles J. Marshall of this city from his son, on board the cruiser Baltimore:

"The natives have done some awful slaughtering. They have been uprising for the past five years, and the minute they heard us start the ball they surrounded the city, burned everything, captured the women, killed the children and the men, and any Spaniard that escaped from us met a worse fate from them. The natives flock to us in hundreds and bring every Spaniard they capture to us and want to burn him alive for amusement.

"The Spaniards were confident that they were going to win, and they gave a ball on the strength of it and issued invitations for another on May 4, but that one we attended. The General ate supper at the ball, made a speech in which he referred to us as a Nation without a history, and said that they would yoke us like cattle and never spare the lash. He little thought that while he was saying that we were passing the forts and strongholds.

"The sights to be seen ashore were sickening. They would not even bury their dead, and we had to guard their wounded from the natives. At the General's house his wife was lying by the side of her little baby. The baby was torn to pieces by a shell, but the mother was not harmed."

### A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICANS.

#### Prof. Bailey of Cornell University Writes of Our Present Relations.

ITHACA, June 17.—Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, who is in Munich, Germany, at the present time, has written to President Schurman the following concerning the sentiment of the German people toward America and the war:

"War news is scarce, but opinions of America are plenty. Two or three nights ago I listened to a discussion of the United States, in which it would have been difficult to have found language to convey more invective, hatred, and misinformation. As a Nation we seem to be regarded as heterogenous, uncultured, mercenary, and in danger of collapse. I find many such opinions in people who are well read, but I believe that animosity is confined mostly to the uninformed classes. Much of the feeling is the result of the natural distrust of republican institutions, and I think that much of it is also due to the commercial rivalry of Americans and to a feeling of apprehension of America's growing power. It looks to me as if the interests of Germany are with us rather than against us, and I do not believe that there will be any rupture in the relations between the two countries. In this war they do not understand us and the circumstances, but we have common interests in the march of civilization and we will find ourselves together in the end."

### GERMAN CRUISERS AT MANILA.

#### An English Paper's Comment Upon the Emperor's Course.

LONDON, June 17.—The Spectator, commenting on the significant assembling of German warships at Manila, says:

"Emperor William, of course, means nothing but friendly observation. Would it not be expedient, however, to send a couple of cruisers to Manila to join in the friendly observation and to reinforce Admiral Dewey if attacked?"

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There is an idea in Manila that the Germans have something up their sleeve. On this point my correspondent writes me as follows: 'The Germans are disposed to be meddlesome here. Germans and Spaniards are very chummy, entertaining one another at dinner parties and walking arm in arm everywhere. There is no question about how the British feel. They are watching the Germans closely.'"

## REPORT FROM GEN. MILES

### Commander of the Army Describes the Departure of the First Expedition for Cuba.

## DELAY AT TAMPA EXPLAINED

### Many Difficulties Which Had to be Overcome—Satisfactory Progress of the Plan of Campaign—Gen. Garcia to Assist.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Major Gen. Miles accompanied by Col. Maus, Major Davis, and Col. Greenleaf of his staff, arrived in Washington to-day after having directed the departure of the first army of invasion of Cuba. Gen. Miles looked hale and hearty, despite the three weeks' incessant work of bringing order out of chaos in the hurriedly concentrated army, comprising regulars and volunteers, of whom many of the latter were unarmed and unequipped.

The return of Gen. Miles had an inspiring effect upon the war preparations. The General had a busy day calling upon Secretary Alger, consulting the chiefs of staff, and giving the department the benefit of his observations at Tampa. Secretary Alger said he was entirely satisfied with the condition of the troops as reported by Gen. Miles. The latter is yet to have a conference with the President.

The General continues to wear his citizen's dress, while all the officers about him are in fatigue uniform, and, save for the pith helmet, such as is worn in the East Indian service, he shows no evidence of coming from the field. He conferred with Secretary Alger for a half hour before the Cabinet meeting, and then had a long talk with Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster General, on the condition of Quartermaster's supplies. Speaking in a general way of his observations, Gen. Miles said:

#### A Splendid Body of Men.

"Having spent some time with the troops during a trying period of hurried preparations, I am glad to say that they are a splendid body of men, which the country may well be proud of. As to the regulars, they are the finest corps in the world, without any exception, in physical development, efficiency, experience, discipline, marksmanship, equipment, and all that goes to make up first-class soldiers.

"Of course the volunteer army is not as well equipped. Some of the States sent men into the field in very good condition, notably Massachusetts and New York. Others sent their quotas without arms, equipment, or clothing. They were not soldiers at all—only employed men. It takes time to make soldiers of this material. There must be uniforms, arms, ammunition, equipment, camp equipage, tentage, transportation, and hospital supplies. Then in addition they have to have ordnance, artillery, siege trains, entrenching tools, horse equipments, engineering appliances of all kinds, balloon appliances, &c. After that comes the great question of moving an army across the sea, with all the dangers and vicissitudes of an ocean voyage.

"This work, with its infinite detail, has been carried out, I am glad to say, with a fair degree of success, and the command of 15,000 men under Gen. Shafter moved away with an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm which overcame the trials they had passed through."

Gen. Miles would speak only in the most general way as to prospective army movements. When asked as to recent reports that large bodies of troops were about to be concentrated at Florida points, with a view to starting further armies of invasion to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere, he said:

#### Campaign Proceeding Steadily.

"The military campaign is proceeding steadily toward its complete execution. The sending of one expedition or another is but a detail, a single part, of the general plan of campaign. Of course it is more or less right to say that troops are about to be forwarded and that expeditions will be equipped and sent. That almost goes without saying, for when we entered upon war an aggressive campaign was formulated and approved, which contemplated the sending of expeditions and their co-operation toward the successful prosecution of the war. Just when these expeditions will move and how many men will accompany them it is not desirable to say now, but it is enough to state that the campaign now entered upon is to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until the end of the war."

Gen. Miles's attention was directed to the reports from Tampa of great confusion and delay in preparing the first expedition, and getting it off for Cuba.

"Yes," said he, "there were causes contributing to this delay. In the first place the Post Office service at these points of army concentration is very deficient. They have the same facilities and no more as the local towns have when normal conditions exist. But when 20,000 to 50,000 men are added to the population of the small towns, and all of the men are sending and receiving letters from their friends and relatives at home, besides the large amount of official business carried on, the local Post Office facilities are entirely inadequate.

#### Official Messages Delayed.

"That has been one of the troubles at Tampa, Chickamauga, and other places, and as a result the official communications to and from the War Department, on which depend the regularity of movement of many kinds of stores, have been seriously delayed. Then, in gathering the munitions of war for an army it was necessary to have the service of a great number of trains, loaded with stores, crowding the meagre railroad lines far beyond their usual capacity. However, all this is getting straightened out now, and already most of it has been overcome.

"The troops at Tampa are in very good health, both those who went forward with Gen. Shafter and those still reamining. The sick list is less than 1 per cent., which is an exceptionally good record. The spirit of the men also is of the best, and this was shown in a most marked manner when the transports started for Cuba last Tuesday. They were all anxious to go, and there were wild scenes of enthusiasm and cheering as the men marched aboard and the ships got under way. Whenever a band played the National air every head was uncovered. The men seemed to realize the importance of their enterprise, as well as the patriotic responsibility it involved.

#### Many Acts of Heroism.

"There have been many very splendid acts of heroism, even in the brief time the troops have been employed. Lieut. Rowan, now Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieut. Wilcox, now Captain, in making their journeys to East Cuba and to Puerto Rico, gave splendid illustrations of the courage, fortitude, and resources of the American soldier. Three expeditions which carried arms to the Cubans have developed the finest kind of courage. Capt. Connell and Lieut. Crawford, who participated in these expeditions, were with the Cubans during a sharp engagement with the enemy.

"Capt. Dorst's several expeditions have been of great service to the Government, his last one in particular bringing important results. He started from Key West, but instead of going direct to Cuba he went north and east of Nassau, then turned south, and landed on the Cuban coast at a port called Banes. It has been held by the Cubans and is a good harbor, with about twenty-one feet of water. Protected by a small gunboat, Capt. Dorst landed a steamer's load of supplies for the Cuban Army, including 7,500 rifles, over 1,000,000 cartridges, and a great quantity of stores. A thousand Cubans came to him while there.

"The special importance of this trip, however, was in opening up direct communication between Gen. Garcia and myself. Two of Garcia's staff officers had returned from Cuba with Rowan, and came to Washington to see me. One of these I sent to Banes with the supply of arms, with instructions to Gen. Garcia, saying I wanted him to move all his forces to Santiago de Cuba. He had by that time been fully equipped by Capt. Dorst. The message to Gen. Garcia was sent June 2, it reached him June 6, and I got his reply by cable from Mole St. Nicolas on June 9. He had about 8,000 armed Cubans before he received the munitions of war by Capt. Dorst. The supplies sent him will enable Garcia to adequately equip over 15,000 Cubans."

#### Garcia's Co-operation Secured.

Gen. Miles was asked for the communications between himself and Garcia, and he gave their general purport. "In my communication to him," he said, "I asked him to move as large a force as possible to the vicinity of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and to co-operate with our army and navy on their arrival, which I hoped would be within a few days. He was to drive in and harass any Spanish troops near Santiago de Cuba, threatening and attacking them at all points, and preventing any reinforcements from reaching that point. Pending the arrival of our troops, he was to seize any positions east or west of Santiago de Cuba, or both, which could be used to advantage by our artillery.

"He replied that he would regard my wishes and suggestions as orders, and would immediately adopt measures to concentrate his forces as indivated. All his subordinates were ordered to assist in the disembarking of the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. Gen. Garcia said he believed it possible for the artillery positions to be taken as I had suggested. He sent a force at once to prevent aid and reinforcements going to Santiago de Cuba.

"The energy of his course is shown by the reports of the last few days, for I see that Gen. Rabi and his men have taken a strong position just west of Santiago de Cuba. While there were unavoidable delays at Tampa, very annoying to myself and others, I at least had the consolation of knowing that every day enabled the Cubans to make their march across the country and get positions which will be of the greatest value to our troops when they land."

Gen. Miles does not apprehend any long or serious delay in disembarking the troops on Cuban soil. The transports have a large number of small boats to assist in this work. The Engineer Corps has large barges and a pontoon train, by which they can put together a floating pier, so that unless there is a very rough sea, or the men are compelled to disembark in the surf, which is not anticipated, the disembarkation is expected to proceed rapidly. When Gen. Miles was asked if he expected an early fight he answered laconically: "That's what they've gone for."

## BOARD TO INVESTIGATE.

### Inquiry Into Delay in Delivering Supplies to Troops at Tampa Ordered by War Department.

An order has been issued by the War Department for a Board of Survey to be convened forthwith to inquire into the cause of the delay in the delivery of the supplies and equipment intended for the use of the army of invasion at Tampa.

The fact that the order for the convening of the board had been issued was learned yesterday afternoon at the Quartermaster's office at the Army Building, but the names of the officers appointed on the board and the complete details concerning the forthcoming inquiry could not be ascertained.

The investigation, it was said, would bear directly upon the management of 400 carloads of supplies which were shipped to Tampa about three weeks ago, and all of which have not yet been delivered to the troops for which they were intended. Many tons of these supplies, which included foodstuffs, are said to have been rendered unfit for use by the delay, and will have to be condemned.

## DISCHARGED FROM CRUISERS.

### A Batch of Men from the Harvard and the Yale Reach This City and Relate Their Woes.

A batch of the discharged members of the disgruntled crews of the scout steamers Yale and Harvard arrived yesterday from Newport News. There was one trimmer and four sailors from the Harvard, and nine firemen and one trimmer from the Yale.

William Sleightman, a German, who was a fireman on the Yale, said that there were several causes for the disaffection among the men on the vessels. They had been promised $52 a month and had received only $35, for one thing, he said; as a matter of fact they were promised $35, with a bonus to be given at the end of the year if conduct was good.

Another cause forcomplaint was the food and water. The water, though boiled, made some of the men sick, while the salt meat was no good. The men also objected to the rigid rules. Of the men on the Yale 240 refused to reship. A small number of those on the Harvard refused to reship.

Another point raised by the men was that they had been exposed to perils for which they had not looked. They expected the vessels were to be used only for scouts, while they had been under fire.

Fred Jones, who was a Master at Arms on the Yale, said that while the Yale and Harvard were at Newport News, the officers tried to have the men enlist in the navy. While he was an American, four-fifths of the crew were Englishmen, he said, and did not care to do this. For himself, his pay was $45 a month, but if he had enlisted he would have received only $24. The boatswain was receiving $100 a month, but in the navy he would have got only $24, seaman's pay.

At the American Line office it was said yesterday that a representative of the company had gone to Newport News in connection with the discharge of the crew. Concerning the complaints of the men, nothing was said. It is believed, however, that the equipping of the vessel with heavier armament and the consequent prospect of their being called into service of a hostile character led most of the men to object to continuing in service.

Under the charters the American Line is required to coal, provision, and man the four steamers in the service of the Government. Capts. Cotton and Wise of the Harvard and Yale, respectively, are now reported to be filling up their crews with recruits to the navy, but it could not be learned at the New York office of the American Line yesterday whether or not a change in charter arrangements had been made with the Government.

### AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, Burlington, Vt.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; A. Blanchard, Andover, Me.

MURRAY HILL—A. P. Ridder, Lieutenant Governor of Kansas; J. Q. Adams, Boston.

WALDORF—M. Nordheimer, German Consul at Toronto; George Percival and Henry Roper, London; Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.

WINDSOR—Abner McKinley, Washington.

### ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

#### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Commercial Knitting Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. O. Barnett, knit goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, underwear; Westminster Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Holroyd, S., Albany, N. Y.; knit goods; Gilsey House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss Abrams, laces and embroideries; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller, Beyer & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. C. Beyer, domestics; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; D. May, shoes and clothing; Hoffman House.

Nusbaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; I. Nusbaum, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Naylor, Martin, Gloversville, N. Y.; E. C. Naylor, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Russell Carpet Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. Russell, carpets; Gilsey House.

Umstadter, Meyers, Company, Norfolk, Va.; J. Umstadter, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. Wilson, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:25 A. M.—62 Essex Street; Winick & Heyman; damage slight.

8:10 A. M.—159 Ridge Street; Samuel Lebonky; damage, $5.

8:40 A. M.—230 West Sixty-seventh Street; Mary Sullivan; damage, $5.

7:10 A. M.—741 East Ninth Street; John Neely and others; damage, $3,500.

5:15 P. M.—224 East Fifty-seventh Street; James Burns; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—189 Franklin Street; Briggs & Co.; damage, $500.

6:15 P. M.—50 West Forty-third Street; A. C. Crookshawk; damage, $5.

6:50 P. M.—43 Hester Street; Nathan Kaplan; damage, $50.

7:10 P. M.—512 Fifth Avenue; Clifford Hendrickson; damage, $500.

9:40 P. M.—141 East Forty-second Street; Albert Raynor; damage, $150.

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## DEFENSE OF THE COAST

### Naval Militia Officers to Command Vessels in the Patrol Fleet.

## SURPRISE TO NAVY OFFICERS

### Men in the Regular Service Known to Have Actively Opposed the Present Plan of the Officials.

Admiral Erben, commanding the inner line of coast defense forces, yesterday received orders from the Navy Department to forward a list of naval militia officers recently taken into the regular service who have been found most capable of taking command of vessels.

Admiral Erben was further informed that the naval officers now commanding the various vessels of the coast defense fleet will be detached and ordered to other service and their places taken by officers recruited from the naval militia and volunteer officers appointed from civil life. A partial list of naval militia officers recommended for commands was forwarded yesterday, and other names will follow to-day. The names of the officers already recommended were not made public, but they are all said to be graduates of the Naval Academy

The orders from the Navy Department came in the nature of a surprise to naval officers here, who have contended that the officers of the Naval Militia would not be trusted with the command of vessels at the outset of the war at least. It was pointed out that before being placed in command of a vessel an officer in the regular navy is required to spend six years under instruction and from ten to twenty-five years in active service.

#### Influence in Washington.

It is declared, however, that great influence has been brought to bear in Washington to obtain for the Naval Militia a prominent standing in the coast defense service. The joint resolution passed by Congress appropriating $3,000,000 for the organization of this special service was said to have been brought about largely through the efforts of the Naval Militia of the Atlantic Coast, in which the New York State organization took the initiative.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller of the New York Militia since the passage of the bill has spent much time in Washington and it was stated that, representing the State, he has put forth unremitting and finally successful efforts to have the coast patrol service in the Third District placed entirely in the hands of the Naval Militia.

There was known to have been active opposition to this plan on the part of officers of the regular service, and the order is looked upon as a decided victory for the naval militia. The splendid showing made by the New York militiamen on board the auxiliary cruiser Yankee at Santiago is believed to have influenced the final decision of the Secretary of the Navy.

It is not known just what percentage of the commanders of coast patrol vessels will be appointed from civil life. Capt. John Hamilton Grant, formerly Captain of the American Liner St. Paul, has already been appointed to command one of the vessels. Several other well-known merchant commanders have already volunteered for the service.

#### The Men Mustered In.

About 800 naval militiamen have thus far been mustered into the service under the provisions of the joint resolution. The recruiting officers have reported as follows up to date: Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 188; Louisiana, 140; at Baltimore, 139; at Brooklyn, 197; at Philadelphia, 88, and at New York, 50.

The work of enlisting is actively going forward in this city as well as at Philadelphia, and in the Sixth District, including North and South Carolina and Georgia, which has not reported, which, it is believed, will bring the total number of enlistments up to 1,000 or more. This number of men, it is said, will be fully sufficient to man the coast patrol fleet as at present planned, with some men to spare, who will be placed on board the vessels in foreign waters.

It was said that among those recruited from the naval militia was a surprisingly large number of men capable of holding billets in the mechanical departments. A large number of machinists, firemen, oilers, water tenders, &c., have been found in the ranks, whereas the recruiting officers expected to obtain only seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, coal passers, with possibly a few gunners' mates and quartermasters.

The force enlisted thus far as, however, as a whole, said to be decidedly "top heavy," the vast majority of the recruits being in the seaman class. Many of these men will have to change places with men of the engineers' division in the regular service.

### THE NAVY YARD NEWS.

The Hannibal, with provisions and stores for the warships that are off the Cuban coast, will leave the navy yard this morning in command of Capt. Colby.

Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, who has been ordered to the yard, has not reported for duty yet, but is expected any day.

The cruiser Topeka is almost ready to go to sea, and it is expected that she will sail to-morrow or Monday to join one of the squadrons. She will probably be attached to Commodore Howell's coast patrol fleet. The cruiser Columbia is ready again for service, and will leave the yard early next week. It is thought that she will be ordered to Hampton Roads to join the flying squadron that is being made up there.

### SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATING.

LONDON, June 17.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅝, a loss of ¼, and closed at 33 9-16, a net loss of 5-16.

PARIS, June 17.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅝, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing price, and closed at 33 9-16, a net loss of 3-16.

Business on the Bourse to-day was hesitating, due to the uncertainty prevailing as to the composition of the new Cabinet. The tendency, however, was toward firm prices, especially near the close of the day. Italian securities were easier, and Spanish 4s relapsed. Rio Tintos were harder, on favorable copper statistics.

BERLIN, June 17.—International and American securities opened firm on the Boerse to-day. At the close of the market Spanish 4s and Italian securities were easier on Paris advices

FRANKFORT, June 17.—Business opened dull on the Boerse to-day, and afterward improved, owing to the Berlin and Western advices. The reaction of Spanish 4s was the feature of the transactions.

VIENNA, June 17.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, owing to covering purchases.

MADRID, June 17.—Spanish 4s closed to day at 62.66. Gold was quoted at 88.50.

#### New Postmaster at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 17.—Elias H. Bird of Plainfield yesterday received his commission as Postmaster, to succeed John M. Hetfield. Mr. Bird will resign his present position of City Tax Collector and assume the new office July 1. The only appointment he will be able to make is that of Deputy Postmaster, as the other employes all come under civil service rules. It is thought, however, that the present deputy, J. H. Whitenack, will be retained in the position. James H. Martin, First Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, will probably be chosen to succeed Bird as collector.

Much more easily made than coffee. Ten times better for you—

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

## REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS

### The Regular Tickets Fail to Win in Two Assembly Districts.

## ROW IN THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

### A Compromise in the Twenty-ninth Gives the New York Republicans Five Out of Nine Delegates.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention were held last night in the thirty-six districts of New York County. The regular organization lost the Twenty-seventh District, where the Brookfield men defeated John Sabine Smith at the last primaries, and had to divide the delegates through a compromise in the Twenty-ninth.

In the Twenty-seventh the Brookfield men won an easy victory. There was a lively time in Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, where the convention was held, and nearly half the organization men present got up and walked out, followed by the hisses of their opponents. Paul D. Cravath was elected Chairman by a vote of 58 to 25, the latter votes being cast for Alderman Andrew D Robinson of the organization. After this vote was taken a motion was made that John Sabine Smith be substituted for Robert Hamilton, Jr., an organization delegate from the First Election District, who was absent.

Chairman Cravath ruled that "substitutions made by a convention in place of delegates elected at the primaries are not legal and delegates to all such conventions must be elected at the primaries acording to law." Mr. Smith arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, I drew a very large part of the primary elections law myself." [Laughter and hisses.]

A delegate in the rear of the hall addressed the chair, but his voice was drowned by stamping feet. Mr. Smith asked to give his views on the question on which the chair had ruled, but some one objected to his being heard. "All right! all right!" cried Mr. Smith. He started for the door, but turned and came back.

It was at this point in the proceedings that a large part of the minority filed out into the street, some of them mumbling about "gag law."

#### In the Twenty-fifth.

In the Twenty-fifth district the same question as to the appointment of substitutes in place of absentees caused a bitter wrangle. The decision of Charles A. Hess, the Chairman, was opposite to that of Mr. Cravath. The fight in this district was entirely within the organization. The conflict was between the faction led by Mr. Hess and that of Amasa Thornton, whom he defeated in the last primaries. Mr. Hess was elected Chairman by a vote of 65 to 42. James R. Sheffield was the other nominee.

The appointment of substitutes gave George R. Manchester and ten others a right to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Hess, in ruling for their appointment, said that he was backed by a decision of the Attorney General. Mr. Thornton and his following bolted. As a result thirty-six delegates failed to have their votes recorded.

Twenty of them walked out with Mr. Thornton. Those who remained took no active part in the latter part of the proceedings.

In the Sixth District a war arose over the length of time given to the Committee on Contested Seats to report, and the faction led by George N. Wagner withdrew to 186 Bowery and elected delegates of their own.

In the Twenty-ninth District the delegates were divided by compromise, so that the regular organization secured four and the New York County Republicans five.

The following is a list of the delegates chosen in the various assembly districts:

FIRST DISTRICT—Delegates: Lemuel E. Quigg, Martin H. Healy, and Conrad Tolken.

SECOND DISTRICT—Delegates: Dennis Shea, Patrick Elliff, Ely Rosenberg, and Daniel Isola.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Delegates—Frederick Haldy, William H. Michaels, Andrew H. Schable, and George H. Wilson.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—P. J. O'Brien, Richard Van Cott, John Mullins, and William H. Guy.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Cornelius Van Cott, Lispenard Stewart, John McKeever, Henry L. Burnett, George B. Deane, and Robert A. Corregan.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—James E. March, Milo M. Dunton, Michael J. Ryan, and W. J. Nihills.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Franklin B. Miller, Joseph T. Hackett, John J. Hannon, John Miller, and Thomas Reid.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Charles H. Murray, Charles S. Adler, Otto A. Rosalsky, and Frank J. Martin.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Frederick S. Gibbs, Clarence W. Meade, Thomas L. Hamilton, and William Halpin.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Ferdinand Eidman, Charles Schwick, Fred L. Marshall, Alexander Leicht, and Michael Gossman.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—John P. Windolph, John P. McCabe, Frank H. Graf, and Edward C. Lee.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Edward Lauterbach, John Stiebling, Charles Durrman, and Lusny Schlum.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Herman Joreshof, Louis Bremer, James L. Lowry, and Anson Weissberger.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—James F. Pegnam, John Madden, Matthew Flanigan, and Henry L. Swords.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates: John W. Wanamaker, Gustav Scholer, Daniel M. Robinson, and Charles Mott.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—George Hilliard, Charles M. Jeroloman, Saul S. Koenig, and Angus Buermann.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates: John Reisenweber, Charles B. Paige, D. Frank Lloyd, and John W. Noble.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—William Henkel, William F. Learing, Terence F. McGowan, and William Rabe.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—George R. Bidwell, Theodore T. Gillman, Frank Tilford, Charles S. Wilbur, Charles T. Wills, Charles F. Bruder, W. H. Belamy, George Meislohn, and Robert E. Heslin.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—Delegates—James L. Stewart, John F. Doubleday, Richard Lusk, and William Burke.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—Delegates—Abraham Gruber, William M. K. Olcott, William H. Carter, Thomas L. Thompson, George W. Klune, John Carter Williams, A. J. Berwin, Walter S. Logan, S. B. Totten, and Mahlon Chance.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Charles K. Lexow, Jacob Kahn, William R. Wilcox, and Oscar A. Stryker.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Delegates: Moses M. McKee, Julius Mayer, Edward M. Morgan, Robert C. Winters, Michael Kerwin, John McMackin, and Charles W. Lewis.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Delegates: Smith Pine, Dr. J. Hassinger, W. S. Stevenson, and Morris H. Hart.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Charles A. Hess, George R. Manchester, Dr. P. H. Murphy, Philip Gibson, Charles H. Busbong, Christopher Stewart, and Frederick Gross.

TWENTY-SIXTH RISTRICT.—Delegates—Jasprow Alexander, I. Pierce Oberndorfer, James Pinsley, and Herman J. Katz.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Paul D. Cravath, Henry W. Taft, James W. Perry, Richard J. Lewis, William Brookfield, Gherardi Davis, and William C. Wilson.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—John H. Gunner, Philip Doblin, H. H. Gutman, and James J. Mandel.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Edward Lauterbach, Frank Bulkley, Benjamin F. Tyndale, James C. Crawford, William L. Strong, Anson G. McCook, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel Thomas, and Edward W. Harris.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Ambrose O'Neill, William Newmann, George Dorn, Thomas Campbell, and Melville A. Clinton.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Delegates: Silas C. Croft, Walter Watkins, Harvey T. Andrews, George H. Sutton, Alfred R. Page, Henry Grasse, N. H. Prager, W. A. Ferden, and John J. N. Eymes.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Delegates: Isaac Newman, Peter Becker, Charles Miller, H. B. Cohn, Frank A. Taffolla, and Frederick Horn.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Delegates: Frank Raymond, Charles E. Lewis, Charles Wines, Cornelius J. Reilly, and Sigmund Kann.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—William H. Ten Eyck, Jefferson A. Simond, Henry L. School, Charles A. Wall, John P. Gustaveson, Phillip M. Reinhart, Jr., Jacob Hunsicker, Jr., and William H. Taubert.

#### Gridley's Son as Naval Cadet.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to-day to report favorably to the House a bill authorizing the President to appoint five more cadets-at-large this year to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The object of the bill is to provide for suitable recognition of distinguished services in the navy, especially for John Vincent Gridley, a son of Capt. Gridley, the late commander of the cruiser Olympia, who died recently from injuries understood to have been sustained during his service in the battle of Manila. The other four appointments so placed in the disposal of the President will be reserved for similar cases.

### PROF. HATFIELD A SEAMAN.

#### Was Initiated by Scrubbing the Decks of the Yale.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Prof. J. T. Hatfield, who left his position as Professor of Languages at the Northwestern University to serve his country for $19 a month and what glory there may be in it, is now a full-fledged ordinary seaman since his initiation in the menial duty of scrubbing the U. S. S. Yale's decks Wednesday morning. The Yale is now at anchor off Norfolk.

Hatfield writes Lieut. Wilson of Norfolk, under date of June 15, that both the Yale and Saturn will doubtless form a part of the new squadron intended to assist in the completion of the blockade on the northern coast of Cuba.

### A POSSIBLE SUICIDE.

#### Clothes of Isaac Helmars Found on the River Bank.

Isaac Helmers of 431 New York Avenue, Jersey City, went fishing off the River Walk near Sibyl's Cave, Hoboken, at daylight yesterday. Near the cave, at the edge of the river, he found a suit of clothes. He sent word to the police, who found written in the hat the name August Koch. In one of the pockets of the vest was found a card with the same name and the address, 210 Forsyth Street, New York.

Mrs. Koch was informed and went to Hoboken. She identified the clothing as that of August Koch, her husband. She said he was sixty years old. He had been out of work for some time and had become despondent. He left home, she said, on Wednesday, after bidding her good-by and telling her that he should not come home again unless he found work. It is supposed he drowned himself.

### AMERICAN PAPER IN CUBA.

#### W. R. Hearst to Start for the Island with a Complete Printing Outfit.

The British steamer Sylvia, Quebec Steamship Line, which arrived from Barbados a few days ago with a load of asphalt, will leave the docks of the Barber Asphalt Company, Sixth Street and East River, Long Island City, to-day bound for Cuba. The steamer has been chartered by William R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal, who proposes to publish the first paper printed in English in Cuba. He will personally superintend its production.

Besides editors and skilled workmen the vessel takes a complete printing outfit, including stereotyping apparatus and an army hand-press.

The party expects to reach Santiago by Wednesday, and will effect a landing at the safest point in the vicinity.

### OF INTEREST TO YACHTSMEN.

The principal yachting event to-day will be the regular regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, at Sea Gate. The feature of the day's sport will be the canoe race, which will be sailed twice around the three-and-a-half-mile course on Gravesend Bay, all of which is visible from the clubhouse porch. The entries are from the New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, and Ianthe Canoe Clubs, and include the following: Torment, J. C. Mowbray; Aziz, L. H. Moore; Pioneer, F. C. Moore; Toreador, E. A. Bennett; Eos, E. C. Plum; Kitt, H. J. Fales; King Orloff, F. C. Eastmond; Eclipse, F. L. Dunnell; Chiquita, D. B. Goodsall; Foggy, H. L. Quick, and Cricket, George Douglass. In the other events of the day the yachts will sail over the regular ten and a half mile course of the club, and a number of close finishes are anticipated.

⁂

The formal opening of the Huntington Yacht Club will be held to-day. The function will be followed by a reception in the evening.

⁂

The noted schooner Intrepid has begun fitting out for the Summer at Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn. Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary Intrepid is also at Tebo's being overhauled for a long cruise.

⁂

J. Rogers Maxwell's racing schooner Emerald, Atlantic Yacht Club, has been towed to Oyster Bay from Tebo's, where she has been laid up for the Winter. Should the Government regulations permit; the Emerald will go in commission during the warm weather and cruise along the coast.

⁂

An ocean race in the large sloop class is scheduled to take place on Sunday among the yachts of the Jamaica Bay Club. The outer mark will be the Scotland Lightship.

#### Pardoned by Gov. Voorhees.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 17.—For the first time in several years the Chief Executive of New Jersey has interfered in the course of law as dispensed by a Justice of the Peace, the case being that of Harry Teeple, a boy of South Plainfield, who was arrested sometime ago on the charge of spearing a bass in South Plainfield pond in violation of the State game laws, and in lieu of a fifty-dollar fine imposed by a Justice of the Peace, was sentenced to the Middlesex County Jail for sixty days. It was the boy's ignorance of law that got him into the trouble, and the Rev. J. A. Cubberly, the Baptist minister at South Plainfield, became interested in the case. He got up a petition and presented it personally to Gov. Voorhees, who ordered the boy's release.

#### Beginning of Methodism Here.

From The Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Was the Methodist movement started first in this country under Philip Embury in New York City, or on Sam's Creek, Maryland, by Robert Strawbridge? Each place has its advocates. Some remarks made at the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, have started the question anew, and Dr. Buckley has proposed that he write an article three columns long in favor of New York, and that Dr. Hoss of The Advocate, at Nashville, write one of equal length in favor of Maryland, the two to appear simultaneously in The Advocates at New York and Nashville. Dr. Hoss suggests Dr. Collins Denny of Baltimore in his stead, Dr. Denny having lately gone over the whole matter, but expresses his willingness to perform the service if that arrangement cannot be made.

#### Speaking Spanish.

From The Chicago Standard.

Fearful and wonderful are some of the pronunciations of Spanish names one hears these days. One is at least consistent if one makes them English throughout; but to sound some letters English some French, and some Spanish seems like taking a great deal of trouble to be wrong. It reminds one of a story that is told, and which might have been true if it was not, of the visit of the Duke of Veragua to Chicago at the time of the World's Fair. The distinguished foreigner was welcomed by a city official, who delivered himself effusively in his finest Castilian—learned out of a book. Imagine the chagrin of the aspiring polyglot when the Duke, dimly comprehending the drift of the address, responded, with a winning smile, "Sir, you speak excellent Italian for a Swede!"

#### Dewey's Promise a Year Ago.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court was in Leavenworth, Kan., Tuesday, and there told of a prediction made by Admiral Dewey a year ago as he was about to start for China. Admiral Dewey was talking with two Supreme Court Justices when they condoled with him for being ordered so far away. Admiral Dewey replied: "You need not condole with me, gentlemen. The Government will not stand this Cuban foolishness much longer, and we will all have something to do. I will come back again, but some fine morning I will take the Philippines before breakfast."

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## WORK AT THE ARMORIES

### Recruiting of Men for Federal Service Now Progressing.

### MAJOR McCARTHY'S REFUSAL

### He Will Not Be Colonel of the 169th—First Battalion of the 114th Mustered In.

Recruiting is now going on in all the armories in the city from which regiments have gone into service, the tangles in the Twelfth and Twenty-second having been straightened out by the selection of Dr. Henry L. Butt to be the Examining Surgeon of the Twelfth and Dr. Bennett S. Beach to examine the recruits of the Twenty-second. Lieuts. Pillott and Benkard are superintending the recruiting in the former regiment, and, from the indications last night, said it would be an easy matter to get the 300 men needed to fill out the Twelfth. At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Lieut. Col. Thurston is recruiting 203 men for his regiment.

Major McCarthy, who it was generally understood would be the Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, last night announced that he would not accept the Colonelcy. He said that many reasons forced this action upon him, but he said he would still do all in his power to make the regiment a strong one, and to labor for its success.

Capts. Morris and Timpson, with Lieut. Wilcox and twelve men, arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of recruiting 300 men for the Ninth Regiment.

**Twenty-second Men Transferred.**

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade last night issued an order transferring 330 men and the following officers from the Twenty-second to the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment:

Major L. S. Beach, to be Surgeon; Capt. G. A. Tuttle, to be Assistant Surgeon; the Rev. Dr. W. M. Dunnell, to be Chaplain; Capt. William B. Smith, Lieut. W. F. Bennett, Lieut. J. A. Bell, Second Lieut. R. G. Butler, Sergt. Major H. W. Height, Quartermaster Sergt. W. A. Mahan, Ordnance Sergt. E. M. Bunsman; Hospital Stewards, F. T. Dell, C. E. McDonald, and J. H. Uhle; band leader, Victor Herbert; color bearer, Albert Wilkinson.

The first battalion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment was mustered into State service at the armory of the old Fourteenth Regiment last evening. The battalion is composed of five companies of fifty-five men each. They are Company A, Capt. Charles W. Furrey; Company C, Capt. Alvin L. Lewis; Company D, Capt. Chauncey Mattock; Company E, Capt. Fred H. Guild; Company I, Capt. Ed Howard. The men were lined up in the drill hall and the oath was administered by Major W. E. C. Mayer, Inspector General of the Second Brigade. In making up these companies 70 per cent. of the applicants were rejected. About 125 men enlisted yesterday.

**The Volunteer Engineers.**

There was another crowd of applicants at the headquarters of the First Regiment Volunteer Engineers at 335 Broadway yesterday, all eager to take the physical examinations and take their places in the regiment. Over 100 men have already passed, and it is now expected that these will be sent to Peekskill on Monday to start the camp. It will require only a few days in next week to select the other 256 men needed for the battalion.

There are many well known names represented in the list. William B. Parsons and Aziel Ames are among the Captains, and the Lieutenants include Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., Algernon Sartoris, a nephew of Gen. U. S. Grant, and W. L. Walker, a son of Admiral Walker. Among the privates are W. L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison; Eugene Mitkiewicz, Jr., of Plantsville, Conn., a son of Count Mitkiewicz, who was a constructor and promoter of railways in China.

In camp the men will be drilled as infantry, armed, equipped, and uniformed in brown linen. It is not expected that they will remain in camp later than July 1.

### TO FORM A HOME GUARD.

**Movement on Foot Among Brooklyn Grand Army Men.**

A movement is on foot among Brooklyn Grand Army men to have the Grand Army of the Republic organized into a home guard, with the object of permitting all National Guard commands to go to the front. Noah Tebbetts and H. P. Smith of Grant Post have been delegated as a committee to act with Senator George W. Brush and Gen. S. F. Kneeland in endeavoring to secure the Governor's consent.

The plan contemplates organizing only the youngest of the veterans into a home guard, and it is argued that there are plenty of old soldiers still sufficiently vigorous and active to make an efficient guard. Two or three drills, the friends of the project say, would be sufficient to bring the veterans up to date on tactics.

### GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S CAMPAIGN.

**He and Mr. Sankey Talk About Christian Work at Tampa.**

Gen. O. O. Howard, who has recently been on a visit to the soldiers at Tampa and Chickamauga as a representative of the Army Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association, spoke at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, last evening, giving a brief account of the religious work being done among the soldiers in those places. The Rev. Ira D. Sankey was present also, and gave an interesting description of the work being done at Tampa, where he had recently been.

The speakers said that the ministers of all denominations and assistants from the membership of the Young Men's Christian Association in the territories adjacent to the camps are actively engaged in this work.

The great majority of soldiers attend the meetings. At Tampa Mr. Sankey said he saw the soldiers drive a saloon keeper away from his place of business. Systematic organizations have been effected, and the work of distributing religious literature and administering spiritual consolation is being well looked after. Many conversions were reported to Gen. Howard by men having the work in charge at the different camps.

**Gov. Black Will Not Inspect Troops.**

ALBANY, June 17.—In consequence of important matters requiring attention prior to the calling of the extra session of the Legislature, it will be impossible for Gov. Black to personally inspect the New York Volunteers at the United States camps. Gen. Howard Carroll and Major T. L. Poole will make the inspection. They will probably leave New York City to-morrow evening for the South.

### COURT-MARTIAL TRIALS.

**Two Cases Considered at Chickamauga National Park.**

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 17.—Two interesting court-martial trials were in progress to-day.

Private John G. Maher, secretary to Col. Bills of the Second Nebraska, was tried for alleged insubordination. The facts in the case involved the right of an enlisted man to the use of his own private property.

Maher has a typewriter of his own. He was ordered by Capt. Duprey, Adjutant to Gen. Grant, to copy certain orders on his own machine. He declined, stating that the machine was his personal property, but that if the Government would furnish a machine he would make the order. He was arrested, and the trial to-day brought out the facts as stated. Maher is a member of Gov. Holcomb's staff, and a prominent man at home.

Privates Markley, Albright, Sullivan, and Grubb of Company K, First Pennsylvania, were on trial charged with desertion and leaving camp without permission. It was shown that the men had absented themselves for several days without permission, and while the result of the trial is not known, it is understood that it will "go hard" with them.

These are the first flagrant cases yet reported in Gen. Brooke's army.

### TO RECRUIT THE SIXTY-NINTH.

**Officers Coming to Enlist 300 Men—Ex-Gov. Flower's Donation.**

TAMPA, June 17.—Three officers from the Sixty-ninth New York left for New York to-night as a recruiting detail. They desire 300 more men for their regiment.

The contribution of $1,000 to the Sixty-ninth from ex-Gov. Flower arrived to-day. In a letter Mr. Flower said that he would also advance to the regiment the money due to its members from the State of New York.

**Illinois's Bill $200,000.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—Adjt. Gen. Reece this afternoon forwarded to Washington the claim of Illinois against the Government for arming and equipping State troops and furnishing medical and other supplies. The amount of the claim, $200,000, is for equipments belonging to the State given the volunteers, for transportation of troops to camp here, for their subsistence, and for the other expenses of the camp.

## SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

### Contracts Made for Hospital Tents, Wire Cutters, Mosquito Nets, and Other Articles.

Contracts were awarded yesterday by the Depot Quartermaster, in the Army Building, for a large number of articles, nearly all of which will be urgently needed by the invading troops in the immediate future.

Among the contracts were those providing for the immediate delivery of 2,000 wire cutters. These are to be used by Gen. Shafter's men in cutting their way through the barbed-wire obstructions which line Weyler's trochas in Cuba. The contract for the cutters was awarded to four firms, no single concern having a sufficient quantity of the desired dimensions in stock. A. F. Brambacher will furnish 350 pairs at 50 cents each; the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, 186 pairs at 45 cents each; Topping Brothers, 500 pairs at 40 cents each, and Smith, Lyon & Field 964 pairs at 34¾ cents each.

John Boyle & Co. of this city obtained a contract for 800 hospital tents with complete outfits. The tents, which will cost $49.98 each, are to be 11 feet high and 14 feet square. The side wall is to be 4 feet 6 inches high, and each tent will have cots for six patients. A contract was also awarded to Boyle & Co. for 1,500 wall tents at $23.70 each.

Among yesterday's contracts provision was made for furnishing our soldiers with the means of repelling the attacks of mosquitoes, which in the valleys of Cuba are said to be even more numerous and hungrier than their brethren of New Jersey. A contract was closed with Samuel Roebuck for 25,000 mosquito nets to be worn over the campaign hats. An equal number of these weapons of defense have already been secured by the Government. The Government will also procure muslin gloves for the use of the men while sleeping.

The contracts made for underclothing yesterday were as follows: John Wanamaker, 4,440 pairs of undershirts and drawers at $3.20 a dozen, 18,528 shirts and drawers at $3.75 a dozen, 7,668 shirts and drawers at $3.83 a dozen; Atlantic Knitting Company, Cohoes, N. Y., 40,000 shirts at 23 cents each, 102,436 drawers at 25 cents each; Townsend & Yale, 22,040 shirts at 46 cents each, 5,280 shirts at 25 cents each, 6,480 shirts at 28 cents each; James Cromwell, 50,000 knit shirts at 24½ cents each; C. H. Cavanagh, 85,448 drawers at 26 2-3 cents each, 70,564 shirts at 22⅝ cents each.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday arranged for the shipment to Newport News, Va., to-day by the Old Dominion Line of 1,200,000 pounds of subsistence supplies destined for Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba. The supplies will be taken from Newport News to Santiago by the auxiliary cruisers Yale and Harvard.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department yesterday inspected six vessels for charter by the War Department. Among them was the steamer Kaimon, which is at present in the Erie Basin. The Government, it is said, requires fifteen additional vessels for the Puerto Rican invasion.

### HENRY C. BALDWIN HONORED.

**Coffee Men Give the New Lieutenant a Full Equipment.**

The members of the coffee trade in New York united yesterday in honoring one of their number, Henry C. Baldwin, who was a few days ago appointed by President McKinley to be Second Lieutenant in the Volunteer Signal Corps. When the news of Mr. Baldwin's appointment was received, a movement was hastily begun among the jobbers, importers, brokers, and merchants in the coffee trade to show their esteem for him. It took the form of a dinner at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, at which a full military equipment, including a horse, was tendered the new Lieutenant.

The only speeches, aside from the presentation speech by J. R. Merrihew and Lieut. Baldwin's reply, were by Major Ives and Capt. Leigh of the Volunteer Signal Service. These officers were the only guests not connected with the coffee trade, and were in full uniform. Mr. Merrihew, at the close of a short address, presented to Lieut. Baldwin orders on thirty-nine different houses for the various articles going to make up his equipment. When Lieut. Baldwin selects his horse, it is stipulated that he shall name it "Coffee." In front of every guest's plate was a miniature woolly horse, supposed to represent the Lieutenant's mount, and around the horse was a group of coffee beans.

### CAMP ALGER TROOPS TO MOVE.

**Nine Regiments May Be Transferred to Fernandina, Fla.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The belief is strong at Camp Alger to-day that several regiments are to be moved in the near future, probably to Fernandina, Fla. It is said that the following regiments will be transferred: Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, Eighth Ohio, Third and Sixty-fifth New York, First Rhode Island, Ninth Massachusetts, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan. All these regiments are well equipped and have been ordered to obtain a full supply of rations.

A number of army wagons were sent to Dunn Loring to-day for these supplies, but there was a temporary shortage, and they returned empty.

The Massachusetts regiments to-day celebrated the battle of Bunker Hill with athletic games, which were followed by a dinner and fireworks. Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts interested himself in the celebration, and provided 2,000 pounds of chicken and other viands in proportion.

### GEORGIA MOONSHINERS ENLIST.

**Released from Jail to Join a Company Under Capt. Carter.**

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—Judge Newman has modified the sentences of several moonshiners in jail here in order that they may enlist in the army.

They will join the company of moonshiners being organized here by Capt. Yancey Carter, the noted revenue officer, who says they are especially adapted to guerrilla warfare.

**Money for Soldiers' Families.**

Thomas L. James, Treasurer of the New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association, yesterday announced the following additional contributions:

Edward R. Shaw, $10; George Ehret, $250; William R. Pruyn, $25; Dr. R. Sayre, $10; L. G. Woodhouse, $100; F. Nathan, $10; Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, $250, J. P. Heath, $50; employes of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, $5.65; employes' collections, 90 cents; Isaac Weil, $10; E. B. Foote, $25; "Cash," $2; Isaac N. Seligman, $100; James Speyer, $50; J. Jewett, $50; Perry Belmont, $50; Agnes Maxwell, $5; Rachel Maxwell, $5; Matilda Maxwell, $5; Peter Doelger, $100; C. F. Gumerich & Co., $50; James T. Woodward, $100; Michael Brennan, $10.

**College Men Join the Army.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 17.—Another detail of recruits, nearly all college athletes, left this city to-day over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Newport News to join Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Barclay H. Warburton of this city. To-day's detachment numbered thirty-four men, and like the one of yesterday, was made up of students from Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, Lafayette, Lehigh, and University of Pennsylvania.

## ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Brigadier General—HENRY V. N. BOYNTON, District of Columbia.

Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major—CHARLES H. MILLS, Texas.

Seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry—Captains—JOHN A. DUNCAN, Missouri; WILLIAM A. H. WALDECK, New York; STUART SYMINGTON JANNEY, Maryland. First Lieutenants—CHARLES H. WHITEHURST, Sergeant Major, Eighth United States Cavalry; WILLIAM HAMMOND, First Sergeant Troop D, Eighth Cavalry.

Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—JAMES A. TOOLE, Georgia. Captain—MARION W. HARRIS, Georgia. First Lieutenant—SIDNEY R. WYLDE, Georgia. Second Lieutenant—FRANK F. CRENSHAW.

Fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captains—WILLIAM H. MONR—, West Virginia; JOACHIM JORGENSEN, District of Columbia. First Lieutenants—WADE L. JOLLY, District of Columbia; WILLIAM H. MELLACH, District of Columbia; HORACE M. PATTON, West Virginia; WILLIAM W. PARKER, District of Columbia. Second Lieutenants—JOHN A. THAYER, West Virginia; WILLIAM PEACOCK and ABRAHAM HOUGHTON, District of Columbia.

Sixth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Major—PAUL E. DIVINE, Tennessee.

Seventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Major—JAMES R. BRANCH, Virginia.

Eighth Regiment—Captain—CHARLES C. ESTES, District of Columbia. First Lieutenant—FRANK H. BURGESS, District of Columbia. Second Lieutenant—THOMAS H. R. CLARKE, District of Columbia.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Majors—WALTER D. BETTIS, Texas; ARMAND ROMAIN, Louisiana. Captains—JAMES COOK SIMPSON, Alabama; SIDNEY GOODE, Louisiana. Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant—JAMES MITCHELL, Pennsylvania; JOSEPH T. SCOTT, Louisiana. First Lieutenants—GEORGE LEA FEBIGER and CHARLES DRURY WOOD, Louisiana.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain—RICHARD CARROLL, South Carolina. Major—ERASTUS L. HAWKS, District of Columbia. First Lieutenant—THOMAS CARL, late Quartermaster Sergeant Ninth Infantry.

Navy—THOMAS McCORMICK LIPPITT, Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon.

**Henry Van Ness Boynton.**

Gen. Henry Van Ness Boynton, who has been nominated by President McKinley to be a Brigadier General in the volunteer army, is the President of the Chickamauga National Park Commission, and for many years has been a prominent figure at the National capital.

He was born in Berkshire County, Mass., July 22, 1835. His father, the Rev. Dr. C. B. Boynton, who in later years became Chaplain of the House of Representatives and professor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, moved with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846. Young Boynton was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, and was graduated from that institution in 1858. In the year following he was appointed Professor of Mechanics and Astronomy by his Alma Mater, and occupied that chair when the call to arms came in 1861.

He enlisted in the Union Army, and was commissioned Major in the Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry, being gazetted Lieutenant Colonel in July, 1863. He was in command of his regiment at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Buzzards' Roost. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was wounded severely, and in September, 1864, he resigned from the army in consequence of physical disability caused by his wounds. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General "for good conduct at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge."

In 1893 Secretary of War Lamont authorized the issue of a medal of honor to Gen. Boynton—the five-pointed bronze star awarded to such officers and privates "as have most distinguished or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action."

Upon his retirement from the army Gen. Boynton became the war correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette, succeeding Whitelaw Reid in that capacity. After the war he became the Washington correspondent of The Gazette, and later of The Commercial-Gazette, where his vigorous comment on public affairs and public men quickly made him a quantity to be reckoned with. He has for many years been known for the forcefulness and vigor of his opinions and his style of making them known.

Perhaps the most notable of his attacks was the one he made upon the accuracy of the memoirs of Gen. William T. Sherman, which attracted and long held the public attention. In time he became the dean of the journalistic fraternity at Washington. He is described as a slight, quiet, unassuming and polite man, ever ready with a helping hand for the beginner in his profession.

**The Troops at Sea Girt.**

SEA GIRT, June 17.—Fifty-five recruits from Newark arrived in camp this morning. They will be assigned to the First Regiment. The squad was in charge of Lieut. Van Houten. Capt. W. A. Howard, Inspector of Rifle Practice for the First Regiment and the recruiting officer for that command, also accompanied the volunteers. One hundred recruits for the Second Regiment will be brought from Paterson to-morrow by Capt. De Ronde, and a detachment for the Third Regiment is also expected. Delays in recruiting will postpone the mobilization of the 835 volunteers until Wednesday.

**Engineer Regiment for Peekskill.**

ALBANY, N. Y. June 17.—Gov. Black has tendered to the United States Government the use of Camp Townsend at Peekskill. On Monday next it will be occupied by the first volunteer regiment of United States Engineers, which has been recruited in New York City by Col. Eugene Griffith.

### SOLDIERS AS HIGHWAYMEN.

**Reported Robberies of Hack Drivers at Camp Northen, Ga.**

ATLANTA, June 17.—A dispatch to The Constitution from Griffin, Ga., says: "Soldiers at Camp Northen played the rôle of highwaymen to-night and every hack that left the city for the camp ground was 'held up' and the drivers robbed of their money at the point of the pistol.

"The robberies occurred within the military reservation, and there were several bodies of the robbers, all of whom wore the regulation uniform. A large amount of money was secured. No violence was offered the drivers, as they did not resist."

### COURT-MARTIAL FOR A SURGEON.

**Dr. Daniel H. Morgan of the Cincinnati Charged with Neglect of Duty.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Assistant Surgeon Daniel H. Morgan, attached to the cruiser Cincinnati, which has just arrived at Norfolk from a cruise in the West Indies, has been ordered before a general court-martial for trial on charges of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty, and disrespectful language and deportment to his superior officer while in the exercise of his office.

The specifications allege that while the Cincinnati was at Key West on May 29 Dr. Morgan was ordered to superintend the transfer of some sick members of the crew from the army hospital to the cruiser, with a view to their removal to Norfolk. In the execution of this order the sick sailors, it is charged, were allowed to remain on the wharf for about an hour and a half without attention, and exposed to the rays of the sun, to the great detriment of their health.

Dr. Morgan, it is also alleged, was disrespectful to Surgeon James C. Byrne, his immediate superior, when informed by the latter that his conduct in regard to the sick sailors had been reported to the commanding officer of the vessel.

The court-martial for the trial of this officer is ordered to meet at Norfolk next Monday morning. The detail for the court is as follows: Capt. Silas W. Terry, Lieut. Commanders Isaac Hazlett, R. M. C. Brown, and T. H. Stevens, Surgeons H. E. Ames and G. P. Lumsden, Lieut. W. S. Benson, Passed Assistant Engineer John T. Smith, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Isaac Kite, with First Lieut. J. A. Lejune, United States Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

**To Enlist Company Cooks.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed on and favorably reported to the House bills for the enlistment of a cook in each company, battery, and troop of volunteers, with the assistance of detailed enlisted men, also for the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, who are three months' men.

## SECOND CALL APPORTIONED

### New York to Furnish Three Regiments of Infantry and Three Batteries of Artillery.

### 32,000 MEN TO BE ORGANIZED

### In Addition to 43,000 Required to Recruit Existing Volunteer Regiments Up to Maximum Strength—Other States' Quotas.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night made public the number of additional regiments, battalions, companies, and batteries required from each State under the second call of the President for volunteers. The organizations from each State—the number of which is herewith given—will be in addition to the number of men which will be enlisted from the several States to fill the maximum of 106 men to a company the organizations now in the field.

Of the 75,000 men required under the President's second call 43,000 will be needed to recruit the existing volunteer regiments up to the maximum strength. To obtain these recruiting details from each volunteer regiment are now in the States from which they come. The remaining 32,000 men will be organized into companies, battalions, and regiments, as the exigencies of the call require, each State meeting the requirements of the second as it met those of the first call.

Under the second call the various States and Territories will furnish as organizations twenty-eight regiments and three companies of infantry, fourteen light batteries, and three heavy batteries.

According to the statement made by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, the new organizations will be apportioned among the States and Territories as follows:

ALABAMA—Two battalions infantry.
COLORADO—One light battery artillery.
CALIFORNIA—One regiment infantry.
CONNECTICUT—One regiment infantry.
GEORGIA—One regiment infantry.
ILLINOIS—Two regiments infantry.
INDIANA—One regiment and two companies infantry.
IOWA—Two light batteries.
KANSAS—Two battalions infantry.
KENTUCKY—One regiment infantry.
LOUISIANA—Three light batteries artillery.
MAINE—Three heavy batteries.
MARYLAND—One battalion infantry.
MASSACHUSETTS—One regiment infantry.
MICHIGAN—One regiment infantry.
MINNESOTA—One regiment infantry.
MISSISSIPPI—Six companies infantry.
MISSOURI—One regiment infantry.
NEBRASKA—One regiment infantry.
NEW JERSEY—One regiment of infantry.
NEW YORK—Three regiments of infantry and three light batteries.
NORTH CAROLINA—Seven companies of infantry.
OHIO—One regiment and nine companies of infantry.
OREGON—Two light batteries of artillery.
PENNSYLVANIA—Eighteen companies of infantry.
RHODE ISLAND—Two batteries of light artillery.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Two batteries of infantry.
TENNESSEE—One regiment of infantry.
TEXAS—One regiment of infantry.
UTAH—One light battery.
VIRGINIA—Two battalions of infantry.
WASHINGTON—One battalion of infantry.
WEST VIRGINIA—One regiment of infantry.
WISCONSIN—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.
NEVADA—Three companies of infantry.
ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY—One regiment of infantry.

Wyoming, Idaho, Arkansas, Florida, New Hampshire, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and the District of Columbia having under the first call furnished in excess of their quota will not be called upon to furnish any new organizations under second call, beyond filling the organizations now in the service to the required maximum strength.

## GREAT SCARCITY OF SHIPS.

### Offensive Operations Against Spain Seriously Retarded Because of the Lack of Transports.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Serious obstruction threatens the Government's offensive operations against Spain at two widely separated points because of the lack of ships. Ships are wanted for the third Philippine expedition, and they are not at hand or in clear view. Ships are wanted for the second division of Gen. Shafter's Santiago force, and so far the War Department has not been able to get them.

Since the chartering of the Nueces and Lampasas on Monday, the department has not been able to obtain a single vessel, though it has been searching high and low under pressure from Gen. Miles, who ever since the departure of Gen. Shafter's force from Tampa on Tuesday has been calling loudly for transports to take the rest of the expedition to Santiago.

The hostility of Congress to admitting any more foreign ships to American registry on the ground that they will afterward be entitled to participate in the coastwise trade to the detriment of home-built bottoms restricts the War Department to American vessels, and it is finding very few of these that are satisfactory and that the owners are willing to charter.

It is alleged in some quarters that the attitude of Congress is inspired by the shipbuilding interest, with a view to enabling a corner to be formed on American ships and forcing the Government to buy them at fancy prices, instead of chartering them. This is denied by the coastwise steamship lines, who claim that they have already chartered all the ships they can spare at prices which will eventually cause a loss to them.

It is pointed out that there is hardly a coastwise line in the country that has not let the War Department have one or more vessels. The New York and Texas Steamship Company has supplied the Government with six ships, the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company nine, the Morgan Line seven, the Merchants and Miners' Trading Company three, the Plant Investment Company two, William P. Clyde & Co. three, the Miami Steamship Company two, the Cromwell Steamship Company three, the New Orleans and Belize Royal Mail Steamship Company two, the Angier Line two, and the Ocean Steamship Company two.

It is declared that many of these lines have had to hire foreign vessels to keep up their business, and that the chartering of their ships will be an actual loss in the long run.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, who is conducting the negotiations for transports, said to-day that they had made no progress since yesterday. He was asked whether the Government might not be compelled to impress vessels for its use if the difficulty of securing them by contract is not soon removed. To this question the Assistant Secretary would not give a positive denial. It had not, however, he said, been decided to resort to so harsh a measure.

It is strongly suspected, nevertheless, that the War Department is seriously considering the necessity of condemning vessels for transport use on the Atlantic seaboard, as well as on the Pacific Coast. The third and last Manila expedition is halting for lack of ships. The troops at Tampa, which are intended for the Santiago army, would have been on their way before now if the ships had been on hand to convey them. The letting of the contract for supplying fresh beef to the soldiers is also hung up by the inability to procure the ships necessary for transport. This state of affairs, it is recognized, cannot be allowed to continue much longer, when the Government has it in its power to take such vessels as it needs without the consent of the owners.

**Tender an Italian Regiment.**

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—Col. Emmett Olcott, Col. Gustave Martinotti, and Dominico Galeano, representing the Italian residents of New York City, waited on Gov. Black this afternoon and tendered to him the service of from 1,000 to 2,000 Italians, who are desirous of forming a regiment to fight in the war with Spain. The Governor could not make any promises.

**Can Our Coast be Effectually Blockaded?**

If confidence can be felt in the opinion of military and naval officers in high places at the seat of government, such is the vast extent of our sea coast, to blockade it effectually, even if our navy and sea coast defenses could offer no adequate resistance, seems to be impossible. When a blockade of the bowels exists, relieve constipation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

## MONEY FOR THE RED CROSS.

### An Appeal Issued by the Finance Committee—A Long List of Contributors.

The Finance Committee of the Red Cross Relief Committee yesterday issued an appeal to the citizens of New York which said in part:

There is great need of supplementing the authorities' efforts by private and voluntary aid, contributing substantially to the care of the sick and wounded of the regular and volunteer army and navy. We earnestly hope that our fellow-citizens will, with their usual generosity, assist in this patriotic work, so that New York may also in this respect set an example to other cities of the Union.

The notice was signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Chairman; F. D. Tappen, Vice Chairman; August Belmont, Edwin Langdon, Levi P. Morton, Gustave H. Schwab, and James Speyer.

A contribution of $3,500 for cot equipment from Auxiliary No. 5, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Treasurer, was received by the Red Cross Society yesterday. L. M. King, Jr., contributed $1,000, and Douglass Robinson $200. The following persons contributed $50 each:

Raymond S. Ward, George Ehret, George Ringler & Co., Beadleston & Woerz, Peter Doelger, the F. & M. Schafer Co., Joel Wheeler & Co., Jay Langdon & Co., Smith, Hogg & Gardner, Flanagan, Nay & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Schieffelin & Co., Elizabeth Trowbridge Martin, and W. P. Clyde.

The following sent contributions of $25 each.

The Henry Elias Brewing Company, Neidlinger & Sons, the Clausen & Price Brewing Company, Conrad Stein, the John Kress Brewing Company, the H. Clausen & Sons Brewing Company, Kip's Bay Brewing Company, the George Bechtel Brewing Company, the Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company, Howard & Childs, the T. C. Lyman Company, Russell & Rees, the John Eichler Brewing Company, the Claus Lipsius Brewing Company, S. Liebmann's Brewing Company, M. Seitz, Congress Brewing Company, New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company, Excelsior Brewing Company, the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, India Wharf Brewing Company, D. H. Lance & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Henry W. Hayden, Joseph Eastman, and E. K. Trowbridge. The J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company sent $15.

The following sent $10 each.

Mrs. George Roberts Blanchard, David Mayer Brewing Company, J. D. Fessenden, L. E. Whitin, and G. Parmalee, Miss M. Thayer, O. W. Buckingham, and Cash "G. D." sent $5 each.

### HOSPITAL TRAIN FOR TAMPA.

**Fully Equipped for Treatment of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The hospital train for the removal of wounded and invalid soldiers left here to-day for Tampa. The train consists of ten Pullman sleeping cars, one dining room car, one cooking car, and a combination coach. It is fully equipped for hospital service, with medicines, surgical instruments, and apparatus.

The party, which is under the command of Major Richards, consists of two commissioned officers, two non-commissioned officers, twenty-two privates, and three cooks. From time to time as it becomes necessary one or more coaches will return northward with sick and wounded soldiers, sailors, or marines, who will be taken to Fort Myer, Va.; Fort McPherson, Ga., and other points where there are army hospitals, and those whose condition demands a high altitude will be removed to Asheville, N. C.

The coaches which remain at Tampa will be used as a receiving hospital.

### AID FOR THE WOUNDED.

**Members of Regimental Bands to be Instructed in Hospital Drill.**

The Medical News to-day will publish the following from Dr. Henry I. Raymond, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army:

"Upon recommendation of the Chief Surgeon, an order has been issued by the Assistant Adjutant General, United States forces, to the effect that all members of regimental bands will be instructed in hospital drill and as much of first aid to the injured as is practicable under existing circumstances. To this end all musicians will hereafter report to a medical officer attached to the regiment to which the band belongs for one hour each day for instructions until they are pronounced qualified by the medical officer who instructs them.

"This arrangement will add largely to the numerical force and efficiency of first-aid bearers upon the battlefield. Men will be needed who know how to handle a wounded man so as to place him with care and expedition upon a litter and transport him smoothly and without jolt to the first dressing station or to the ambulance.

"Practically, therefore, the instruction that band members are receiving consists of exercises in the manual of the litter, viz., marchings with the litter, as litter squads composing a detachment so as to mobilize at a given point; searching for the wounded by scattering the several squads under charge of their respective squad leaders; the proper loading of the litters with the wounded, and their easy convoy to some designated spot, and the placing of the loaded litters in ambulances."

### TO AID THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

**The Woman's Relief Corps Meets and Works in the Armory.**

Among the busiest and most earnest women in this city now are the members of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, who met in the armory yesterday afternoon to work for the men at the front. Mrs. Downs, wife of the Colonel of the Regiment, presided, and every one of the fifty women present had either a husband, a brother, a son, or a sweetheart in the ranks.

Bandage making was the principal order of the day. The women tore the unbleached muslin which had been donated to them into strips, after which Mrs. E. M. Raynor rolled the bandages on a small machine, which had also been given to the corps. Mrs Raynor has a brother, Dr. Armstrong, who is Surgeon on board the Scorpion, and another brother, R. Montgomery Armstrong, who is a private in Company H, Seventy-first Regiment.

Miss E. Marguerite Lindley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the corps was working in conjunction with the Veterans' Association of the Seventy-first, and that donations of whatever character, especially of money, would be gratefully acknowledged. The corps has arranged to send packages to the regiment containing soup and bullion tablets, pocket medical tablets, condensed coffee, clam juice, compressed chocolate, and antidotes for insect bites. These with the bandages and other surgical appliances will be forwarded to Tampa, from which place as soon as practicable the Government has promised to forward them to Cuba. Miss S. R. Jenkins announced that the fund now in the hands of the Committee approximated $500.

Mrs. E. T. T. Marsh is Chairman of the Commitee on Relief for Homes, which investigates every reported case of distress.

A member of the corps will be on hand in the armory every day between 2 and 4 o'clock to receive subscriptions.

### FOR THE RELIEF OF SOLDIERS.

**Churches to Take Up Collections on Sabbath Preceding July 4.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—It is the desire of the National Relief Commission that the Sunday preceding July 4 shall be devoted largely to patriotic services in the various churches of the United States. President John H. Converse, in an interview today said: "It would seem fitting that the enthusiasm and sympathy thus evoked should take a practical direction and that the prayers and sermons in the country's behalf should be joined with gifts for the country's defenders.

"For this reason the National Relief Commission earnestly requests pastors and churches of all creeds in the United States upon the third day of July, or the most convenient Sabbath or Sunday preceding the Fourth of July, to take up a collection for the relief of suffering soldiers, sailors, and marines in the Nation's service, and of such of their families as may be in need.

"The National Relief Commission, 907 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, will faithfully disburse any funds committed to it for the above purpose."

**Clothing and Shoes Needed.**

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association has decided to co-operate with the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, and henceforth aid to families in need will be given jointly. The association is much in need of clothing, shoes, and any articles of comfort. The following women will receive such donations: Mrs. A. B. Darling, 15 East Twenty-sixth Street; Mrs. Samuel Miller, 260 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Mrs. John Seymour, 121 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Gardner Wetherby has received donations of $500 from an anonymous source and $100 from Seth Low.

## DAVID H. KING'S GIFT.

### House at Jekyl Island, South Carolina, May Be Used as a Red Cross Hospital.

David H. King, a builder of this city, yesterday informed the Red Cross Relief Committee, which met at the Chamber of Commerce in the afternoon, that he had placed at their disposal for hospital purposes his seaside residence at Jekyl Island, off the coast of South Carolina.

This island is within an hour's travel of Fernandina, Fla., and its healthfulness and location make it an ideal site for an army hospital. Soldiers becoming ill at the camp, which, it is reported, will be established at Fernandina, can be taken easily to this island. It is also conveniently situated for the care of soldiers wounded on Cuban battlefields.

Not only will Mr. King give the use of the house for hospital purposes, but he will maintain it as well. Yesterday he sent a check for $1,000 to the committee.

A compromise was effected by the committee yesterday in the dispute over the controlling and selection of supplies purchased with funds contributed by the different auxiliaries. A Supply Committee was formed consisting of Cleveland H. Dodge, Howard Townsend, John S. Huyler, A. S. Solomon, Dr. George F. Shrady, two members of the Committee on Women's Auxiliaries, Mrs John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, and the Presidents of the thirty-one auxiliaries connected with the Red Cross movement. Sub-committees will be formed, each to look after its particular department, or select its particular kind of supplies.

Auxiliary No. 3, on the maintenance of nurses offered to support 100 trained nurses at an expense not to exceed $2,500 a month during the war, or while its funds lasted. The offer of Col. John Jacob Astor of the premises at 552 and 554 Broadway for storage purposes was accepted. Mrs. William Lannan and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, it was announced, would help to select nurses when the time came to send them to the front.

Secretary Faure reported the practical completion of negotiations for the first relief boat acquired by the Red Cross. Mr. Faure would not give the name of the vessel. It is reported that it is the yacht Admiral, owned by a Mr. Comstock of Boston. This craft was recently examined.

**Reading Matter for Sailors.**

The members of S. S. Cox Branch, No. 41, of the National Association of Letter Carriers, in Brooklyn, have started a movement to collect reading matter for the sailors on the warships in Cuban waters, and in Manila. They are trying to secure similar action by other branches of the association, and the Baltimore letter carriers have already begun collections for the sailors of the Baltimore, of Admiral Dewey's squadron. Contributions can be sent either to the General Post Office in Brooklyn, or to any of the branch Post Offices.

### THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Army.**

The resignation by Brig Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, United States Volunteers, of his commision as Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General of Volunteers, only, has been accepted, to take effect June 4.

The resignation by Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, of his commission as Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, only, has been accepted, to take effect May 27.

The following assignments of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty; Capt. Peter R. Egan, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps are assigned to duty as follows: Capt. George R. Gyger, now at Alliance, Ohio, as recruiting officer at Columbus, Ohio; Capt. Alexander D. B. Smead, now at Washington, will report at Washington Barracks; Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, now at Washington, will report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer First Army Corps, Chickamauga Park, for duty. Capt. Elmore A. McKenna, now at San Francisco, will report to Major Richard E. Thompson, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, San Francisco, for duty with the signal detachment at that point; Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, now on duty at Tampa, Fla., will report to Major Frank Greene, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer Fifth Army Corps, for duty; First Lieut. Charles H. Martin, now at Joliet, Ill., will report as recruiting officer at Indianapolis, Ind.; First Lieut. Richard O. Rickards, now at Springfield, Ill., will report as recruiting officer at Chicago, Ill.; First Lieut. George H. Tilly, now at Helena, Mont., will report to the commanding officer, Fort Harrison, Mont., as recruiting officer; Second Lieut. Williamson S. Wright, now at Logansport, Ind., will report to First Lieut. Charles H. Martin, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Indianapolis, Ind., for duty; Second Lieut. Frank P. Tate, now at San Angelo, Texas, will report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer First Army Corps, Chickamauga Park, for duty; Second Lieut. Joseph D. Wood, now at Camp Alger, Va., will report at Washington Barracks; Second Lieut. William W. Colt, now at Rushville, Ill., will report to First Lieut. Richard O. Rickards, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Chicago, as assistant recruiting officer; Second Lieut. Elmo Carl Lee, now at Augusta, Ark., will report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer First Army Corps, Chickamauga Park, for duty; Second Lieut. Henry W. Stamford, now at Atlanta, will report to Major George P. Scriven, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Atlanta, for duty; Second Lieut. Albert J. Dillon, now at Jacksonville, Fla., will report to Major Samuel Reber, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Tampa, for duty. Second Lieut. Don A. Palmer, now at Duluth, Minn., will report to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty.

Capt. John H. Beacom, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is released from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Jacksonville, and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

The following named officers of the Pay Department, United States Army, are assigned to duty with stations at Atlanta, from the dates set opposite their respective names, upon which they reported at Tampa, Fla., for service in the Department of the Gulf under telegraphic order of May 25: Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, from May 31, 1898; Major John P. Baker, Paymaster, from May 29, 1898.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, having reported to the Surgeon General of the army, en route to Tampa, will report to Major Charles Richard, Surgeon United States Army, in charge of hospital train, Washington, for duty therewith.

Major John L. Bullis, Paymaster, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa, and report to the Major General commanding the army, for special duty.

Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster with the expedition now being organized for the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Peter C. Deming, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Lee Linn, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chicago and report to the Chief Commissary, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty in that city.

Capt. Lee Linn, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will upon the completion of his temporary duty at headquarters, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that department.

The retirement from active service of the following-named officers, with the rank set opposite their respective names, upon the findings of examining boards that they are disqualified for the duties of those grades, by reason of disabilities incident to the service, is announced to date from April 26, the date on which they would have been promoted, by reason of seniority, if found qualified: Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry, as Major of infantry; First Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, Seventeenth Infantry, as Captain of infantry; First Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, Seventh Infantry, as Captain of infantry; First Lieut. John L. Barbour, Quartermaster, Seventh Infantry, as Captain of infantry; First Lieut. Edward S. Avis, Eighteenth Infantry, as Captain of infantry.

Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, United States Volunteers, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board, ordered to meet at San Francisco, vice Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam, United States Volunteers, hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty with the Second Artillery and will at once join his battery.

Col. Jesse M. Lee, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to the following places in the order named for duty in connection with the organization and recruitment of his regiment: Richmond, Va.; Petersburg, Va.; Littleton, N. C.

A board of officers, to consist of First Lieut. M. W. Rowell, Fifth Cavalry, mustering officer, and First Lieut. A. R. Joyce, Adjutant, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, is hereby appointed and will proceed to Sugar Loaf Mountain, Va., with a view to the selection of a tract of land suitable for a military camp.

Capt. Hector Hall, Second Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect this date.

Capt. John G. Painter, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteers, having tendered his resignation on surgeon's certificate, is honorably discharged from the service as of this date by reason of physical disability.

Second Lieut. E. D. Raymond, Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

First Lieut. Edwin J. Wight, Adjutant First Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Capt. Henry C. Cabell, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty with the expedition now being organized for the Philippine Islands.

Major Thomas M. Woodruff, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed via Tampa to report to the commanding General, Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty on the staff of a division commander of that corps.

Major Harry C. Benson, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty on the staff of a division commander in the Third Corps.

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps.

First Lieut. Louis Agostine, Eighth Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Second Lieuts. Le Roy S. Lyon and Tiemann N. Horn, Second Artillery, will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsey, Seventh Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

The following-named Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated: Capt. Orson Pettijohn to Falls Church, Va., and report to the Commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps; Capt. Olivery Perry Smith to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the Commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps.

Second Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., Fourth Artillery, will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, is relieved from duty with the Light Artillery Brigade, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md.

First Lieut. Frank H. Albright, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty in the Department of Dakota and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Second Artillery, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding officer, light artillery brigade, for duty with Light Battery F, Second Artillery, as attached thereto.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, and Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion.

Capt. William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery, (recently appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers,) is assigned to Battery A of that regiment, vice First Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, appointed Adjutant Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. William H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, is assigned to act as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Militia.

**Navy.**

F. R. Maloney is appointed Paymaster's clerk on the nomination of Paymaster G. W. Simpson for duty at the Key West Naval Station.

Assistant Engineer E. Winship is ordered to the receiving rendezvous at San Francisco.

Naval Constructor E. Snow is ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Nero.

Acting Gunner John H. Loman is ordered to the Harvard.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is detached from the New York Naval Hospital and ordered to the Harvard.

Lieut. Commander N. E. Niles is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to command the Piscataqua.

Lieut. Commander J. R. Selfridge's order, detaching him from the Puritan and ordering him to command the Mangrove, is revoked.

Lieut. Commander D. D. V. Stuart's order, detaching him from command of the Mangrove and ordering him to the Puritan as executive officer, is revoked.

Gunner J. R. Ward is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Monadnock.

Paymaster W. W. Barry is relieved of the accounts of the Albatross and ordered to continue his duties at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Thomas is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital.

Pay Director W. W. Williams is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard for examination, June 27, thence home to await orders.

Chaplain A. O. Sykes is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered without delay to the Alliance.

Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover is ordered, when retired, to continue his present duties.

Lieut. W. N. King is detached from the Hawk and ordered to the Lancaster.

Ensign S. D. Flood is ordered to the Yankton.

Passed Assistant Engineer P. D. Blackden is ordered to the Lehigh.

Lieut. F. A. Ballastyus is detached from the Aileen and ordered to the Piscataqua.

Lieut. W. E. Wirt is ordered to the Piscataqua.

Chief Engineer W. L. Cathcart is ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Mickley is ordered to the Newark.

Assistant Paymaster H. R. Insley is ordered to the Albatross.

Assistant Engineer A. D. Houghton is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer D. M. Berry is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard with the Philadelphia and Yorktown.

Assistant Paymaster F. J. Arms is ordered to the Wabash.

William M. Wirt, 122 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade.)

Richard Trimble, 59 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, and Seth D. Gibbs, 11 East York Street, Savannah, are appointed Ensigns.

Lorenzo B. T. Johnson, 926 Farragut Square, Washington, and Presley M. Rixley, 909 Nineteenth Street, Washington, are appointed Naval Cadets.

Robert M. Wilkins, 34 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York, and C. H. Kretz are appointed Assistant Engineers.

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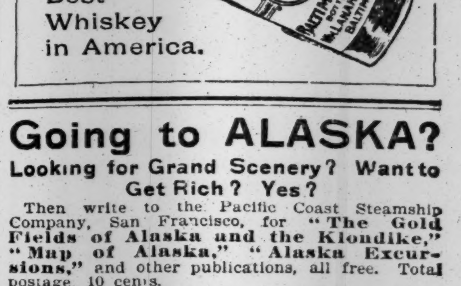


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**Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?**

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "**The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike,**" "**Map of Alaska,**" "**Alaska Excursions,**" and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the **Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.** The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

# The Wanamaker Store

## Of Educational Interest

*The Exhibit of Rare Old Laces and Needlework of the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries, fifth floor. A large collection of authentic pieces, forming a visual history of the art of lace-making. An instructor is in attendance.*

*The Cooking-by-Gas School, Basement. Lessons for to-day:—At 10.30 A. M., Orange Marmalade; Broiled Chops, fin de siecle; Potatoes a la Duchesse; Fine Sponge Cake. At 2.30 P. M., Roast Lamb; Rice-stuffed Tomatoes; Lady fingers; Jelly Roll; Strawberry Shortcake.*

## Of Economical Interest

### Men's Silk Negligee Shirts, $1.50

ONE of our foremost shirt makers made up his mind in the early Spring that the outlook for prosperity warranted

his putting out a very handsome silk shirt to sell for $3. Things have happened since then, and one of the results is that those shirts are here marked

**A Dollar and a Half.**

They are very handsome shirts, as they should be to deserve the price he intended for them. In white and light Summer shades, with an assortment of delicate woven patterns, and a value that even we can seldom offer you.

### Men's Serge Suits

IT is a serge season. We were prepared for it. We are showing every respectable sort of serge suit from the cheapest good domestic cloths to the most expensive English Clay.

There is a suit in serge at $10 that we present as a special. We know of none like it. It is all-wool,—the all-wool of honesty, not metaphor. It will not shrink and it will not fade. Lined or half-lined, Ten Dollars.

There is another grade at $12 quite as remarkable, and another at $18 that we show with particular pride. It is silk-lined throughout, in self-color, silk-backed vests and finished to perfection. $25 will buy no better.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS

These are made for the active little chaps who give their clothes the hardest testing. All-wool goods, silk sewed, buttons on to stay, and handsome suits as well. Sizes for ages 7 to 16 years. They were priced up to $6. Now, $3.75 each.

### Double Worths in Girls' Dresses

DOUBLE worths! Some are quadruple. You'll not often see ten dollar dresses marked at $2.50.

It is a clean-up of a dozen different styles in one and two-piece dresses, for girls from six to fourteen years. Cloth dresses,—ladies' cloth, serges and such. The cheapest dress in the lot was fairly priced at $5, but there are many formerly $6, $7 and $8, and a dozen or so that were $10.

**Now, $2.50 Each. Choose.**

### More of the Men's Fifteen Cent. Collars

WE have plenty for to-day, and we try to have at least 10,000 dozen either here or on the way, all the time. Sometimes you take them so fast that we get shaky on sizes, as last week. Plenty now, however.

You know the collars well enough,—they're the imported goods. Every thread in them is cotton, but you would never know it. They cannot be distinguished from a linen collar, except by the fact that they actually wear better.

**Fifteen Cents Each.**

### One of Our Neckwear Events

FANCY silk and satin band and shield bows, seventy-two hundred of them altogether, in about twenty shapes and twice twenty patterns. They are high-grade goods, and now a very high-grade bargain. Properly priced when they were 25c. and 50c. each. They won't last long at this surprising figure—

**Three for Twenty-five Cents.**

### Candy Matters

PURITY! That's the ruling thought and practice in our candy store. Low prices, when we can; elegance and daintiness and care in packing and wrapping and detail generally, as a matter of course; but all these are subordinate to the main thing,—purity of materials, absolute and inviolable purity.

It's the goodness of the materials that makes the toothsomeness of the candy, and makes even a surfeit harmless. It's easy enough to get the very best when one asks top prices, but we give you top-qualities at bottom prices,—like this:—

Chocolate-covered Caramels, 20c. a pound.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, 20c. a pound. Some people ask 80c. for exactly the same quality.

### Wanamaker Wheel Club

ITS inauguration was a popular move, and membership shows a very gratifying increase. You may join on payment of $5 to help pay club expenses, and then upon furnishing satisfactory references, with these monthly payments, you may choose a

**$73 Humber at $10 a month**
**$50 Monarch at $8.33 a month**
**$40 Continental at $5 a month**

### Women's Bicycle Skirts and Suits

GOOD fortune here for careful readers and prompt acceptors of profitable proffers:—

At $7.50 each—A number of very good serge suits, tailor-made jackets, circular skirts, stylish costumes, made in our own way; formerly costing as high as $13.50.

At $10 each—In tweeds, fly-front jackets, combining excellence and elegance with exclusiveness of style and marked suitability of purpose; formerly costing up to $20.

At $13.50 each—In double-faced cloths and mixed tweeds, fly-front jackets and beautifully made and finished skirts; formerly costing up to $23.

At $2 each—At 9 o'clock this morning (not before), 100 bicycle skirts in tan crash with deep hem and rows of stitching; made to sell at $3.50.

### Girls' Blouse Waists

TWO lots just received go on sale this morning at one-half value and even less. They're in the correct shapes and particularly well finished; of striped and figured lawns and dimities and satin striped lawns. Those that regularly sell at 50c. are offered at 25c.; the $1 and $1.25 sorts will go at a half dollar each. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Of especially good value, too, is a lot of percale shirt waists for girls 8 to 16 years, at 50c. each. They're very prettily and stylishly made and neatly finished.

### Echoes of the Great Underwear Sale

NOTWITHSTANDING the immense selling we're still in good supply in our high standard muslin underwear. Worthy of particular mention are these especially low-priced articles: At 8c., a well-made, good-fitting corset cover; good quality drawers in all sizes at 10c., and night gowns, very prettily made of excellent grade muslin, at 38c.

### Women's Belts Many Kinds

Brightly colored silk belts will be greatly worn this Summer. We're showing some very handsome ones with various oxidized, gilt or sterling silver buckles, at from 50c. to $5.50. A good assortment of ribbon for the very effective "crush" belt is here for your choosing at moderate cost; the handsome oxidized adjustable buckles for these are only a half dollar. Leather, velvet, and elastic belts in all the new styles, at prices never so little. Belt sets, jeweled or enameled, and in cut steel, at 50c. to $5.75.

### Small Lots in Girls' Coats

SMALL prices, too, and values you'll hurry to get. An economical reminder that even Summer has chilly evenings.

At $1 each—35 coats for girls, 4 to 14 years, of plain and fancy flannels, formerly $3.50 each.

At $2 each—50 girls' coats of mixed cheviots and plain colored broadcloths, sailor collars, prettily trimmed with embroidery and ribbons; formerly $5, $6 and $7.

### Shoes For the Summer

THERE are enough of the black kidskin shoes we spoke of yesterday for one more day's selling. By ordinary standards they are $3.50 sorts, by our standards, fair $3 worths. The price is $2. There will be no more when these are gone.

The last of the Women's Oxfords at $1.50, are here this morning. Had there been ten cents' worth more care in the finishing, these would have brought their intended price,—$2.50. The ten cents that the maker tried to save is imperceptible to you, but it saves you a dollar a pair.

Tan and Russet shoes for girls and small boys—cool, durable and good looking—$1.20 and $1.40.

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.


## READY FOR THE SUBURBAN

### Fourteen of the Original Candidates Are Named to Start for the Rich Prize.

### ORNAMENT IN FINE FETTLE

**The Son of Order and Victorine Will Be the Favorite in To-day's Big Race—The Entries for the Other Five Races.**

There were a score of men busily engaged in rolling and preparing the track at Sheepshead Bay, under the direction of Superintendent Frank Clark, yesterday, for the Suburban is to be run this afternoon, and unless rain falls before noon the track will be in perfect condition. Everything is in readiness for the last of the big Spring handicaps.

The horses will be called to the post at about 4 o'clock, and, as the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company has arranged to run trains from the bridge to the track at frequent intervals, it will be possible for even those who may be detained in the city to arrive at the grounds in time to see the big race.

The official list of starters, with the jockeys who will probably ride them, is as follows:

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

| Horse and Jockey. | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Ornament, (Clayton) | 131 |
| Ben Holladay, (Doggett) | 123 |
| On Deck, (Taral) | 120 |
| Tillo, (Irving) | 119 |
| Havoc, (Williams) | 117 |
| Don de Oro, (Sims) | 115 |
| Royal Stag, (Lewis) | 114 |
| Tragedian, (Sullivan) | 110 |
| Peep o' Day, (Spencer) | 110 |
| Ogden, (Hamilton) | 109 |
| Semper Ego, (Clay) | 106 |
| *Buela, (O'Leary) | 104 |
| Imp, (Clawson) | 102 |
| George Keene, (Sloan) | 99 |

*Formerly Lou Bramble.

There was no work to speak of given the candidates yesterday, for the special preparations have all been made, and only "breathers" were indulged in. Some of the horses will be cantered gently this morning. To the majority of turfmen, Ornament's chances are more rosy than those of any of the other candidates. The impressive manner in which he won the Brooklyn has left no room for doubt in the minds of most of the trainers as to the outcome of the race, for even though he carries four pounds more in to-day's race than he did in the Suburban, he will not feel the 131 pounds as much to-day as he did the 127 pounds on the former occasion. Then Sloan was in the saddle, and the Son of Order and Victorine carried almost thirty pounds of lead pads in the saddle. To-day, however, he will probably be ridden by "Sonny" Clayton, and will have comparatively little dead weight. His preparatory work has been entirely to the satisfaction of his trainer, for on Thursday, with 125 pounds up, he went the Suburban distance of a mile and a quarter in 2:12½, and the mile and a half in 2:39. His gait throughout was smooth, and he finished strong enough to show that he could easily have clipped off a few seconds if put to the test. If he wins to-day's race, he will accomplish an unprecedented feat, for, although many have tried, none have succeeded in winning both the Brooklyn Handicap and the Suburban in the same year.

Ben Holladay, who is a decided rater, is another of the candidates that may be depended upon to give a good account of himself, especially if the other contestants show any disposition to weaken at the end, for he is capable of going the last furlong of a race as fast as he does the first. He, too, showed in his preparation on Thursday that he is fit to run the race of his life, for with fully as much weight up as Ornament had, he covered the mile and a quarter in 2:11¼, and then went another furlong, finishing strong and sound, in 2:24. Royal Stag, the South Africa horse, had his work in the Brookdale Handicap, which he won on Wednesday, but his performance is not generally considered good enough to make him a dangerous horse. Although the Western mare Imp has a number of friends, not much more may be said for her. She ran a fast race recently, but the field she beat was not particularly high class. Ogden's performance will be watched with interest by a number of people, for while he was a two-year-old great things were promised for him. He has not lived up to the promises. His trainer, "Billy" Lakeland, who is a capable and a careful judge, says that he has rounded to again, and is really a high-class horse. In any event, it does not seem probable that he can have improved sufficiently to beat Ornament. The entries for the other races of the day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five furlongs.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Typhoon II | 133 | Momentum | 110 |
| Mainstay | 126 | Handpress | 110 |
| Harry Reed | 123 | Murillo | 110 |
| Tremargo | 114 | Collateral | 109 |
| Isidor | 114 | Lady Mitchell | 109 |
| Billali | 111 | Autumn | 95 |
| Loiterer | 110 | | |

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $700; selling. One mile, on the turf.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rinaldo | 110 | Napoleon Bonaparte | 102 |
| Sir Gawain | 109 | Longacre | 100 |
| George Boyd | 106 | Pink Chambray | 99 |
| Loiterer | 104 | Nosey | 98 |
| Athamas | 104 | Captain Smith | 97 |
| Helmsdale | 102 | General Maceo | 95 |

THIRD RACE.—The First Half of the Double Event, of $5,000, for two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kingdon | 129 | Miller | 122 |
| Glenheim | 129 | Ethelbert | 122 |
| Couns'l'r Wernberg | 122 | | |

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Four and one-half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grayfield | 118 | Belle of H. | 115 |
| Savory | 118 | Tendresse | 115 |
| Satarist | 118 | Gaze | 115 |
| Half Time | 118 | Gold Mine | 115 |
| Chopin | 118 | Halo | 115 |
| Havelock | 118 | Saccharine | 115 |
| Captain Sigsbee | 118 | Chorus Boy | 115 |
| Great Neck | 118 | Royal Maiden | 115 |
| A. N. B. | 118 | Queen's Badge | 115 |

SIXTH RACE.—Selling steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trillion | 154 | Sir Lawrence | 143 |
| Detective | 145 | Beaufort | 142 |
| Decapod | 145 | Royal Scarlet | 142 |
| McIntyre | 145 | | |

## BICYCLE RECORDS BROKEN.

**Eddie McDuffee Beats Major Taylor in a Thirty-Mile Race in Boston in Fast Time.**

BOSTON, June 17.—World's bicycle records once again went by the board from the ninth to the thirtieth mile to-day, when Eddie McDuffee easily defeated Major Taylor of Brooklyn at the Charles River Park in a paced thirty-mile race.

From the start to about the fifteenth mile it was a spirited contest, but after that time Taylor did not show up as well against the great work of McDuffee, although the game colored lad broke nearly all his own records for many of the short distances.

The weather conditions were almost perfect for the race. Both men got good starts, and McDuffee's first mile in 1:51 4-5 showed him only a little in the lead. The pacing talent was good, and McDuffee did good work in his pick-ups. Taylor had not the speed at times to keep pace, and he was ragged toward the end on catching the big machines. McDuffee's miles after the sixteenth were at a 1:56 clip. The time for each mile from one to thirty follows:

| Miles. | Winner. | Time. | Former Record. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | McDuffee | 1:51 4-5 | 1:49 |
| 2 | McDuffee | 3:35 2-5 | 3:29 |
| 3 | McDuffee | 5:16 4-5 | 5:10 3-5 |
| 4 | McDuffee | 7:01 3-5 | 6:55 1-5 |
| 5 | McDuffee | 8:49 3-5 | 8:44 |
| 6 | McDuffee | 10:37 4-5 | 10:31 1-5 |
| 7 | McDuffee | 12:19 4-5 | 12:19 1-5 |
| 8 | McDuffee | 14:05 4-5 | 14:05 |
| *9 | McDuffee | 15:58 4-5 | 16:01 1-5 |
| 10 | McDuffee | 17:49 4-5 | 18:04 3-5 |
| 11 | McDuffee | 19:39 1-5 | 19:56 2-5 |
| 12 | McDuffee | 21:26 4-5 | 21:45 4-5 |
| 13 | McDuffee | 23:14 2-5 | 23:35 |
| 14 | McDuffee | 25:03 | 25:24 |
| 15 | McDuffee | 26:51 | 27:09 3-5 |
| 16 | McDuffee | 28:45 1-5 | 29:05 3-5 |
| 17 | McDuffee | 30:34 3-5 | 31:01 2-5 |
| 18 | McDuffee | 32:28 2-5 | 32:53 3-5 |
| 19 | McDuffee | 34:21 1-5 | 34:48 |
| 20 | McDuffee | 36:18 | 36:41 1-5 |
| 21 | McDuffee | 38:12 4-5 | 38:30 1-5 |
| 22 | McDuffee | 40:05 | 40:25 4-5 |
| 23 | McDuffee | 41:57 2-5 | 42:14 1-5 |
| 24 | McDuffee | 43:48 3-5 | 44:08 3-5 |
| 25 | McDuffee | 45:33 | 45:58 4-5 |
| 26 | McDuffee | 47:27 2-5 | 48:56 2-5 |
| 27 | McDuffee | 49:24 3-5 | 50:51 |
| 28 | McDuffee | 51:18 1-5 | 52:53 |
| 29 | McDuffee | 53:13 | 54:38 2-5 |
| 30 | McDuffee | 55:09 1-5 | 56:33 |

*New world's competition records from ninth mile to thirtieth mile.


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## SALE OF YEARLINGS.

**Sixty-eight of J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso Thoroughbreds Disposed of at Sheepshead Bay.**

Yesterday being an off day with racing men, they gathered in force at the Easton paddocks outside of the Sheepshead Bay race track to attend the sale of the Rancho del Paso thoroughbred yearlings, the property of James B. Haggin. There are 129 yearlings in the lot brought East this year, and among them some highly bred ones, but of these only sixty-nine were offered yesterday, and one was not sold. The sixty-eight head sold brought $34,350, an average of $505 per head. Breeders and owners of racing stables from all sections of the country were present, and two of the visitors, S. S. Williamson, a wealthy Californian, and John Brennan of Canada, were among the most liberal buyers.

James McLaughlin, who so far has had a fairly successful career with the yearlings he bought last year, paid the top price of the sale for a chestnut half brother to the great race mare Firenzi. The colt is by the imported stallion Golden Garter, out of Florida, the dam of Firenzi.

Among the buyers was Tod Sloan, the jockey, but although he would not admit it it was generally believed that he was buying for his employers, the Fleischmanns. He purchased among others a chestnut colt by Golden Garter-Bundoora for $850. The colt is a splendidly put-up animal, almost as big as a two-year-old, and with sufficient bone for a filling out of flesh and muscle.

A full sister to game old Sir Walter, by Midlothian-La Scala, was offered, but she was a weak-looking filly, and did not attract much attention. She was purchased for $500 by W. L. Powers, who acted as agent for Marcus Daly when he bought Hamburg last Winter.

The sale will continue to-day, and among the lot sold will be a son of the famous filly Reclare.

Among those present at yesterday's sale were Milton Young, Charles Reed, John Daly, Dave Gideon, W. C. Rollins, John Mackey, C. F. Dwyer, Ed Feakes, John H. Morris, Jack Joyner, Tod Sloan, Matt Feakes, W. L. Powers, Julius Bauer, M. F. Dwyer, R. G. Tower, A. H. Morris, J. B. Haggin, James Rowe, P. J. Dwyer, Louis Stuart, L. O. Appleby, W. B. Sink, Sr., and David T. Pulsifer.

The yearlings that brought $300 or over, with the names of the buyers, are as follows:

Chestnut colt, (half brother to Firenzi,) by Golden Garter-Floria, by Virgil; James McLaughlin .....$2,600
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Fusee, by Musket; Burns & Waterhouse ..... 800
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Guila, by Kyrle Daly; Burns & Waterhouse ..... 300
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Alibone, by King Alfonso; S. S. Williamson ..... 850
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Aella, by Glenelg; J. H. Morris, Louisville, Ky. ..... 2,000
Bay filly, by Goldfinch-Amourette, by Joe Daniels; Alfred Lakeland ..... 800
Brown colt, by Hanover-Aurania, by Virgil; G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky. ..... 1,750
Bay colt, by Artillery-Bonnie Leaf, by Bonnie Scotland; S. S. Williamson ..... 450
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Bundoora, by Darebin; Tod Sloan ..... 850
Chestnut colt, (half brother to St. Carlo and full brother to Gold Car,) by Goldfinch-Carina, by Kingfisher; S. S. Williamson ..... 2,000
Bay colt, by St. Andrew-Jude, by Hidalgo; S. S. Williamson ..... 875
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Judith, by Glenelg; S. S. Williamson ..... 400
Chestnut colt, (half brother to Kilkenny,) by Sir Modred-Katrine, by Mortemer; S. S. Williamson ..... 1,600
Bay colt, by July-Lady Middleton, by Hurrah; A. J. Joyner ..... 600
Chestnut filly, (sister to Sir Walter,) by Midlothian-La Scala, by Joe Hooker; W. L. Powers ..... 500
Brown colt, by Artillery-Linda Vista, by Wildidle; A. J. Joyner ..... 775
Chestnut colt, by Midlothian-Loleta, by Ed Corrigan; Burns & Waterhouse ..... 1,000
Bay colt, by Mariner-Loma, by Darebin; Dave Sloan ..... 450
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Loto, by Norfolk; W. L. Powers ..... 350
Bay colt, by Bassetlaw-Lulu, by Virgil; J. H. Morris ..... 1,100
Chestnut colt, (half brother to Salvable,) by Goldfinch-Lydia, by Billet; Burns & Waterhouse ..... 1,000
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Martine, by St. Martin; Burns & Waterhouse ..... 300
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Hana, by Alarm; S. S. Williamson ..... 450
Chestnut colt, by Islington-Ira, by Doncaster; W. M. Barrick ..... 525
Bay colt, by July-Irian, by King Ban; A. J. Joyner ..... 300
Bay filly, (half sister to Dew Drop,) by Golden Garter-Explosion, by Hampton Court; Marcus Daly ..... 700
Chestnut colt, by Star Ruby-Falsalara, by Falsetto; Tod Sloan ..... 800
Brown filly, by Star Ruby-Flora Dare, by Darebin; J. H. Morris ..... 1,250
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Carissima, by Kingfisher; W. L. Powers ..... 750
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Carrie, by Wanderer; Burns and Waterhouse ..... 300
Bay filly, by Star Ruby-Chimera, by Mortemer; A. Lakeland ..... 400
Chestnut filly, (half sister to Whistling Con,) by Goldfinch-Connemara, by Stratford; F. C. O'Reilly ..... 400
Bay colt, (brother to Sir Excess,) by Sir Modred-Dixianne, by King Ban; W. M. Barrick ..... 1,025
Bay colt, by Artillery-Bedotte, by Bonnie Scotland; Burns & Waterhouse ..... 300
Bay colt, by Prestonpans-Beeswing, by The Chicken; Burns & Waterhouse ..... 500
Chestnut colt, by July-Blithesome, by Onondaga; Burns & Waterhouse ..... 400

### Cricket on Staten Island.

The Staten Island and Manhattan Cricket Clubs had an interesting game yesterday at Livingston, S. I., and time alone deprived Manhattan of victory, the drawn game which resulted being decidedly in favor of the Prospect Park organization. For Manhattan, H. B. Coyne played a very good innings of 62, and the two veterans, Henry Martin and W. Fenwick, had considerable fun with the bowling before they had to retire. For Staten Island, Lohmann and J. Ogilby saved the game with a good stand, while W. S. Callender played an excellent innings of 28. The score:

MANHATTAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Ford, c. Lohmann, b. Ogilby | 12 |
| H. B. Coyne, st. Gracie, b. Lohmann | 62 |
| F. A. Slade, b. Lohmann | 9 |
| J. F. Jones, b. Ireland | 19 |
| H. Tattersall, c. Gracie, b. Ireland | 34 |
| T. J. O'Reilly, c. Lohmann, b. Walker | 1 |
| T. W. Harris, b. Ireland | 2 |
| H. Martin, retired | 29 |
| W. Fenwick, retired | 20 |
| W. O. Wilkinson, not out | 3 |
| H. O. Wilkinson, not out | 5 |
| A. H. Fowler, did not bat | .. |
| Byes | 9 |
| Wide | 1 |
| No ball | 1 |
| Total | 207 |

STATEN ISLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Gracie, b. Martin | 0 |
| G. F. Brophy, c. O'Reilly, b. Jones | 0 |
| F. Aspinwall, b. Martin | 0 |
| Dr. B. O'Connor, c. Ford, b. Jones | 1 |
| F. W. Neland, run out | 6 |
| Lohmann, not out | 23 |
| W. S. Callender, c. O'Reilly, b. Jones | 28 |
| J. Ogilly, not out | 20 |
| E. Kelly, did not bat | .. |
| E. Reeks, b. Tattersall | 7 |
| R. St. G. Walker, b. Jones | 12 |
| Byes | 3 |
| Total | 100 |

### Howard Gould's New Yacht in Port.

The new steam yacht Niagara, owned by Howard Gould which started on her initial trip on Wednesday, arrived in this port early yesterday morning, after having passed the night outside the fortifications at Sandy Hook. She was taken to Robin's yards, at Erie Bason, where she will be haul'd out in the big Boston dock and prepared for her speed trial, which is scheduled for next week. The yacht covered the distance of 200 miles in about twenty-eight hours. During the voyage the Niagara was commanded by S. G. Chase. Capt. William Shackford, formerly of the Atalanta, however, will be the permanent commandant of the new yacht.

### FOR A NEW POLICE COMMISSION.

ALBANY, June 17.—Assemblymen Laimbeer and Weekes, representing the independent Republicans of New York, called on Gov. Black to-day in reference to the extra session of the Legislature. They were accompanied by Frank Moss, ex-Police Commissioner, who came to advise the Governor of the danger threatening the Police Department.

The independent Republicans favor a new Police Commission composed of three members, to be named by the Governor at first and afterward elected by the people. They declare that a mere separation of the police and election officials will not prevent election frauds.

## MISS ATKINSON, CHAMPION

### Beat Miss Jones in the Lawn Tennis Match at Philadelphia in an Exciting Contest.

### TOOK FIVE SETS TO DECIDE

**Wissahickon Challenge Cup Now Becomes the Personal Property of the Winner, She Having Won It in 1895 and 1897.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 17.—Miss Juliette Atkinson of the Ladies' Club of the Staten Island Athletic Club this afternoon again won the lawn tennis championship of the United States by defeating Miss Marion Jones of the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association and daughter of United States Senator Jones of Nevada.

This is the third time that Miss Atkinson has won the championship, having won it in 1895 and 1897. The Wissahickon Challenge Cup now becomes her personal property. It has been in competition for twelve years.

To-day's match was one of the most exciting contests ever seen here, and it took five sets to decide it. The contestants were evenly matched, but Miss Atkinson was much the stronger at the end of the three hours of fast playing. Both played a baseline game throughout, seldom coming up to the nets. When they did come up to the nets, however, Miss Atkinson almost invariably got the better of the exchange. Miss Jones's placing was a trifle better than the champion's, often beating the latter out on side-line drives. Her defeat is largely due to her physical weakness after the second set. She, however, was game to the last, and was rather stronger at the end than at the middle of the match. In the first set Miss Atkinson was an easy winner, but the second one was full of brilliant playing, Miss Jones winning by 7 games to 5.

The third set was very fast, and the pace began to tell on the stocky little girl from the West. Miss Atkinson's score was 5 games to 1 for Miss Jones, when the latter scored three in succession. The champion, however, beat her out by some beautifully placed strokes. After a good rest Miss Jones started out with a rush in the fourth set, and in short time had five games to her credit before Miss Atkinson won any.

The final set was the best of all. Five times during this set Miss Jones was only one point from the match and the championship, but Miss Atkinson tied her and beat her out each time. In the ninth game of the set a brilliant rally took place, which was spoiled by the ball in play hitting a ball lying in Miss Jones's court. At that time Miss Jones needed but one point to win, and her supporters groaned as the chance faded away. The score at that time stood five games to three in favor of Miss Jones, but Miss Atkinson won the next four games and the match by fast playing. Both contestants were heartily congratulated for their plucky work.

Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago and E. P. Fischer of New York won the National championship in the mixed doubles by clever work. Their opponents were Miss Helen Chapman and J. B. Hill of Philadelphia. Miss Neely and Mr. Fischer won the first two sets quite handily. In the last set they were pushed hard, but won the set and match through Mr. Fischer's excellent work at the nets.

The championship match in ladies' doubles between Miss Kathleen and Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Neely and Miss Wimer will be played to-morrow. Following is the full score of the ladies' singles championship, and the scores of the other matches:

Ladies' Singles, Championship of the United States.—Miss Juliette Atkinson of New York beat Miss Marion Jones of Nevada as follows:

First Set—
Miss Atkinson ......0 5 5 5 2 5 4 1 5—6
Miss Jones ......4 3 3 3 4 3 1 4 3—3
Second Set—
Miss Atkinson.4 5 5 0 4 5 0 2 4 0 2 5—5
Miss Jones ...1 3 7 4 2 3 4 4 1 4 4 7—7
Third Set—
Miss Atkinson ...1 5 4 6 4 6 1 0 7 4—6
Miss Jones ....4 3 1 4 0 4 4 9 0—4
Fourth Set—
Miss Atkinson ......2 1 4 4 1 6 5 1—2
Miss Jones ......4 4 6 6 4 4 3 4—6
Fifth Set—
Miss Atkinson.4 4 2 4 0 5 2 2 5 10 5 4—7
Miss Jones....6 2 4 2 4 3 4 4 3 8 3 2—5

Ladies' Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago and Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, beat Miss Maude Banks and Miss Steele, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Championship Round—Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, and E. P. Fischer, New York, beat Miss Helen Chapman and J. B. Hill, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer and R. D. Thurber, New York, beat F. D. Hovey and H. I. Jessup of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

## POWELTON GOLF TOURNAMENT.

**Havens Wins the Consolation Cup—Final Round of the Big Contest to be Played To-day.**

One contest in the Powelton Golf Club's open tournament, at Newburg, was finished yesterday. That was the match for the Consolation, or Balmville, Cup, and the victor was C. S. Havens, a member of the Cornwall Military Academy. This is the first open tournament in which he has played, and the victory is the first one on any golf links he has won. His opponent in the final round was Dr. E. O. Mitchell of the home club. The latter had a lead of one hole at the end of the first nine, but Havens did some winning work in the last half and won by two holes.

In the chief contest, for the Powelton Silver Cup, the contestants were reduced to two, who will play the final round this morning. They are Dauberey Brandreth of the Mount Pleasant Club, Sing Sing, and Archibald Graham of the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson. Brandreth has been playing recently with indifferent success in several tournaments, but he beat two good men yesterday—first A. De Witt Cochrane by 1 hole, after a 19 hole match, and then A. G. Jennings of the Dyker Meadow Club, by 4 up and 3 to play.

Jennings and S. M. Allen had a warm match in the morning, the former winning at the end by 2 holes. Their scores are:

A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow—
Out ......5 4 3 4 7 6 5 7 5—46
In ......6 5 6 4 7 6 5 6 4—49
Total......95
S. M. Allen, North Jersey—
Out ......5 4 4 4 6 7 5 6 6—47
In ......6 6 4 5 7 5 5 6 5—49
Total......96

The results of the match play rounds for the two trophies are:

Powelton Cup, Second Match Play Round—A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow, beat S. M. Allen, North Jersey, 2 up; Dauberey Brandreth, Mount Pleasant, beat A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's, 1 up, (19 holes;) Archibald Graham, North Jersey, beat W. T. Hilton, Powelton, 2 up and 1 to play; E. A. Jova, Powelton, beat George Collingwood, Dutchess County, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Semi-Final Round—Brandreth beat Jennings, 4 up and 3 to play; Graham beat Jova, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-Final Round—C. S. Havens, Cornwall, beat W. Cook Belknap, New Windsor, 7 up and 4 to play; Dr. E. O. Mitchell, Powelton, beat S. E. Jones, 3 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Havens beat Mitchell, 2 up.

An open handicap will also be played for the Palatine silver cup.

### PLAYING AT HAMILTON.

**Opening of the Professional Tournament—Anderson Leads.**

HAMILTON, Mass., June 17.—The third open golf championship of the United States Golf Association and, from a professional standpoint, the leading golf event of the year, was started this morning on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club under the most favorable conditions. The entry list of forty-six comprised nearly all the leading professional golfers in the country, and the weather was superb. Thirty-six holes constituted the play for the day, or four times around the nine-hole course. The total playing length of the course is 2,960 yards.

Play ended to-night with Willie Anderson, the nineteen-year-old professional of the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., in the lead. His margin, however, is narrow, for Alexander Smith of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, is but one stroke behind, while H. C. Leeds, the Myopia amateur, is only two strokes off. The others who are also dangerous are Joe Lloyd, the present champion, and John Jones, the Myopia professional.

The results of the first day's play follow: W. Anderson, Baltusrol, 163; A. Smith, Chicago, 164; H. C. Leeds, Myopia, 165; Joe Lloyd, Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., 167; J. Jones, Myopia, 167; M. V. Hoare, Dayton, Ohio, 168; F. Hurd, Chicago, 169; W. Dunn, New York, 172; H. Turpie, Chicago, 172; B. Nichols, Lenox, 173; L. A. Shaw, Myopia, 173; W. Smith, Shinnecock, 173; H. F. Rawlins, Lakewood, 174; R. McAndrews, Chicopee Falls, 175.


# BRIGHT'S DISEASE

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# BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

**Dr. G. A. Foote,** *of Warrenton, N. C., ex-President State Medical Society, formerly Member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and also of the State Board of Health:*

"I had, in January, 1893, a violent attack of '**grip**,' which was soon followed **by the complications of ascites, cardiac trouble, etc.,** and rapidly developed into severe **nephritis or Bright's.** My physicians, Drs. King and Jerman, upon examination of my urine, **found by volume fifty-five per cent albumen,** which test was frequently corroborated by subsequent examinations **showing also casts and low specific gravity.** My **nephritic trouble** gradually grew worse, and I declined in weight from **one hundred and ninety-five to one hundred and thirty-five pounds.** In this condition, **with little if any hope of relief from any remedy,** I visited the BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS of Virginia, making free use of the **Waters** for some eight weeks. Analysis of the urine soon after reaching the Springs, by Dr. E. C. Laird, resident physician, **confirmed the examinations previously made.** Other analyses, however, by Dr. Laird from time to time **showed a gradual diminution, and finally a total disappearance, of both albumen and casts** and the urine **in a normal condition.** Leaving the Springs, I continued the use of the **Waters** several months at home. At the expiration of some two years there has been **no return of any unpleasant symptom, and I am now as well as I ever was in my life, and a living monument to the virtues of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**"

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*Springs open for Guests from June 15 to Oct. 1.*


## THE POPULISTS' COMMITTEE.

**Adjourns Sine Die at Omaha After a Practical Rout of the Middle-of-the-Road Men.**

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—The conference of the Populist National Committee adjourned sine die shortly after 5 A. M. to-day. The final outcome was the practical rout of the Middle-of-the-Road crowd, under the leadership of Milton Park, although the liberal wing made some concessions.

The last conference held last night was on the admission of J. R. Sovereign as a proxy delegate from Iowa. This was finally dropped, and the committee got down to work on the main report of the conference committee. This was modified in some of its main points and adopted.

There will be no convention in 1899 to outline the policy of the party. In 1900 there will be an early convention to nominate a National ticket. It will be held prior to the Democratic Convention. No overture looking to fusion will emanate from the National Committee and none will be received and entertained by it.

The National Committee is required to keep its hands off in State campaigns, or, if its assistance be invited, it may interfere only in behalf of the Populist ticket, but must not assist in fusion. In sending out the call for the convention the Chairman and Secretary must make clear the terms laid down in this compromise.

The effort to force Chairman Butler to resign proved futile, and he will continue to act until the next National Convention, in 1900.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac This Day.**

| A. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...4:28 | Sun sets...7:33 | Moon rises...3:47 |

**High Water This Day.**

| | A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 7:07 | Gov. Isl'd | 7:41 | H. Gate | 9:30 |
| | P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 7:09 | Gov. Isl'd | 7:39 | H. Gate | 9:28 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 18.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Alene, Fortune Island, &c. | 10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Boadicea, London | ........ | ........ |
| Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool | 12:00 M. *1:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Catania, Nassau and Mexico | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| El Monte, New Orleans | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Ems, Naples, &c. | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Finance, Colon | 12:00 M. *1:00 P. M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Furnessia, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| J. W. Taylor, La Plata | 11:30 A. M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| La Bretagne, Havre | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Madiana, St. Thomas, &c. | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Manitoba, London | ........ | 9:00 A. M. |
| Ohio, Hull | ........ | ........ |
| Phoenicia, Hamburg | ........ | 4:00 P. M. |
| Roman Prince, Victoria and Santos | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Rotterdam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Algonquin, Charleston | ........ | 3:00 P. M. |
| Cymric, Liverpool | ........ | 6:00 A. M. |
| Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen | 11:00 A. M. | 2:00 P. M. |

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alydos, La Guayra | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Friesland, Antwerp | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Germanic, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 22 at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 18.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, June 2.
Conisclilfe, Gibraltar, May 4.
Oneida, Jacksonville, June 7.
Peninsular, Lisbon, June 3.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, May 4.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, June 3.
Ulrika, Havre, May 27.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 11.

SUNDAY, JUNE 19.

George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, June 15.
La Navarre, Havre, June 11.
Port Victor, Shields, June 4.
Sirius, St. Lucia, June 12.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

Alexandra, London, June 9.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 17.
Cevic, Liverpool, June 10.
Chalmette, New Orleans, June 15.
Chester, Southampton, June 11.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, June 9.
Minnewaska, London, June 9.
Neustria, Gibraltar, June 6.
Obdam, Rotterdam, June 9.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

Altai, Port Limon, June 13.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 17.
Europe, London, June 11.
Holstein, Jamaica, June 15.
Kansas City, Swansea, June 7.
Manhanset, Swansea, June 7.
Southwark, Antwerp, June 11.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

Albano, Hamburg, June 8.
Barlarossa, Bremen, June 11.
Bellena, St. Lucia, June 15.
Edam, Amsterdam, June 11.
Henry Dumois, Santa Martha, June 15.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 15.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Robina, Gibraltar, June 9.
Mendola, Hamburg, June 9.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, June 18.
Trave, Bremen, June 14.

**Arrived—Friday, June 17.**

SS Tolosa, (Br.,) Seaborne, Manchester May 31 via Liverpool June 2, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Johnson, Manaos, &c., May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Honiton, (Br.,) Seery, Demerara June 7, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Germanic, (Ger.,) McKinstry, Liverpool June 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:05 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg June 5, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 P. M. 16th.

SS Port Victor, (Br.,) Dodd, Shields June 5, in ballast to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Cape Corrientes, (Br.,) Thompson, Sunderland May 31, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Alliança, Beers, Colon June 11, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker. Anchored outside the Bar at 8:54 P. M.

SS Rotherfield, (Br.,) Cox, Progreso June 11, with hemp to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 17, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

**Sailed.**

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Sylviana, (Br.,) for Dunkirk.
SS Athalie, (Nor.,) for Rochefort.
SS City of Newcastle, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Tyr, (Nor.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

**Miscellaneous.**

SS Germanic, which arr. here yesterday, reports: June 16, at noon, 20 miles southeast of Nantucket, passed a white painted boat, bottom up, and a large quantity of wreckage; bore down and found it to be a portion of a schooner, (probably Gypsum Princess.)

SS Port Victor, which arr. here yesterday, reports: June 12, in lat. 45, lon. 46.40, a large iceberg over 200 feet high and about 1,400 feet long; June 13, in lat. 44.15, lon. 48.50, another iceberg about 50 feet high and 300 feet long.

LONDON, June 17.—The Union Line SS Briton, of 5,154 tons, from Table Bay June 1, for Southampton, is aground on Shambles Bank, near Portland Bill, and four tugs which have been pulling on the steamer cannot move her. Assistance is expected from Southampton, with which it is hoped that the vessel will be floated at next high water. The passengers and mail have been safely landed.

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 17.—SS Kirkdale, (Br.,) from Iloilo April 23 and Colombo May 14 for Liverpool, has arr. here with her fore peak and fore hold full of water. About 1,000 tons of sugar, which composes her cargo, has melted. It is expected that she will go into dry dock and have temporary repairs made without discharging cargo.

**By Cable.**

LONDON, June 17.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York to-day and passed Hurst Castle at 12:35 P. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from Hamburg for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Carrie, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from New York for Alexandria, arr. at Algiers June 11.

SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) Capt. Licac, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Trieste June 14.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, (from New York, &c.,) sld. from Lisbon for Oporto June 11.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York June 14.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, (from New York,) sld. from Naples for Genoa, &c., June 15.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. McCrum, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Trewellard, (Br.,) Capt. Gyles, from New York, arr. at St. Nazaire June 15.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York via Halifax for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York via Portland, Eng., arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York, arr. at Queenstown at 2 A. M. June 18 and proceeded for Liverpool.

SS Advance arr. at Colon at 7:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton June 18.


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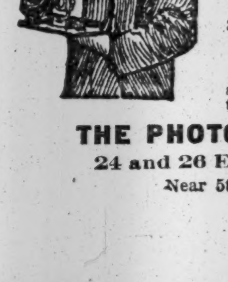

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# HAWAII AND THE SENATE

## Resolutions for Annexation Reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

## THEY WILL COME UP MONDAY

### Opposition Laying Stress on Agreement Recently Made that No Action Should Be Taken on Hawaii This Session.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, favorably reported from that committee the resolutions adopted by the House for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The resolutions were not amended by the committee. Mr. Davis gave notice that immediately after the morning business to-morrow he would move to proceed with the consideration of the resolution. Mr. Davis evidently expected the Senate would be in session to-morrow, which will not be the case, adjournment having been ordered until Monday.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) indicated that he would lead the opposition to annexation by requesting Mr. Davis to repeat his statement, the California Senator not having heard it.

After Mr. Davis had repeated his announcement, Mr. White resumed his seat evidently satisfied.

About fifteen minutes' time was consumed by the Committee on Foreign Relations in reaching its conclusion to report the resolutions.

Only two of the Democratic members—Messrs, Turpie, (Indiana,) and Mills, (Texas)—were present at the meeting, and they contented themselves with recording their votes in opposition to a motion to report favorably, showing no disposition to delay action by the committee.

No Republican votes were cast in the negative, and Senator Davis stated that he was authorized to cast the vote of Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) in the affirmative. The fact developed that, while the resolution first received the sanction of the House, it was prepared by Senator Davis, and no disposition was manifested to change it in any respect.

After the agreement to report the resolution was reached there was some informal discussion as to when the Senate should be asked to take up the question, and it was decided that this should be done to-morrow, the first practicable day, as an objection would be sufficient to prevent the beginning of consideration to-day. The decision to adjourn the Senate until Monday was due to opposition on the part of those who purpose to fight the resolution to open the Hawaiian debate to-morrow.

The action was taken on motion of Senator Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) who stated that the opponents of the annexation resolution desired the extra time in which to prepare themselves for the debate. Mr. Jones said he and his associates had supposed that the debate would be initiated by the advocates of the resolution, but that having heard that they intended to make no speeches he thought the opposing party should not be expected to begin so abruptly.

Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) at first opposed the motion, contending for the necessity of a session to-morrow, but he afterward yielded and the motion prevailed unanimously.

Senator Davis said that in the circumstances he would not insist upon a Saturday session, but he hoped that when the resolution should be taken up Monday the matter would be proceeded with expeditiously.

The incident served to bring out the fact that it is the purpose of the friends of the resolution not to debate it at all. The opponents accept this situation, but they say if they are to be compelled to do all the talking they will require the supporters of the measure to maintain a constant quorum in the Chamber.

The discussion will be opened Monday by Senator White, who will be followed by Senator Pettigrew, (Silver Rep., S. D.) There is some talk of a compromise by which the matter shall be postponed until next session and a day fixed for a vote. The date mentioned is Jan. 20. The proposition has met with considerable favor among conservative Senators, but the leaders on both sides say they will decline, for the present, to entertain it.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will call for the yeas and nays on the question of consideration Monday. This will give them a test vote, which, they think, will be useful as an indication of the strength of the measure, and a guide to the President in case the Senate should be compelled to adjourn finally without action.

It is already becoming evident that the reported understanding among the members of the Finance Committee which was reached during the pendency of the War Revenue bill, to the effect that the Hawaiian resolution should not come up for consideration during the present session of Congress, will have important influence in the consideration of the question in the Senate.

This matter was presented informally to the Republican members of the committee on behalf of the Democrats after the adjournment of the committee meeting to-day, and they were informed that the Democratic members of the Finance Committee generally were disposed to contend that the agreement was explicit, to the effect that the Hawaiian question should not be revived in the Senate this session.

Some of the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee stated that they never had before heard of the agreement, but all manifested a disposition to investigate the matter.

# GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

### Further Consideration of the Measure by the House in Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, continued consideration of the General Deficiency bill. There was some debate upon the paragraph appropriating $163,000 to supply a deficiency in the free-delivery service of the Post Office Department, but eventually the paragraph was passed.

In the course of a discussion which arose over a paragraph of minor interest, Mr. Ray, (Rep. N. Y.,) Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, asserted that more private pension bills had been passed by the present Congress than were ever passed by any preceding Congress within the same time, and more than were passed by the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses combined.

In a debate upon the paragraph carrying $69,711, to pay parties to election contests, several members participated, contending for reforms in the law that would discourage unwarranted contests. The present law, paying not in excess of $2,000 to contestants and contestees in cases, was denounced as encouraging defeated candidates to make unjustifiable contests.

Mr. Burke (Dem., Texas,) said investigation disclosed that since 1879 the Government had expended $700,000 upon election cases, an average of more than $70,000 for each Congress since that time, which showed that an average of more than 35 contests had been filed in each Congress, which meant that one-tenth of all the seats had been contested.

The committee arose without acting on the bill, and Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) presented the conference report upon the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The report, so far as it embodied agreements, was adopted, and after disposing of a number of questions in controversy, the House at 5 o'clock took a recess to the evening pension session.

At the evening session the House passed eighty-seven pension and relief bills, and in Committee of the Whole disposed of sixty-five measures, among the latter being one to increase to $20 the pension of Dr. Mary Walker.

# THE PAN-AMERICAN BANK.

### Passage by the Senate of the Bill Incorporating It—Vote Was 26 to 23.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate to-day passed the bill incorporating the International American Bank. The vote was 26 to 23.

In the discussion previous to the passage of the bill, Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington,) opposed the bill on political and constitutional grounds. He charged that the Republican Party was the special champion of trusts, monopolies, and aggregated capital, regardless of the safeguards in the Constitution thrown about Congress by the fathers of the country. He regarded this tendency of the Republican Party as one of decadence and chided the leaders of the Republican side for allowing themselves to be, as he put it, dominated by the corporations.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) offered an amendment providing that the principal office of the bank should be in the City of Washington, and not in New York, making the point that Congress could not authorize its location in a State, but only in a district or Territory of the United States. The amendment was rejected—18 to 27.

The following was offered by Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington,) as a substitute for Section 23 and accepted by the committee, and adopted:

The property, franchise, and business of the said corporation shall be subject to be taxed by States in which said property shall be, or the said franchise and business shall be exercised and conducted, as fully and to the same extent as said States may tax the property, franchise, and business of domestic corporations, and the shares of stock of said corporation property situated in any State for taxation may be taxed in such State to the same extent and in the same manner as other personal property.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) offered an amendment reducing the amount of the capital stock of the proposed bank from $25,000,000 to $10,000,000. It was rejected by a vote of 19 to 27.

The bill was then passed, the detailed vote being as follows:

| YEAS. | NAYS. |
|---|---|
| Allison, (Rep., Iowa.) | Bacon, (Dem., Ga.) |
| Baker, (Dem., Ga.) | Bate, (Dem., Tenn.) |
| Burrows, (Rep., Mich.) | Chilton, (Dem., Texas.) |
| Caffery, (Dem., La.) | Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.) |
| Cullom, (Rep., Ill.) | Daniel, (Dem., Va.) |
| Davis, (Rep., Minn.) | Faulkner, (Dem., W.Va.) |
| Deboe, (Rep., Ky.) | Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.) |
| Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.) | Jones, (Dem., Ark.) |
| Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.) | Kyle, (Ind., S. D.) |
| Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.) | McEnery, (Dem., La.) |
| Frye, (Rep., Me.) | Mallory, (Dem., Fla.) |
| Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.) | Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.) |
| Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.) | Mills, (Dem., Texas.) |
| Hansbrough, (Rep., N.D.) | Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.) |
| Hawley, (Rep., Conn.) | Pasco, (Dem., Fla.) |
| Hoar, (Rep., Mass.) | Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.) |
| Lodge, (Rep., Mass.) | |
| McMillan, (Rep., Mich.) | Pettus, (Dem., Ala.) |
| Morgan, (Dem., Ala.) | Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.) |
| Morrill, (Rep., Vt.) | Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.) |
| Perkins, (Rep., Cal.) | Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.) |
| Platt, (Rep., Conn.) | Turner, (Pop., Wash.) |
| Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.) | Turpie, (Dem., Ind.) |
| Warren, (Rep., Wyo.) | White, (Dem., Cal.) |
| Wellington, (Rep., Md.) | Total—23. |
| Wilson, (Rep., Wash.) | |
| Total—26. | |

The design of the bill to incorporate the International American Bank is to furnish such banking and exchange facilities as will promote trade between the United States and the countries of Central and South America. The bill provides that the bank shall have a capital stock of $5,000,000 and that the capital stock may be increased to $25,000,000. The institution, in accordance with the terms of the bill, shall be under the supervision of the Controller of the Currency, and in the charter of the corporation, which the bill grants, certain privileges are accorded to the incorporators in view of advantages which are expected to accrue to those interested in trade with Southern countries. An amendment to the bill provides that any coterie of citizens who comply with the requirements of the charter may organize and establish an international bank.

## FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

### Rates of Exchange at Post Offices to be Reduced After July 1.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—On July 1 the Post Office Department will materially reduce the basis of conversion of United States money into the money of various foreign countries, so far as relates to the issue of postal money orders. The new rates will be of advantage to remitters, as shown in the following examples:

For a postal order for 400 marks, payable in Germany, the Department has heretofore charged $97, but thereafter will charge $96.

For an order of 500f., payable in Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, or Switzerland, the rate heretofore has been $98.75, but thereafter will be $97.09.

For an order for 100 milreis, payable in Portugal, the rate has been $88, but will then be $80.

### Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

New Jersey—Ancora, Conrad Waldoogle; Bamber, William Hurry; Barnegat Park, Andrew J. Soper; Midvale, David Bean.

New York—Plainfield Centre, J. Carl Saunders.

### Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill to restore to the State of New York the flag carried during the Civil War by the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteer Infantry.

Senator Hale to-day introduced a bill authorizing the granting of American registry to prize vessels captured in war which may be forfeited or ordered sold by the prize court and purchased by citizens of the United States.

The conference report on the Bankruptcy bill was presented and read in the Senate yesterday, but no action was taken. Mr. Hoar, in charge of the report, announced his purpose to endeavor to secure action upon it during the present session.

# WORKMEN BURIED ALIVE.

### One Killed and Two Severely Injured by a Big Brick Vault Caving In.

By the caving in of an immense vault at 187 Second Street yesterday morning Antonio Tomberello, thirty years old, of 21 Spring Street was instantly killed and two men were injured. They are Tarde Telleteire, 21 Spring Street, back broken, and removed to Bellevue Hospital, will probably die; Francisco Dursat, 735 East Ninth Street, leg broken, and taken to Bellevue. Bernard Cohen of 211½ East Sixty-eighth Street, the contractor, was arrested.

Cohen had charge of dismantling the buildings at 183, 185, and 187 Second Street, preparatory to making way for large apartment houses. This building thirty years ago was used as a brewery, and in the basement was an immense brick vault 15 feet in depth, 20 feet in width, and running the whole length of the building.

Six Italians were set to work early yesterday morning on the removal of the vault. One was on the top of the vault and the five others were at the bottom gathering up the bricks as the Italian on the top dislodged them. Work had progressed a little over two hours when, at 9:45, a large section of the wall of the vault, together with some of the arched roofing, went down with a crash.

The first man to be extricated by other workmen was Antonio Tomberello. He was dead, his body being bent backward and his head and face horribly lacerated. Close by him and lying on one side was Telleteire, unconscious. A few feet from the last two, and almost doubled up, was Dursat, moaning with pain. The two other men, though hit by the falling bricks, were not seriously hurt.

Cohen, after being arrested, was taken before Coroner Hart, and paroled in the custody of his counsel, Alfred Steckler, until Thursday, when the inquest will take place.

## PEARY'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

### Crew Sails from Newfoundland to This City to Man the Windward.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 17.—Capt. John Bartlett, with a crew of eleven men, sails to-night for New York to man Lieut. Peary's Arctic steamer Windward, which will leave that city on a polar expedition about July 1.

All the crew are picked young men under twenty-eight years of age, carefully chosen to resist a possible Winter's confinement within the Arctic Circle.

The Windward's destination is Sherard Osborne Fiord, west of Greenland, a point about 200 miles further north than Lieut. Peary's previous anchorages.

Lieut. Peary will take an assistant and a surgeon, making fifteen all told in the ship's company.

The steamer Hope, the Windward's sister ship, will sail June 25 for Sydney, Cape Breton, where she will load coal, going thence with a party of Lieut. Peary's friends on a cruise northward as far as Littleton Island, where she will land reserve stores and coal and where the party will bid Lieut. Peary adieu, before he enters upon his three years' absence from civilization.

### Free Milk Station Opened.

The sterilized milk station on the Recreation Pier, at East Twenty-fourth Street, was informally opened yesterday afternoon. The large pine box cover that screened the immense cans from view was lifted by one of the agents of Mrs. Nathan Straus and the swarm of little children surrounding it received some samples. The milk was cool, and there were many cries for more. The milk will be sold in large pint glasses for a penny a glass. The children who have no pennies and can get none will get the milk free.

# RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

## New Plans for Extending Congregational Church Work in New York City.

## TO BUILD UP CITY CHURCHES

### Country Churches No Longer to be Aided by the City Extension Society—The Cause for the Change Recently Made.

Congregationalists are just now making strategic moves for positions in this city, in this State, and in the Nation. For at least two years leaders in the denomination in this city have been telling the officers of the New York State Congregational Association that they must keep their hands off city extension projects, and that the city leaders ought not to be required to render assistance to country churches. So radical a proposition at first met with strenuous disapproval, but at the recent State meeting at Norwich the country representatives conceded the point, and on Thursday afternoon a meeting of the city representatives was held to plan details for carrying into effect the new plans. Said a member of this committee after the meeting:

"We laid only the preliminary lines at this meeting, but we intend to at once engage a vigorous Superintendent, one who can not only harmonize interests but command funds. The City Extension Society, which covers the metropolitan district, is now practically an independent body. It may report to the State body, but it is auxiliary only in form. We believe New York City to be the strategic point. Our funds ought not to be sent to help country churches. The churches to help are here in this city. It does little good to help a country church. The young men in it leave and go to the city, and the church's condition of trouble is chronic. These young men come to New York. Here they are crowding upon us by the thousands. Some are in the churches. Many more are not. Our money is needed to reach them. If we are strong here, we reach the whole country. We had a hard fight to make the country delegates understand this. Last year, when our meeting was held in the Tompkins Avenue Church, Brooklyn, there was a battle royal about it. The country delegates said we are rolling in wealth, or words of their meaning. Those who bore the brunt of the battle were Dr. McLeod, Dr. Kent, and Dr. Behrends. Others helped, and this year we won. Now New York money is to be used in New York, and an effort made to nourish our weak churches, of which we have several. We regret that the country churches may suffer, but if any are to go to the wall, we claim it is worse policy to allow city churches to do so."

The condition which brought about the retirement of the Rev. John Brittan Clark of the Lee Avenue Church, corner of Hooper Street, Brooklyn, is in point. The Rev. Mr Clark has accepted the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Detroit, and preaches his last sermon in Brooklyn one week from to-morrow. He has been at Lee Avenue for nearly eight years, succeeding in his own church and yet fighting a losing battle. After leaving the seminary he worked for a time under the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and at the latter's recommendation went to Lee Avenue. That congregation was not at that time affiliated with the local Congregational organization. He brought it into line, and thoroughly organized it. A member of the new extension movement was asked why the Rev. Mr. Clark quitted New York under such a showing. His reply is instructive to all churches:

"There are too many churches in the Eastern District. There has got to be some doubling up. It is not that there are fewer people. On the contrary, there are more people. But they are different people. The same trouble that is affecting many agricultural sections, namely, the removal of the American and the influx of the foreign elements, is affecting also many parts of New York, and none more so than the Eastern District of Brooklyn. And the churches here are not reaching the people who do remain. For the most part they are one-man churches. That is, one man is expected to attend to all sick and other calls, do the pastoral work, and preach able sermons twice every Sunday. To do this he has no time to go out and meet the people. The result is the people go one way and the churches another.

"Each time the Lee Avenue and the New England Congregational Church are without pastors the talk of the consolidation of their congregations is heard. They ought to be consolidated. Perhaps they may be. There are obstacles. Look for a moment at the churches in that neighborhood. There are two Congregational, not far apart. There are two Baptists, a hair splitting them. There are two Lutherans. I never could see any difference between them. There are two Methodists—one too many. And so it goes. Lee Avenue Church is fairly prosperous, but to make it so is a fight against the tide. The same condition is affecting the whole Eastern District."

The Congregational Extension Society, which has cut loose from the State organization in order to put all of its efforts into the local field, has the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith for President, but is at the moment without a Superintendent. Its affairs are being rearranged to meet new conditions. A new executive head is to be chosen, and early in the Fall vigorous measures are to be adopted. The first task will be the strengthening of the weak churches of the denomination, the next such a union of congregations as it may be possible to effect, and the third an occupation of such new fields as circumstances warrant, with a determination to make Congregationalism possess a strong foothold in Manhattan as well as in Brooklyn.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

### Notes on the International Series Selection for June 26.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life. —Jude, xxi.

We have now completed our studies in "the Gospel according to St. Matthew." These studies have brought before us in a very striking manner the great work which Jesus of Nazareth came into the world to do. It was the work of man's redemption. Hence the records given by St. Matthews and the other Evangelists have not been in any just sense biographies of Jesus. Only such incidents in His life as were necessary, in some way, to declare or to illustrate some phase of this great work have been brought before us. As stated by the Apostle Paul, He came into the world "to redeem them that were under the law." (Gal., iv., 5.) Now this word "redeem" has a very special significance as the apostle uses it, and as it is used in many other passages in the New Testament. It is an illustration of what appears to be a marked peculiarity of the sacred Scriptures.

In the Old Testament there are many instances which seem to show that, as a rule, the words used—and the facts recorded—more or less clearly declare only the great purposes of God. They tell us what He proposes to do, but they do not always tell us why or how He will do it. The words used—and the facts recorded—in the New Testament, however, in many marked instances, tell us plainly concerning the why and the how. Thus the New Testament explains the Old.

Take, for instance, the word "atonement" as it stands in our English version. When we turn to the Old Testament we find that the Hebrew word translated "atonement" literally means "covering" or "to cover up." It simply states the fact that, in some way or other, God has provided a "covering" for sin. But that is all. How or why it is blotted out is only dimly revealed. But when we turn to the New Testament we find that the Greek word translated "atonement" unveils the mystery. It does not mean "covered up," but "reconciliation — through the change." (Young's Anal. Con.) Thus we have the full Scriptural idea that sin is "covered up" because a "reconciliation" has been made, and a "thorough change" of relationship has resulted.

The word "redeem" is another illustration. In the Old Testament the Hebrew word simply conveys the idea of being made "free" as a prisoner, or a slave is made free by the payment of a ransom or price. But when St. Paul says that Christ came "to redeem them that were under the law," the Greek word he uses does not mean simply to pay a ransom, although Christ did "give His life a ransom for many." (Matt. xx., 28.) It means "to acquire out of the Forum." (Young.) Now "the Forum" was the place among the Romans where men were tried who were charged with crime. To be "acquired out of the Forum," therefore, was to be judicially declared innocent. It certified that the prisoner went out as "free" as if he had never been charged with guilt. This, St. Paul declares, was the work of Christ, that through His life, and by His death, the heavy load which rests upon all who continue "not in all things written in the Book of the Law to do them" (Gal. iii., 10) might be lifted off, and the believing sinner go out before God "free" and rejoicing.

### Demands of God's Law.

Now, as we saw in our last Quarterly Review, there are two demands of God's Law which must be met. The first is—Obedience. The second is—Penalty. If it is not perfectly obeyed, then it inexorably demands payment of the penalty. But sinful man has never, in a solitary instance, rendered the obedience demanded. Every man, therefore, is under condemnation on both counts of the indictment. He is so both by nature and by practice. Before any man can "be acquired out of the Forum," therefore, he must find One who has both kept the Law for him and paid the penalty demanded of him. To Him he must commit his case; in Him he must trust.

This was the work of Jesus of Nazareth, the Saviour of men. How He met the first demand of the Law was brought before us in our first three months' studies in St. Matthew's Gospel. How He met the second has been brought before us in the last three months.

Now the one conspicuous thought, filling nearly every lesson of the last quarter, has been Jesus' death. This, as we have seen, was the penalty demanded by the broken Law—"the soul that sinneth, it shall die"—nothing more, nothing less. Therefore, to be the Saviour of all men He must "taste death for every" individual "man," (Heb. ii. 9,) a death marked by such a sense of sin and shame and depth of suffering as might justly fall to the portion of any man steeped in guilt or be inflicted with such cruelty and venom as sin and Satan could alone devise. It must, therefore, be a death by crucifixion—the most horrible form of suffering ever invented by sinful man.

And not only have these lessons emphasized this great fact, but they have also emphasized the fact that Jesus knew perfectly well—from the very beginning of His ministry—that this was to be the death He should die. Yet He took no steps to prevent it, but rather many to bring it about, and to consciously fulfill every prophecy relating to it. On many occasions He had revealed this knowledge to others, but we find that He never spoke of it clearly to His Disciples until we come to the incidents of these lessons. At Caesarea Philippi the instruction "began." There also began His last journey to Jerusalem. During all that journey it was repeated over and over again, for they were like the blind man of Bethsaida, who only saw men "as trees walking," when he first looked up after Jesus had touched him. (Mark, xxii., 25.) Like him they needed to have their eyes touched again and again, and even then they did not see clearly.

As Canon Farrar says of the Pharisees, "they were in the deep darkness of a preconceived opinion." They verily thought, even to the last, that He would "restore again the kingdom of Israel, (Acts i., 6,) in a visible carnal sense, by proclaiming Himself as their earthly King and by overthrowing the Roman power. So to them His entrance into Jerusalem was the triumphant entrance of a King, but to Him it was only an occasion for tears, because He saw the doom that was awaiting the city, the Temple, and the people. He knew that to-day's cry of "Hosanna" would to-morow be "Crucify Him, Crucify Him."

### Institution of the Lord's Supper.

Not only, however, have our lessons revealed to us that Jesus was fully aware Himself that He should die upon the cross, but they have told us that His death was the one subject of absorbing interest in Heaven. Upon the Mount of Transfiguration they saw Him in the glory which He had with the Father, before the world was. They heard the voice of God Himself saying "This is My Beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him." (Matt. xvii., 5.) The same voice had declared the same thing when He was baptized "to fulfill all righteousness." (Matt. iii., 17.) Two men from Heaven also appeared with Him in glory, and they talked "of the decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem." (Luke ix., 31.) They were Moses, The Law-Giver, and Elijah, The Law-Enforcer. How significant that they of all "the spirits of just men made perfect" should be sent to talk with Him of His death. His work was the glorious antitype, of which theirs was only the earthly type. It was to be "accomplished"—"finished," when He should "give His life a ransom for many."

Besides all this, He intended that all who believe in Him should ever keep His death in mind. So we find Him instituting "The Lord's Supper," and saying, "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till He come." (1 Cor. xi., 26.) For nearly nineteen centuries, in all parts of the world, by all who name the name of Christ, has this Supper been an unanswerable witness, not only to the fact that He died, but also to the purpose for which He died.

Hence when we see Him stand before Caiaphas and Pilate and hear Him condemned as guilty of "blasphemy" and of "sedition" we are prepared to understand that He is not thus condemned because of His own personal character. He stands there as man's Substitute—as "the last Adam." He is condemned by men—that men may not be condemned by God. He dies—that we may live and not die.

But when He died the penalty demanded by the broken Law was fully met—the debt was paid—His work was "finished." Therefore "His soul was not left in hell, neither did His flesh see corruption." "Our justification" being completed, He must rise from the grave, and again appear to men. Thus it was established beyond all controversy that God's Law had been satisfied by One fully competent to the task and perfectly acceptable to God. Every demand for obedience and for penalty had been met by God's own Son. And so, by the resurrection, the work of Jesus was signed and sealed with the great seal of God Himself. No royal proclamation—no private will; no personal obligation—has power in the eyes of the Law until it is thus signed and certified.

### A Story of Divine Grace.

But the infinite grace of God—and the complete provision for the satisfaction of His Law in Jesus Christ does not stop here. When one man deeds property to another it is not only necessary that the document should be properly and legally signed, but the deed itself must be recorded in the proper office of the court. So we find that when Jesus rose from the dead He did not suddenly disappear from among men, as Enoch and Moses and Elijah had done, but in the sight of men He ascended into Heaven. Then He recorded His great work in the high Court of God, and there "He ever liveth to make intercession for them that come unto God by Him." (Heb. vii., 25.)

Such is the wonderful story of redemption. It is the story of divine grace.

The law has been satisfied, because in Jesus Christ its every demand has been met.

The Law Giver is satisfied, because His law has been met by His own Son.

The law breaker will be satisfied when he receives and rests in the finished work of Christ.

But as Jesus Christ gave Himself freely and fully for him, so he must voluntarily and entirely give himself to Christ. For it is a cardinal principle of law that it never compels any one to take advantage of its benefits. Its penalties it rigidly enforces, but its blessings, never. The pension law provides for the soldier, but it never forces him to receive his pension. The bankrupt law provides for the debtor, but it never compels him to claim release from his debts. The Emancipation act gave liberty to every slave, but it never compelled any slave to leave his master. So with the Gospel. It offers salvation to all, but it compels no one to take it.

It proclaims, as we have seen, that "all things are ready," and it invites all men to come and be saved. But if any man is indifferent to the message, or if he makes "light of it," or if he spurns it with scorn, or if he attempts to come "not having on a wedding garment," he will be "miserably destroyed," cast out "into outer darkness." For "when the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit on the throne of His glory; and before Him shall be gathered all nations; and He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats." (Matt. xxv., 31-32.) Then the eternal destiny of every man will be decided by his relationship to Jesus Christ.

But if any man comes—as the burdened, sorrowing woman of Tyre came to Jesus—like her his soul will be filled with joy and peace, for he will hear the gracious answer, "be it unto thee, even as thou wilt." For "who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth. Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that hath died—yea, rather, that is risen again—who is even at the right hand of God—who also maketh intercession for us. Neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus, our Lord." (Rom. 8, 33-39.) This is the assurance of the Gospel. "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." Rev. xxii, 22-17.)

### Questions on the Lesson.

What is the great subject presented to us in the Gospels, and how does St. Paul describe it?

To what peculiarity of the Scriptures is attention called?

How is this illustrated by the word "Atonement" and the word "Redeem"?

What are the two great demands of God's law, and how does sinful man stand related to them?

What was the special feature of our first three months' study in St. Matthew, and what that of the last three months?

What was the "penalty" demanded by the law, and what is said of Jesus's death?

What is said of Jesus's knowledge of his death?

How did the disciples and how did Jesus look upon His entrance into Jerusalem?

How was Jesus's death looked upon in heaven, and what is said of it?

What is said of the institution of "The Lord's Supper"?

Why was Jesus condemned by Pilate, and what was accomplished when He died?

What was proved by "The Resurrection" and done by "the Ascension"?

What is the summing up of the story of redemption?

In view of all this what must the sinner do and how is it illustrated?

What does "the Gospel" do, and what is said of those who refuse its offers and of those who accept them?

## TRAINING MISSIONARIES.

### Instruction Given to Candidates for Foreign Mission Work.

During the week nearly thirty men and women who have been accepted by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for service in China, India, and Korea have been under instruction in the assembly room of the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Their course of lessons will last until Wednesday. This assembling of new missionaries is an innovation, the usual plan having been to send them off, sometimes without personally coming in contact with the central office under whose direction they go out to labor.

Practical lessons have been given them, including such ones as "Our Aims and Methods," mission accounts and expenditures, "How to Approach Votaries of False Systems of Religion," and "Motherly Counsel to Young Women Missionaries." Inspection of city mission work has gone on during the week, and lecturers have been the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, Darwin R. James, and the Rev. Dr. John Fox. To-morrow morning they are to attend the services at Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street. Instructions are to continue on Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday there is to be held a consecration service conducted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Secretaries of the board. The missionaries will return to their homes after the conference, sailing as their destination demands, and all getting away by early Autumn.

Their names are the Rev. Rees F. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, the Rev. Robert F. Fitch and Mrs. Fitch, the Rev. J. G. Dunlop and Mrs. Dunlop, the Rev. C. J. Boppell and Mrs. Boppell, the Rev. Edwin C. Lobenstine, the Rev. S. M. Jordan, the Rev. DuBois S. Morris, and the Rev. Walter E. Lee; the Misses Addie Halle, Dora E. Turk, Hester McGaughey, Jane W. Tracy, Alice E. Jones, Grace C. Glenn, Ida R. Luther, Bertha V. Finley and Mary W. Park; and the following medical missionaries, holding the M. D. degree: W. J. Swart, Emma E. Fleming, Alfred T. B. Lippert, and Wilmer S. Lehman. Four go to Africa, two to Persia, two to Colombia, and the rest to the countries first named.

## A NEW GRACE CHURCH HOUSE.

### Plans Prepared for a Children's Summer Home in New Canaan.

Grace Episcopal parish, Broadway and Tenth Street, has purchased for $5,000 a tract of land three miles from New Canaan, Conn., on which it will at once begin the erection of a new Grace House to take the place of the one situated at Far Rockaway. The new Grace House is to cost $25,000. It is really a group of houses, two of which are to be built now and the third one a year hence. The large middle building will be for children. That on the right, connected with it by a porch, will be for mothers, and the one on the left, also connected, but to be erected later, will be a chapel.

The new group will be ideal for their purpose. The entrance to the main structure will be through a covered portico supported by six two-story columns, fluted and having carved Ionic capitals. There is a wide porch on the front. On the right of a large central hall, which contains a big fireplace, there is a reception room, and further down a sewing room and a dining room for mothers. On the left is the deaconesses' dining room, and further down the children's dining room. There are ample closets.

The front of the second story is the babies' dormitory, at the right the girls' dormitory, and the left the Deaconesses' dormitory. The small building for the mothers is similar in architecture to that of the main structure, the whole being exceedingly plain Colonial, and built of wood. The house will accommodate fifty mothers and as many babes, and is intended for a two weeks' outing, except in cases where children are ill, when they are kept pending treatment. The work is in charge of the Grace Deaconesses. One of the largest benefactors of the new Grace House was Mrs. Auchmuty. The old house at Far Rockaway will have to be used this Summer, but the new house is regarded as in most respects better for the purpose than one situated on salt water.

## CATHOLIC PROTECTORY CHAPEL.

### To be Dedicated by Archbishop Corrigan on Tuesday.

Every Roman Catholic priest in the archdiocese and a large number of priests in the Diocese of Brooklyn have been invited to be present at the dedication of the new chapel at the Catholic Protectory Tuesday, and fully 200 priests are expected. Archbishop Corrigan will be the central figure. The consecration of the altars and of the organ will take place at 7 A. M., followed by the formal dedication of the chapel. Mass will be said at 10:30, and at 11 a class of boys and girls numbering nearly 400 will be confirmed.

The style of the chapel is Lombard Gothic. It is built of red brick and bluestone, and the cross which surmounts its central flèche is 125 feet from the ground. The cost of the chapel has been about $80,000. It is more than a church, for it has a library and lecture room. Church and room will seat 2,000 boys. Its lecture room was formally opened last Washington's Birthday, when it was dedicated to "Religion and Patriotism." There are 10,000 square feet of floor space in this room, and the ceiling is 19 feet high. There is a very large stage, and the usual requisites of a theatre are to be provided.

The wainscoting of the church is of colored marble, and the oblong windows at the sides are filled with opalescent glass. At the ends there are rose windows. There are three altars, all of rare marble from Italy. In time the walls are to be decorated. The church is noticeable as being one of the first in which Archbishop Corrigan permitted the employment of electric light for illumination, his objection being a possible danger from fire.

## NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

### The Basement of the Washington Heights Structure Ready for Use.

The new Washington Heights Baptist Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, is to be used in part to-morrow, and will be moved into during the coming week. The basement is about complete, but strikes of stonecutters, and other causes have delayed building operations far beyond all calculations. It is one of the handsomest Baptist churches in the State. Its congregation formerly worshipped at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The pastor is the Rev. B. B. Bosworth.

The main entrance is through a large door at the top of twelve steps leading up from Convent Avenue. The vestibule is separated from the auditorium by an ornamental Gothic screen. The auditorium seats 600 and the gallery 200. The finish is paneled oak. In the rear of the pulpit platform are rooms for men and women candidates for baptism. The organ is at the east end. The basement is level with the sidewalk, with entrance from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. There are ample rooms for infant and other classes, a library, and a room for young people's meetings. The material of the church is marble. The style is Gothic, and the lines are most graceful.

## SQUADRON A'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

### Annual Church Parade—Address by Bishop Potter in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

All those officers and members of Squadron A who have not gone to the war will attend a special service to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church and Chaplain of Squadron A, has invited Bishop Potter to address the men, and the Bishop has accepted the invitation. The surpliced choir of the church will be accompanied by the band of the squadron. The cadets will be present, and it is expected that the former commander, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, accompanied by his staff, will attend the service. Capt. Oliver B. Bridgman is in command of the squadron, Major Andrews being now at the front. It has been arranged that the Chaplain shall soon visit Troop A at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

### Church to be Improved.

Final services for the season will be held in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of South Oxford Street, Dr. David Gregg, pastor, one week from to-morrow. On the morning following workmen will begin alterations which will radically change the historic structure where worships the second largest Presbyterian congregation in New York. The fence will first be removed, and in its place will be laid a brownstone coping to match the church building. On the avenue front a new and larger porch will be built, with a larger entrance into the main auditorium. The gallery front will be raised, the pulpit platform lowered, and the doors at each side of the pulpit increased in size. On the south, the present Sunday school room will have the gallery removed, and in its place a new one will be built, which will be divided into small rooms for separate classes. An elaborate scheme of decoration for the main auditorium will be undertaken, making of it a handsome interior. The Sunday school room will also be decorated, and the entire church and chapel recarpeted and refurnished. The sum of $21,000 has been raised, $6,000 of which will be used in paying off an old floating debt and $15,000 for the improvements.

### Cornerstone to be Laid.

On Tuesday the cornerstone of the chapel of the new Immanuel Congregational Church, Decatur Street, between Ralph and Patchen Avenues, Brooklyn, will be laid. The congregation owns a fine plot, and is to erect a chapel to cost, apart from the furnishing, $20,000. It will be of brick, and will seat about 600. The congregation is made up of the combined congregations of the Patchen and Rochester Avenue Churches—two comparatively weak societies joined into one strong one. Public worship is now had in the old Rochester Avenue Church, which has been sold, and here, on Tuesday, a council will meet for the double purpose of extending the new congregation recognition in the Congregational body and the examination and installation of the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll, who was called to Brooklyn some time since from St. Paul, Minn. Among those who will assist at the installation are the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, the Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Clark, the Rev. Richard Meredith, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, and the Rev. W. H. Ingersoll.

### Church of the Holy Rosary.

The last services in the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, of which the Rev. Francis H. Wall, D. D., is rector, will be held on Sunday, June 26. The following week the work of tearing down the old frame structure will begin, and in its place will be erected a handsome new edifice of brick and Indiana limestone in the Romanesque style of architecture. It's dimensions will be 95 by 100 feet. It will be fire-proof throughout, and will seat about 1,100 persons. There will be no galleries except a small one under the organ loft. The altars will be of carved white marble. The present church formerly belonged to St. Cecilia's Parish, and was moved about seventeen years ago from East One Hundred and Fifth Street. While the new church is being built the congregation will occupy a building fitted up as a church in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, the use of which has been given by John Brady, the builder.

### Flemington Baptist Church.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 17.—The three days' celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Flemington Baptist Church began this morning. The historical address was read by Chester Van Syckel of Flemington. The pastors of the Baptist Churches of Sandy Ridge, Wertsville, Cherryville, Croton, Ringoes, and Stockton made reports. The Rev. Moses Heath of Wilmington, Del., spoke, as did the Rev. J. D. Morrill, the Rev. Walter Pimm of Babylon, L. I.; the Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce of Philadelphia, and the Rev T. E. Vassar of Lyons Farms. This evening the Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper of Philadelphia delivered an address on "A Common Platform for All Christians." The Baptist Church of Flemington was erected in 1766. It was then known as "The Baptist Meeting House of Amwell." On June 19, 1798, the house was renovated, and with fifteen members was constituted into a regular Baptist Church.

### Lutheran Church to be Dedicated.

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Wayne Street, near Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, will be dedicated to-morrow. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. Leo Koenig of St. Paul's, this city; the Rev. F. Holzer and R. Rabbow will address the Sunday school in the afternoon, and in the evening the Rev. W. Sanft of Jersey City will preach in German and the Rev. J. J. Heischmann, D. D., of Brooklyn, in English. The services will be continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the Revs. J. W. Loch, H. W. Hoffmann, R. Luhrs, and G. Fischer participating. An organ recital will be given on Wednesday evening, incidental to which Mayor Edward Hoos of Jersey City, who is a Trustee of the church, will make an address.

### For Winter Charities.

The Holy Name Society, connected with Father Malone's church, in Williamsburg, will give an outing on Wednesday, the 29th, the proceeds of which will be given to the fund for the maintenance of the poor of the parish during the Winter months. The annual outing is the principle means of revenue with which the organization carries on its work. The sugar house tenement district is in the parish, and hundreds of poor foreigners, many of whom cannot speak English, have been the recipients of the society's generosity during Winters past. In the distribution of charity no distinction as to race or creed is made.

### To be Dedicated July 4.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., June 17.—The dedication of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Kilian, in this village, will be held on Monday, July 4. The ceremony of consecration will be held at 10 A. M., Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn officiating. A number of the clergy from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island will participate in the ceremonies. In the afternoon and evening a festival to commemorate the event will be held upon the grounds of the church property. Like numerous other churches upon the island, the edifice was built through the aid of wealthy friends in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

### Called to a Pastorate.

The congregation of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, west of Ninth Avenue, has extended a call to the Rev. John Henry Elliott, assistant minister of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, to succeed the Rev. K. F. Junor, who resigned three months ago. The Rev. Mr. Elliott, who is only thirty-four years of age, is a Canadian by birth; was ordained a Congregationalist, and spent two years as an evangelist. He went to the Central Church, Rochester, as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Stebbins, about a year ago.

### Church News and Notes.

The closing exercises of the Amity Bible Workers' School are set for Thursday evening at 8. They will be held at Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The annual convention of the Suffolk County Preachers' Association will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Northport, L. I., on Monday and Tuesday. The election of officers and business meeting will be held at the session on Tuesday morning.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon will preach in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning at 10:30 on "How to Capture Greater New York for Christ." In the evening at 7:45 he will give a prelude on "A Sabbath Among the Soldiers at Tampa," followed by a sermon on "The Bright Side of War."

As the date of the next stated meeting of the Presbytery of Brooklyn would fall on Independence Day, the meeting will be held in the Duryea Church, Brooklyn, Monday, June 27, at 7:30. The report on the application of the Calvary Church for a portion of the sale of the Shepard property will then be presented and disposed of.

At the commencement held at Hope College, Holland, Mich., Wednesday, June 15, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. W. H. Vroom, Ridgewood, N. J., and upon Prof. J. N. Gillespie, recently called from the Greek Chair at Hope College to the Professorship of New Testament Greek at the Reformed Dutch Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J.

There will be a short service for wheelmen held every Sunday afternoon at 4 in St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church, Hollis, L. I. Those using the Jamaica and Hempstead Road, which passes directly in front of the building, are invited to attend this service. It is expected that with hearty singing and a brief address by some able speaker this half hour of worship will be made an institution among the riders of Long Island.

"Good News from a Far Country" will be the subject of the Rev. George P. Eckman's sermon to-morrow evening at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. W. R. Johnston, the organist, will continue his introductory musical services preceding the regular order of evening worship until the end of this month. These organ preludes have been the occasion of much enjoyment to many persons ever since Mr. Johnston instituted them last Fall. The regular evening service at St. Paul's Church does not exceed an hour.


## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11, (closing service,) subject, "Nietzsche in Relation to the Life and Mind of Our Time," concluded. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach Sunday, June 19, at 11 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway and Thirty-fourth St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning, "Jesus in Temptation." Evening, "Our Religious Duty to Our Soldiers and Our Enemies." All invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. public meeting under the auspices of the Army Christian Commission. Gen. O. O. Howard will speak and Mr. Ira D. Sankey will sing. All invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11; evening service, 8. Seats free at the evening service. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., West of Columbus Av. Services 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., Minister.
Subject: "The Kingdom of Selfhood."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Av., Above 45th St.
The Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 4 P. M.
The annual church parade of those officers and troopers of Squadron A who have not gone to the war will take place at the above hour.
By the Invitation of the Chaplain,
DR. MORGAN, BISHOP POTTER
will deliver the address upon the occasion. The offering at this service will be devoted to the Women's Auxiliary of Squadron A.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—This will be the last service before vacation. There will be no sermon, but Dr. Savage will hold a communion service at 11 o'clock, and will deliver an informal address. It is expected that Mr. Collyer will reopen the church on the last Sunday in September.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH ST., Rev. W. C. Payne, Pastor.—10:45, "Citizens of the Kingdom"; 8 P. M., "Seeking for God."

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30, 22 RUE Guest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; at 7:45 P. M., vesper service, with music by the choir, and address by the pastor; prayer meeting Friday evening.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach, 11 A. M.; subject, "Christ the Truth." Rev. David Jas. Burrell D. D., will preach, 8 P. M.; subject, "The Lord's Horses and Chariots."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Everston Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. John M. Worrall, D. D., President Danville Seminary, Ky., is expected to officiate.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship, with sermon, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

HUGH PENTECOST, CARNEGIE MUSIC Hall, 57th Street and 7th Avenue Sunday, at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Decline of the Church."

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service to-morrow at 11 A. M. The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. by the Rev. M. C. Hartzell.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on 53d St.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, assistant minister. Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Mr. Rudd will preach.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, corner West 73d St., Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., (Oxon.,) Pastor. Preaching, 11 A. M.; no evening service.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th Street, West of Columbus Avenue, Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44TH ST. and Madison Av., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service at 11 A. M. The Rev. J. McIlvaine will preach.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 86th Street and West End Avenue.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening service preceded by 15 minutes of music by Mr. W. R. Johnston, organist.
Prayer service Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. A. H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 P. M.

# The New York Times.

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### THE DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

A situation, not a theory, confronts the Democratic Party in the State of New York. Putting aside all its other perplexities and divisions of counsel, there is that heritage of disaster, the Chicago platform, as to which some decision must be had. The party can repudiate it, ignore it, or adopt it.

In some comments upon the opinion of leading Democrats as to the desirability of making the campaign upon State issues THE TIMES said the other day that one touch of Chicago would make the campaign a laborious futility. The Albany Argus, which often reflects the views of Democrats of prominence, sees in the result of the Oregon election a proof of "the unwisdom, from a Democratic point of view, of conducting a State election on National issues, especially during the progress of a war." It is true that a successful war usually benefits the "ins," but if the Democrats are loyal in support of the Government, zealous for the completeness of its preparations and for the success of its arms, the war will not become a party question.

The war is not the real reason why Democrats of sagacity wish to avoid National issues. One reason, and a perfectly legitimate one, is that by their mismanagement the Republicans have raised up important State issues that ought to be decided on their merits, without the admixture of National politics. It is right that a Governorship campaign should be fought out on State issues. The other reason is pointed out, with no kindly intent, by our Republican contemporary The Utica Herald:

> As though it were optional with the Democrats to make the issue! The election this Fall will include the choice of thirty-four members of the National House of Representatives and a Legislature that, in January, will elect a successor to EDWARD MURPHY as United States Senator. If a "touch of Chicago" will make the campaign "a laborious futility" for the Democrats, then is its futility decreed, for Senator MURPHY and the New York Democratic Representatives in Congress not only "touch Chicago" but hold it tight in record grasp by their votes during the present session of Congress in behalf of free silver.

That is all true. The Republicans will not only make the campaign on the war, but on every other National issue as to which they have a better position than the Democrats, notably silver free coinage and Bryanism. They will say as little as possible about the canal scandal, the appointment of PAYN, the Black civil service law, and the higher State taxes. Their speakers and newspapers will continually agitate the spectre of National dishonor and repudiation before the eyes of the voters, as Gen. TRACY's supporters did with such amusing and hypocritical fervor in the Mayoralty campaign last Fall. They will not be able to make that the sole issue, for the Democrats will arouse considerable popular interest in the sins and blunders of the Republican State administration. Each party will of course attack the other where it is weakest.

The weak and unsatisfactory attitude and condition of the Democratic Party in respect to silver is the second and chief reason why some of its wisest leaders want to avoid National issues in the campaign. Nevertheless, they must make the campaign in the Congressional districts on questions with which Congressmen will have to deal. If the Republicans are mean enough to talk about Bryanism all the time, what are the Democrats going to do?

Why do they not determine before the campaign begins to seize the moment, which has now fully come, to cease consorting with the misshapen beasts of Populism and bring their party back to its ancient principles and the solid ground upon which it has won fourteen of the twenty-eight Presidential elections since the foundation of the Republic? The Albany Argus draws this plain moral from the Oregon election: "In attempting to maintain an alliance with the more radical and extreme forces of Populism, there is great and obvious danger that Democracy but weakens itself." It is not merely an alliance with sin, it is a covenant with death, for Bryanism is stumbling toward its grave. Prosperity and much dollar wheat would have destroyed its power for evil. The war whelms it with an avalanche of new and more awakening issues. There is no more life in 16 to 1 before the voters, and the New York Democrats in our opinion can definitively and expressly abjure the heresy not only safely but with great and manifest advantage.

The really intelligent, convinced, and irreclaimable free-silver Democrats in the State of New York are so few as to be a negligible quantity. The mass of BRYAN's vote was made up of the leaders and the led who wanted to be regular. If it be declared this year that old-fashioned Democracy is once more regular the whole party will support that declaration and the candidates who stand upon it.

The Democrats must say something in the Congressional district campaigns. They cannot keep silent, they cannot talk Chicago doctrines. Let them throw the Chicago doctrines to the scavengers and take up Democratic principles and the new issues. Any Democratic candidate who can't find rousing National issues to talk about this Fall will be unfit for Congress.

### GEN. MILES AND SECRETARY ALGER.

Washington is full of rumors, it seems, of what took place yesterday at a meeting between the Secretary of War and the Major General commanding the army. It is natural to suppose that the conversation was at least interesting. Gen. MILES has seen for himself the condition in which the dispositions of the War Department resulted at Tampa, and in the embarkation of Gen. SHAFTER's force at Tampa Bay. As a zealous and responsible soldier he was bound to report what he saw, and to accompany his report with appropriate comments.

It seems that the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of Ordnance deny or that it is denied in their behalf not only that Gen. MILES reprimanded them for the confusion and inefficiency which he found at Tampa, but that he had any right to reprimand them. They are, it is explained, on the staff of the Secretary of War, and responsible to that official. As we have suggested, it may have been for that very reason that Gen. MILES addressed his remarks to them. It was clearly out of his power to reprimand the Secretary of War. But when you have accused of inefficiency the heads of the three bureaus in the War Department which are chiefly concerned with the equipment, supply, and transportation of troops at the outbreak of a war, it is in fact their chief whom you are arraigning.

It is by no means a new announcement that the Secretary and the Major General commanding do not agree in their solutions of the military problems before the country. It is needless to say that, whenever such a difference occurs, the presumption is overwhelmingly in favor of Gen. MILES. If, as it is reported, the difference has gone to the length of a quarrel, then Secretary ALGER appears at odds with the two senior officers of the army. That he should be in a position to overrule Gen MILES and Gen. MERRITT on military questions is not only an absurdity in itself, but a danger to the country. Has not the incompetency of Secretary ALGER and the bungling and blundering which have marked his conduct of his department yet convinced the President of his unfitness for such a place at such a time? If not, it would be interesting to know how much evidence upon that point the President would require.

### THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

The Cuban insurgents are now for the first time beginning to take an active part in the war. The services they have already rendered in connection with the landing at Guantanamo have been recognized at Washington and their co-operation will undoubtedly become of great importance from the time when Gen. SHAFTER's force effects its landing near Santiago. Enough has already been done to silence those American critics who have been insisting that the Cuban Army was a "myth."

An army is very much more than a myth which for three years has prevented the subjugation of an island containing at the beginning of that period only a million and a half of inhabitants by a Spanish army of a quarter of a million. The reasons why the insurgents have not thus far been more serviceable to us are the same reasons why they could not expel the Spaniards by their own unaided efforts. What they could do was to make the interior of the island untenable for the invaders, and this they did. They were not strong enough to hold and keep open a port, and arms and ammunition could have been supplied to them only at a considerable risk, even if they had been able to pay for them. The Spaniards held the seaports but they held nothing else. The insurgents could subsist upon the country and make it difficult and dangerous for the Spaniards to penetrate the interior or to leave the coast line and the trochas. More than that could not be done without "sea power."

We have now supplied the sea power. We have been able to supply and equip a very considerable number of insurgents, and we are about to land an army of invasion and occupation. The knowledge of the country and the knowledge of the Spanish positions possessed by the insurgents will then for the first time become fully available for us, as our own resources will become fully available for them. It is scarcely an exaggeration to expect that Gen. SHAFTER's force will be nearly doubled in number, and fully doubled in military effectiveness by the co-operation of the force of acclimated and experienced Cubans under Gen. GARCIA. The guerrilla warfare, which is all that the Cubans were able to attempt of themselves, will be far more damaging to the Spaniards henceforth than it has been heretofore, now that they have to confront it in conjunction with a series of "regular operations."

### CERVERA'S TREATMENT OF HOBSON.

It is obligatory upon a civilized belligerent to make provision for the safety and, so far as he is able, for the comfort of his prisoners of war. It is the custom to exchange prisoners at every proper opportunity.

If it be true, as reported, that Spain declines to exchange HOBSON and his crew of the Merrimac, there is but one conclusion to be drawn. Admiral CERVERA wants to keep these prisoners confined in Morro Castle, the most formidable fortification at Santiago de Cuba, to protect it from bombardment by Admiral SAMPSON.

In the early Indian wars the red men sometimes used white prisoners, especially women, as a shield against the enemy's bullets. CERVERA's plan of defense puts him on a level with savages.

It really appears from the dispatches that HOBSON and his men are confined in the Morro fort. Admiral SAMPSON is obliged to spare that defense, and train his guns only on the other works. This increases somewhat the difficulty of capturing the Spanish fleet and the city. It also justifies us, when the Spanish Admiral falls into our hands, in treating him not as a prisoner of war, but as a prisoner of quite another kind.

### THE AMERICAN BANKRUPTCY POLICY.

The compromise reached by the House and Senate on the Bankruptcy bill is a distinct step in advance.

The Senate bill was about as bad as a bill could be. Practically, it was constructed on the theory that creditors have no rights which debtors are bound to respect, and that any infringement of the natural privilege of repudiation is an offense against GOD and man. If a debtor had in any way become unable to pay his debts he was to have a title to complete immunity by going into court and surrendering what he had left. After that he could begin over again. On the other hand, if a debtor failed or refused to pay his debts his creditors could not bring him into court under the bill, no matter how much evidence they might have that he was wasting or hiding the assets to which they were entitled. This is greatly changed in the Conference Committee's bill. The cases in which involuntary bankruptcy is provided for are still, in our judgment, too few, and the bill might well be more severe in the penalties designed to secure honesty on the part of the insolvent. But, on the whole, the law proceeds on the sound principle that no debtor shall be released from his obligations unless he can show that he has dealt honestly.

The law will be a substantial aid to business throughout the country. In all business, certainty in transactions is of the highest value, and all uncertainty acts as a restraint of trade. Any dealer will be content with a smaller profit if he knows pretty clearly what are the conditions under which he will have to collect his bills; if he does not know these conditions he will add to the price of his goods to insure himself against delay, bother, and possible loss. In some cases he will prefer not to sell at all where the uncertainty is considerable. It is another instance of what we have often urged that the chief function of the Government in matters of business is to reduce friction to the lowest possible point. This done, the men who run the machinery of business will see to it that it gives the best possible results.

It has been the curious notion of Congressmen and Senators from some of the more thinly settled States that a law regulating release from debt in such manner as to secure honesty and fair dealing would be oppressive to their people, who they say are largely of the "debtor class." But in reality the contrary is the case. A community in which production and industry are out of proportion to capital uses and needs credit. Its members borrow capital from which, with their energy and skill, they make a profit, part of which they pay for the use of the capital. In every community there are some who fail through misfortune or inefficiency to realize this profit, and others who will cheat. This law makes it possible for a creditor to ascertain promptly and at no great cost which debtors are really unable to pay their debts and to release them, and which are dishonest and therefore not entitled to a release. This makes borrowing easier and cheaper, and is an advantage and aid and in no way an injury to the "debtor class." With the development of the country and increased familiarity with the actual processes of business, this truth will be recognized and the bitter opposition of certain sections to an effective bankruptcy law will disappear.

### CLASSIFYING PATENTS.

One of the most serious defects in the generally beneficial system of patents in this country has been the extreme difficulty in ascertaining with exactness and reasonable promptness whether an invention for which letters patent are sought is really novel. The principle on which our patent system is founded is very plainly indicated in the Constitution which grants to Congress the "power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The purpose of our patent laws is to "secure" a right which for the time designated shall be "exclusive," and a patent once granted will be protected by the courts from all infringement. Our system also embraces not only novel inventions for certain purposes, but all novel improvements of these inventions, so that the letters patent issued are enormous in number, almost infinitely varied, and constantly increasing in complexity. Heretofore the search through the records of these letters patent to determine the novelty of any invention for which a patent has been sought has been made incredibly difficult and tedious, while entire certainty has been almost impossible, because of the lack of adequate classification.

A bill to remedy this defect has been pressed for a long time in Congress and has now become a law, by the signature of the President as of June 10. The first section is as follows:

> "That for the purpose of determining with more readiness and accuracy the novelty of inventions for which applications for letters patent are or may be filed in the United States Patent Office, and to prevent the issuance of letters patent of the United States for inventions which are not new, the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized and directed to revise and perfect the classification, by subjects matter, of all letters patent and printed publications in the United States Patent Office which constitute the field of search in the examination as to the novelty of invention for which applications for patents are or may be filed."

The second and final section limits the force to be employed to three Principal Examiners, two First Assistant Examiners, two Second Assistant Examiners, six Third Assistant Examiners, five Fourth Assistant Examiners, four first-class clerks, four copyists, six laborers, six assistant messengers, and six messenger boys—forty-four employés in all—for whose annual expense there is appropriated $62,880. The work, it is understood, will be begun at once, and when completed will be of almost incalculable value.

Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF is pushing his personal canvass in Kings County with every appearance of easy success, almost no open opposition being manifested. But there are two questions as to which he is obviously a little uncertain. One is what the majority of his own party who took no part in the primaries will do when they come to the polls, and the other is, What will the Low men do? Many of both these classes refused to go to the primaries because they would not commit themselves to the candidacy of Mr. WOODRUFF, and this resolve they reached on the ugly ground that Mr. WOODRUFF's machine is badly mixed up with the men now under indictment for various kinds of corruption. Neither the machine as an organization nor Mr. WOODRUFF himself has condemned these men, or taken any steps to disown them. Some of the contractors who must have benefited by the action of the men under indictment are still powerful in Republican politics. So it comes about, as it has done so often before, that the real hope of the Republicans lies in the Democrats being even more untrustworthy and unpopular than themselves.

"We acquired nearly 550,000 square miles of territory from Mexico by conquest fifty years ago without the awful consequences predicted by Mr. STOREY."—The Sun.

Not altogether by conquest. Article XII. of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which terminated the Mexican war, contains this provision: "In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of $15,000,000." In addition to that we agreed to pay claims of our citizens against Mexico amounting to three millions more. Excluding Texas, which had come to us in 1845 by annexation, the territory ceded by Mexico, running from the western boundary of Texas to the Pacific Ocean, embraced 545,783 square miles. It was worth a great deal more than we paid for it, but it cannot be said that we got it by conquest, although we had to conquer Mexico before we got it. It was partly a purchase, partly indemnity.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Concerted efforts are making at St. Louis to awaken in the residents of that city a realization of the fact that the wages earned by young children are gained at a cost to mind and body out of all proportion to their amount. The members of the Board of Education have assumed the leadership in an energetic campaign against the unwise ideas of economy that lead parents in too many cases to take their children out of school and set them to work before they have learned much more than their letters, and it is hoped that by pointing out the dangers of this policy St. Louis may be freed from the disgrace now attaching to it as a city wherein child labor is utilized to an extent equaled hardly anywhere else in the country. The public schools of the city closed for the year this week, and the members of the board took advantage of the opportunity presented by the final exercises to address the assembled fathers and mothers on the importance of giving their children something more than the merest rudiments of an education. At each school the disastrous consequences, physical, financial, and moral, of shutting up boys and girls of tender age in stores and factories were explained and emphasized, and the parents were asked, not only to let their children get all the advantages now offered by the city schools, but to use their influence in securing the passage of laws extending the present course of study and putting upon the employment of child labor in Missouri at least as many restrictions as limit it in other States. The need for entreaties of this sort was shown by the absence from these closing exercises of hundreds of pupils who had already secured work, nominally only for the Summer, but who, judging from the records of other years, will never resume their studies. The average duration of stay in the public schools of St. Louis is three and one-half years. It is a year longer in Chicago and two years longer in Boston.

—If the delusion about the existence of bonds of sympathy and interest between certain "Latin races" can survive in the minds of those who have studied with any care the recent experiences of Spain, then that delusion can contemplate the future with a confident belief in its own immortality. Italy, which really is "Latin," in a way and to a degree, has attended strictly, if not very successfully, to her own affairs ever since the trouble began, and has shown no inclination to do more for her neighbor than to throw at that neighbor's enemy a word or two of mild disapprobation—which nobody noticed. France, the other representative of pseudo-Latinity, has chattered a lot of nonsense that fell pleasantly on Spanish ears, but she has done absolutely nothing, and now is desperately eager to prove the worthlessness of her previous expressions of good will. Spain's last hope rests on Germany, a country which carefully refrains from any reference to the fact that, except as regards language, she is as Latin as either France or Spain.

—Even bibliophiles have consciences, or at least that is the deduction made from an extraordinary incident which is reported from Durham, England. More than fifty years ago, according to London Truth, a splendid and very valuable copy of the Sarum Missal of 1514, printed in Paris, was mysteriously stolen from a locked case in Bishop COSIN's library. Great efforts were made by the Dean and chapter to trace the volume, but they proved fruitless. The other day a parcel arrived by post at the chapter library, which when opened was found to contain the long-lost treasure, including the book plate. The volume was returned in perfect condition, but by whom or whence it was sent back remains a mystery, which is not at all likely to be solved. It is suggested that perhaps it wasn't the man who stole the book but his heir that sent it back.

### PERSONAL.

—In eulogizing the address which Judge EMORY SPEER delivered before the class just graduated at Mercer University, The Augusta (Ga.) Herald speaks of him as an interpreter of the Constitution who has elicited "unqualified praise from the Hon. E. J. PHELPS, the highest authority on Constitutional law in this country." That is a compliment at which, possibly, Judge SPEER may wince a little, or even a good deal, unless his nerves are under perfect control, for the Hon. E. J. no longer settles the affairs of nations by his mere say-so—if, indeed, he ever did. Despite the Augusta man's unfortunate citation, however, he was not mistaken as to the merits of the address, and it deserved the commendation he gave it as not only eloquent and scholarly, but so expressive of reverence for law, human and divine, as necessarily to inspire the listening graduates with noble purposes in life and a higher regard for the profession which they are to enter. An important section of Judge SPEER's oration was devoted to the new statute from which Georgia expects the best results for the State bar. This law adds many and stringent regulations to those now governing admission of would-be lawyers to practice, for after passing the usual examination the applicants must submit to another in writing, to be conducted in the presence and under the supervision of a Judge of the Superior Court. Their papers will then be forwarded to the Supreme Court of the State, which must pass upon the merits of the applicants without knowing their names, as the papers will be distinguished only by a number placed on each. The advocates of this innovation will be grievously disappointed if it does not keep out of the legal profession many persons, more presumptuous than competent, who have hitherto found little difficulty in entering it.

—Our Consul at Manila, Mr. O. F. WILLIAMS, evidently was ambitious to describe Admiral DEWEY's victory in words at once eloquent and serious, and his effort to produce a piece of fine writing was far from unsuccessful, for, though we people at home may have smiled a bit at his resonant adjectives, still they moved us, and in the smile there was nothing but hearty content. It's just as well, however, that Mr. WILLIAMS yielded to natural American instincts long enough to bring in that characteristic reference to cough drops and throat doctors as in greater demand after the fight than liniment and surgeons. The touch of native humor showed that his heroics had not carried him very far away from his moorings, and that he could get back to them and real business as soon as necessary.

—Ready as the English papers are to charge that SAMUEL PLIMSOLL was lamentably prone to violence of language in his attacks on that most important individual, the British shipowner, none of them denies that no small part of his success in securing protection for the lives of sailors was the direct result of a really dreadful rumpus which the philanthropist once raised in the House of Parliament. It was in 1875, when Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY introduced a Merchant Shipping bill which embodied many of PLIMSOLL's ideas in regard to the prevention of overloading and overinsurance. A vast amount of powerful though silent influence was exerted to prevent the passage of the measure. It dragged along until close to the end of the session, and then DISRAELI announced that, owing to the exigencies of public business, it would be necessary to withdraw the bill. PLIMSOLL leaped to his feet in a frenzy of rage, which he made no attempt to control, and, gesticulating like a madman, shrieked a torrent of words that violated every rule of parliamentary procedure. "I lay upon the head of the Prime Minister and his colleagues," the reckless orator began, "the blood of all the men who shall perish at sea next Winter from preventable causes, and I denounce against him and against them the wrath of GOD." After continuing in this strain for a while he declared that in the House itself were men who knowingly and for the sake of money sent seamen to their deaths, and, not content with calling such men "murderous villains," he proceeded to point them out and name them. "There is EDWARD BATES," he said, "the member for Plymouth, a notorious ship knacker," and was evidently about to extend the list when the Speaker at last managed to enforce silence, and demanded an instant retraction. PLIMSOLL refused, but his friends ended the scene by forcing him out of the Chamber. This episode attracted so much attention that DISRAELI felt compelled to take up the bill again, and it was passed at once.

### ILL-CONSIDERED TAXATION.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In a memorial addressed by the National Civic Club to the United States Senate last month on the subject of the revenue bill then pending it was mentioned that some thirty branches of manufacture had been destroyed in the United States by the unfortunate methods of taxation adopted during the civil war, and that this fact would be remembered by many Congressmen. To this a critic sarcastically replied that probably no Congressman would remember anything of the kind.

It is very apparent that the able critic has no such recollection. That may easily be accounted for, however, because he was probably only a little boy when the civil war occurred. But some of us, who are unfortunate enough to be no longer young, were in active business more than thirty years ago, and have a very distinct recollection concerning these matters. The internal revenue taxes which were imposed during the war and continued in force down to 1868, or later, did, as we well recollect, produce a most disastrous effect on many branches of domestic manufacture. So heavy were these burdens and so injurious to the manufacturing interests of the United States that the Hon. John Covode, a famous Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania, wrote, in 1868, to the late Peter Cooper, (who was something of a manufacturer at that time,) that American manufactures had never been in a more depressed condition, and that never, in the history of the country, were so many men out of employment.

The associated manufacturers of the country united, in 1866 and 1867, in stating to the United States Revenue Commission that large numbers of manufactures had been destroyed and still larger numbers greatly injured by the burdens of internal revenue taxation They specified, and the commission reported to Congress, more than thirty distinct branches of manufacture which had practically ceased to exist in this country under the effects of that system. I had reason to take a personal interest in the printing business at that time, being engaged in running two books through the press and being in daily communication with a large printing house in this State. I thus came to learn for myself something of the effect of internal taxation upon the printing business. The internal tax was nominally only 5 per cent., while the customs duty, which was supposed to be protective, was 25 per cent. upon the finished product. But the internal revenue law was interpreted as imposing a tax of 5 per cent. upon each of the materials from which paper was made, then 5 per cent. upon the cost of the paper, including materials and taxes already paid; then, when the paper had been printed upon a tax of 5 per cent. was imposed, not merely upon the cost of printing, but upon the cost of the paper also, including two sets of previous taxes and profits; then, when the sheets were bound, another tax of 5 per cent. was levied upon the value of the binding, plus the value of the printing, plus the value of the paper, plus all the taxes and profits which had already been paid. Moreover, as some of the materials used in the process of manufacture had to be imported and had paid a heavy customs duty, the internal revenue tax of 5 per cent. was charged upon the customs duties paid. In this manner (the publishers informed me) the domestic tax upon books amounted to practically 35 per cent., thus making a positive bounty of 10 per cent. on the importation of books printed abroad. The consequence was that, as soon as this was fully understood, all the printing business which could possibly be done in England, for American use, was sent there. This was especially the case with school books, the printing of which was transferred, on a large scale, to the other side, because the books were not needed in great haste and there was ample time to send the copy abroad and have the printed books returned.

It was in consequence of the lucid exposition of these facts to Congress, made by David A. Wells in 1867 and 1868, that substantially all internal revenue taxes upon manufactures other than liquors and tobacco were repealed.

With the easy indifference to all lessons of past history which, unfortunately, characterizes our people all these facts which were of tremendous importance to American manufacturers thirty years ago, have been forgotten. But now that we are returning to a system of internal taxation, in consequence of the enormous cost of what unthinking people assumed would be a trifling war, it is time to recall the lessons of history. It is true that the new internal revenue law does not repeat all the follies of the old law of 1864, but it does repeat enough of them to show the necessity of reminding Congressmen and editors of these lessons of the past.

The truth is that it would require superhuman wisdom to foresee all the damage which will follow from any tax whatever upon production. When, in 1853, Mr. Gladstone proposed the abolition of all taxes upon the domestic manufacture of glass, he demonstrated to Parliament that no less than sixty-eight different branches of manufacture were seriously injured by the tax on glass. And I venture to predict that the trifling tax of 2 cents each upon bank checks which has just been imposed will speedily result in stopping the development of bank deposits in rural districts, will lead to the almost universal payment of sums under $20 in money instead of checks, and will thus increase the demand for actual money, instead of checks, to the extent of at least $30,000,000 every day. The correctness of this prediction may be partly estimated by the fact that while Congress at first proposed to exempt from the stamp tax every check for less than $20, they eventually struck out that exemption, because it was proved to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee that much more than one-third, and probably more than one-half, of all the checks used in the United States were for sums under $20.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.
National Civic Club, Brooklyn, June 16, 1898.

### No Mean Distinction.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

To be rated first-class in one of the highest departments of human effort and enterprise is no mean distinction. I think THE NEW YORK TIMES is now entitled to this honor, and it affords me pleasure to say so. A. E. OVERTON.
Amityville, N. Y., June 16, 1898.

### NUGGETS.

**Hard Lesson Slowly Learned.**

It is hard for a grain speculator in futures to play against growing crops.—New Orleans Picayune.

**Another Variety.**

"Pauline, are you one of Fashion's slaves?"

"Not much; I'm the slave of a man who won't let me follow the fashions at all."—Detroit Free Press.

**Another Advantage.**

A Connecticut paper tells of a "cool bicyclist" who saved the life of a bride who had been thrown in front of a railroad train. Of course this cool bicyclist cannot be a scorcher.—Boston Transcript.

**Sensible.**

"What are you going to be when you grow up?" asked an inquiring citizen of the four-year-old boy next door, and the boy answered, after some consideration: "I am going to be a man!"

And the inquiring citizen said he thought that was a good idea.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

**A Spanish Success.**

"You may send word home that we have scored another signal success," said the Spanish General.

"But—" began the officer.

"Didn't we run up a flag of truce, and wasn't it recognized?"

"Yes."

"Well, isn't a flag of truce a signal? Hurry up. The public is looking for news from us, and we've got to give 'em something that'll get past the censor."—Washington Star.

### THE INVITATION OF THE WEST.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

I laugh with a golden harvest,
And the nations of earth are fed;
I open my stores of bounty,
And I banish gaunt famine's dread.
I open my doors and welcome
The homeless, the bond, and the free;
And honors I give to the toilers
Who will make them a home with me.

I set my schools in the valleys,
And I plant my tall spires on the hills;
I build my homes in the shadows
That dance o'er my murmuring rills.
I rub the famed lamp of Aladdin
And cities to being will spring;
I hold for the good of my people
The fruits of his magical ring.

My plains, my hilltops, my valleys,
Are kissed by the balmy winds blown
Afar through the portals of glory
That lead to the Deity's throne.
My people are Kings by their birthright;
Their scepters are Science and Art;
Their thrones are set on the prairies
Or stand in the city's great mart.

Come out from the cities o'ercrowded,
Where poverty stalks day and night,
And breathe the pure air of my mountains
That makes life continued delight.
Come, till my broad acres, or burrow
In mines, and a fortune you'll wrest
From the bosom of God's favored region,
The mighty, magnificent West.

## ROSY REPORTS FROM CUBA

### A British Correspondent Succumbs to the Optimism of the Spaniards.

### TALK OF INVADING FLORIDA

**Gen. Moldna Promises to Put the Entire Population of That State to the Sword After the Defeat of the American Fleet.**

LONDON, June 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a dispatch from its special correspondent, now at Kingston, Jamaica, who recently landed in Cuba and was captured and subsequently released by the Spaniards. He cables, among other things, that the defenses of Matanzas have been greatly strengthened, adding that a battery of six heavy guns, unknown to the Americans, has been completed in the east harbor, and he says that a similar battery, on the opposite side, is in course of construction.

According to The Pall Mall Gazette correspondent, the Spaniards are spoiling for a fight, and they anticipate that, after defeating the American fleet, they will invade Florida, where Gen. Moldna has promised his troops to put the entire population to the sword.

The Spaniards, it seems, "explain the futility of Admiral Sampson's demonstration" by saying that the American shells, "notably those of the Cincinnati, are defective," adding that numbers of them have not exploded, and saying that no damage has been done ashore.

The country between the Cities of Matanzas and Havana is described as being "rich in cattle, abundant in crops, and profuse in citizens."

Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette writer remarks:

"Matanzas, a week ago, estimated that it had flour to last ten days, meat for a month, and plenty of fish and vegetables. There were no signs of starvation and prices were about the same as in America."

Concerning Havana, the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that nobody would imagine that the city is blockaded, as there is a general aspect of gaiety. When the American warships were sighted, crowds rushed to the sea shore, jeered at the Americans, and then returned home merrily.

The City of Havana is pronounced to be abnormally crimeless and the 20,000 Spanish volunteers are described as being responsible men, well equipped and capable of overawing "the Cuban canaille." There is said to be enough coal at Havana to last two months, and Capt. Gen. Blanco is announced to have limited the prices of staple articles, to have cut rents in halves, and to have abolished the payment of interest on loans. Nevertheless, the correspondent adds, prices have doubled owing to the depreciation of silver. But the newspaper man is of the opinion that prices will probably fall, "owing to the systematic running of the blockade, which is ineffective."

In conclusion, the correspondent says: "The citizen army is fiercely eager to fight, and its officers denounce the idea of a compromise."

## MORE "SPANISH VICTORIES."

**Official Reports from Havana of Operations Against Insurgents in Several Provinces.**

HAVANA, June 17.—Mail advices received here from Manzanillo say that an American citizen who was an interpreter at the Custom House there has been ordered to resign. He will leave Cuba shortly.

A letter received here from Remedios, Province of Santa Clara, says the inhabitants of that place now go out into the country and return without seeing any insurgents. An official dispatch from the same place says a Spanish ambuscade at Yaguaja, Santa Clara Province, resulted in the troops capturing seven prisoners and killing several insurgents.

Abundant showers in Santa Clara are benefiting the plantations greatly, and are promoting the growth of all kinds of vegetables.

A letter from a correspondent at Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba, says a severe engagement has taken place between the Spanish local guerrilla forces and the insurgents near Fray Benito, in which the latter are said to have left five men killed. The dead are reported to have been removed to the town, in order to be identified, and so that the remains might receive Christian burial. The local Spanish force, it is admitted, had a Captain and four guerrillas killed. The insurgents subsequently attacked the same town, but are alleged to have been repulsed with the loss of twelve men killed.

It is announced officially that a column of Spanish troops which has been operating in the vicinity of Mercedes, San Ramon, Eurabo, and Counao, Province of Puerto Principe, has been engaged with insurgent forces, which were dislodged from the positions they occupied. At Candalaria, it is further said, the insurgents sustained considerable loss, leaving twenty-eight men killed on the field and retiring with a number of wounded. The troops had a Lieutenant and six men killed, and in addition had forty men wounded. This column, according to the official report, succeeded in taking 160 head of cattle into the City of Puerto Principe.

The local guerrilla force of Consolacion del Sur, Province of Pinar del Rio, is officially reported to have surprised an insurgent force at Hato Quimado, killing twelve of the insurgents, including their leader, Ellsleno.

Spanish land forces, it is announced at the palace, acting in conjunction with the Spanish gunboat Hernan Cortez, have been engaged at Punta Allegre, near Caibarien, Province of Santa Clara, with the insurgent forces commanded by Carrillo, Gonzales, and Alfonso, with the result that the enemy suffered "many losses and prisoners." At the same time, it is officially admitted that the Spanish forces lost nine men killed and had nine men wounded.

The Morro battery yesterday morning at 5 o'clock fired three shots from a 12-centimeter gun at an American ship, the distance being 5,000 meters. The Spanish report of the affair says the battery then "suspended fire because the ship retired speedily."

## NEWS FROM THE INSURGENTS.

**Major Prado and Two Companions Elude the Spaniards and Arrive at Key West with Dispatches.**

KEY WEST, June 17.—An auxiliary gunboat which arrived here this morning from off Havana had on board Major Prado and two aides from Col. Rojas's insurgent forces. They are the bearers of dispatches for the Cuban leaders in the United States. Major Prado and his companions left the interior of Matanzas Province June 4, and made their way through the swamps to the coast near Cardenas They were compelled to stay about that place for seven days, eluding the Spanish troops, but eventually contrived to get a small boat, in which they rowed off to the nearest ship of the American squadron.

The Cuban Major says there are between 10,000 and 15,000 Spanish troops under Gen. Molina, in Matanzas Province, the greater number of them being concentrated close to the coast, between Matanzas and Cardenas, evidently prepared to attempt to repel the invasion of American troops. The Cuban forces, Major Prado also says, number between 6,000 and 8,000 men in the same territory. Both sides are reported to be well armed, but sorely in need of provisions, especially in the case of the insurgents. The Spaniards, it appears, have no corn for their horses and are feeding them on rice.

Major Prado and his companions say there is absolutely no truth in the report, persistently circulated here yesterday, of the bombardment of Cardenas a day or two ago.

Major Prado says that Gen. Betancourt holds Purgatorio Hills, twelve miles from Matanzas, with 2,000 men. There was no fighting in May, except about the 20th, when six companies of Spanish guerrillas attacked the Cuban position, and were repulsed. All Betancourt's army, except the staff, is infantry. The troops cover a wide stretch of territory, and the main camp

with 400 men, covers a square mile and a half. The men are well armed and the discipline is good, but they lack ammunition, which it is Major Prado's mission to obtain. Food is still scarce, Major Prado adds, but it is more abundant now than it was a month ago, when weeds and palm buds were eaten. Sweet potatoes and pumpkins are now ripe.

On May 29, when Major Prado left Purgatorio Hills, Gen. Gomez was still at his favorite camp, near Santo Espiritu.

## CASE OF THE TWICKENHAM.

**Her Steward Furnishes Evidence of the British Collier's Attempt to Aid the Spaniards.**

KEY WEST, June 17.—William Thompson, the steward of the British collier Twickenham, which was captured off Kingston, Jamaica, June 10, by the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, to-day said:

"The steamer, and, I believe, the cargo, are owned by Watts, Watts & Co., of London. We sailed from Newcastle-on-Tyne with a full cargo of coal, at half an hour past midnight on April 22, the day after war had been declared. None of the crew knew that war had been declared, and I don't know whether the Captain did. Our destination was St. Thomas, for orders. We reached St. Thomas on May 16, and received orders to proceed to Martinique and report to the Spanish Consul there. 'Take orders from the Spanish Consul' the cable from the owners read.

"At Martinique the Spanish Consul paid our bills. We took aboard Chief Officer James Fornie, of the alleged Spanish hospital ship Alicante He was to be supercargo and take charge of the coal when we reached our destination. The Consul cleared the ship for Dominica, the owners refusing to let her clear for Santiago de Cuba. Fornie came aboard after dark, just before we sailed. I saw Fornie's chart of our sailing course, after passing Cape Maysi, which had Santiago as our destination. Fornie was formerly an officer in the Spanish Navy.

"When we were well on our way the Captain notified the officers and engineers that they would go to Santiago. They held a consultation and refused to take the steamer to any but a neutral port. The engineers decided they would disable the engines if the navigator steered for Santiago. The Captain was very angry, and said he would get a new crew, but the officers and crew could not be bulldozed, and the Captain headed for Kingston."

An officer of the St. Louis in speaking of the capture, said:

"We had been laying for the Twickenham two days on orders from Washington. We kept ten miles off the coast. When we sighted the Britisher we got in front of him and fired a blank shot, following it at once with a solid shot. The Captain hove to promptly, and came off to us in a small boat, protesting vigorously against what he called an indignity to a law-abiding British mariner. He said the cargo was consigned to himself, but afterward contradicted this statement, by saying he didn't know the consignee. We put a prize crew aboard and brought the Twickenham to Key West."

Steward Thompson said that the Alicante is a 3,000-ton steamer, chartered from Henderson of Glasgow. "She is fitted out as a hospital boat," he said, "and is painted white, but at the same time she is a collier and Spanish warship. She carries 300 men. I, myself, saw her coal the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror at Fort de France, in Port Royal Bay, twelve miles below St. Pierre, Martinique. An American on shore told me to watch the Spanish ships that night, and I kept a sharp lookout and saw the hospital ship coaling the torpedo boat destroyer. The Alicante can make 14 knots. Her engineers are English, and the engineers of Cervera's fleet are Englishmen, who are serving unwillingly against the United States, but stick to their posts because they were enlisted."

Chief Officer Fornie of the Alicante is still on the Twickenham, and probably will be sent to Fort McPherson, at Atlanta, Ga. The evidence in the Twickenham case is all in, and it will be sent to Jacksonville, where the Federal court is in session.

## CLOUDBURST IN MISSOURI.

**Bridges Swept Away and Much Other Property Destroyed.**

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—A cloudburst in St. Charles County last night caused thousands of dollars' damage. Near the City of St. Charles the mammoth bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad was swept away. In the country scores of new iron bridges just completed were destroyed, while everywhere farms and lowlands were flooded, small streams becoming raging rivers. At Elm Point trees were uprooted and fences broken down by the force of the torrent of rain, while fruit and crops everywhere suffered severely. At Texas Junction several houses were undermined.

Several farmers to-day had narrow escapes from death by drowning in attempting to ford the streams, but so far as known there were no fatalities.

## C. J. ROSS'S VALET ARRESTED.

**Is Alleged to Have Stolen $326 from His Employer.**

CHICAGO, June 17.—Joseph Larkin is in jail at Flint, Mich., on the charge of stealing $326 and a one-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar gold watch from Charles J. Ross of Weber and Fields Opera Company, now in Chicago.

Larkin was Ross's valet, and is alleged to have taken the money and watch while his employer was at the theatre.

It was discovered that Larkin was attentive to Blanche Lovejoy, a stage-struck young woman She, too, had disappeared. A message offering her an engagement with Gardner's Sketch Company was sent to her home at Elkhart, Ind. She answered it from Flint, Mich.

About the same time a New York friend of Ross got a telegram from Flint, signed with Ross's name, and asking for money. The police of Flint were notified and they arrested Larkin. Detectives are on the way to bring him back.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of the Columbus Theatre has changed its plans and instead of closing the season to-night as first anticipated, will continue with "Jim the Penman" for another week.

The new melodrama, "Sporting Life," will be produced at the Academy of Music early the coming season by Jacob Litt, who is making elaborate preparations for the production. Miss Elita Proctor Otis has been engaged to play the leading part.

A new comedy entitled "Mistakes Will Happen" will be presented to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House in St. Paul. For the past three weeks Charles Dickson has been in that city rehearsing the play, in which he will appear in the leading male character The play is by Grant Stewart.

Victor Herbert and his Twenty-second Regiment Band will begin his season in the theatre part at the Manhattan Beach to-day. They will play every afternoon at 3:30 and evenings at 8 P. M. until the season opens for the opera companies, after which the concerts will be given earlier in the evening.

The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra will give its first concert this season on the roof of the Madison Square Garden to-night. The programme as arranged contains many selections for the demand for popular music, and includes compositions of Wagner, Mendelssohn, Herbert, Bach, Liszt, Thomas, Strauss, Gounod, Delibes, Sousa, and many others.

Antonio Pastor has arrived at the idea that he knows considerable about walking for a cake, and in consequence of his exalted opinion he has issued a challenge in which he specifies that the walk should be for the championship of New York City, and only two couples should compete. The match must take place at the Madison Square Garden on the night of June 29 on the occasion of the Hammerstein testimonial, and the names of the lady partners of the acceptors should be announced at least forty-eight hours before the contest.

The Casino Roof Garden, which heretofore has always been opened for the Summer season on the night of Decoration Day, will open to-night with the first of a series of entertainments projected by Edward E. Rice. In the vaudeville programme which he will offer are Alice Atherton, Nellie Hawthorne, Josie De Witt, Marguerite Sylva, Etta Stetson, Elsa Martens, June Jackson, Amorita, Edwin French, George Honey, the Sailor's Ballet, the Watermelon Quartet, Marion's Illustrated War Songs, and Lafayette. The orchestra, which will render a programme of light and popular music will be under the joint direction of Gustave Kerker, E. E. Rice, and John J. Braham.

# SPAIN'S DUTY TO HOBSON

## Use of Prisoners to Prevent the Bombardment of Morro Castle Excites Resentment.

## MAY RESULT IN REPRISALS

**Admiral Cervera Likely to Suffer Unless Protection Be Afforded to the Merrimac Heroes Now in His Custody.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Military officers have been puzzled by some statements contained in reports concerning operations at Santiago. From press reports as well as from statements made by Admiral Sampson it is gathered that whenever the defenses of Santiago have been bombarded orders have been given to avoid shelling Morro Castle, because Lieut. Hobson and his fellow-prisoners are confined in that stronghold.

"If that report is true," said a naval officer, "it is creditable to Admiral Sampson's humanity, but it is not war. If Admiral Cervera has put the American prisoners in a fort subject to bombardment, and keeps them there for the purpose of exposing them to the danger of being killed by American shell, the Admiral is inhuman, and his conduct should subject him to the condemnation of all civilized people."

It is the opinion of most officers that if Admiral Sampson finds it very necessary to shell Morro, and intends to do so, he ought first to send a flag ashore to inform Admiral Cervera or the commander of the fort that he will shell it at a stated hour, and then ask him to remove all American prisoners from the fort. It would not be proper for him to suggest reprisals in case the demand is not complied with, it is said, but it would be perfectly proper for him to make reprisals, having given notice and found that it was disregarded, by subjecting any prisoners in the hands of the United States to such treatment as might be considered adequate to punish the infraction of international military law.

"How absurd seems the proposition that it can be otherwise," said an army officer. "If the Spanish commander, by exposing Lieut. Hobson to the fire of the American fleet, can prevent the fleet from firing upon Morro Castle, it is evident that by putting one prisoner in each fort and notifying Admiral Sampson of what he has done he can prevent the shelling of at least seven forts.

**Scheme to Save Spanish Forts.**

"Going still further, all the Spanish have to do to prevent the destruction of any of their forts is to put an American prisoner in each one, let the United States forces know that the prisoners are there, and then defy us to destroy a single fortification or to expose Americans to death from the fire of their own fleet. Of course this inhuman treatment of prisoners ought not to be possible, but Admiral Sampson ought to notify Admiral Cervera to take the prisoners to a place of security when another attempt at shelling is about to be made."

During the war of the rebellion the War Department was informed that at one of the seashore defenses in the South prisoners were being confined where the fire of the Union batteries would expose them to being killed. Upon receipt of this information, Secretary Stanton had a large number of prisoners taken from Fort Delaware and sent to such places as were to be attacked, in order that the prisoners should be subjected to nearly the same conditions to which Union prisoners were exposed.

While Admiral Sampson should not threaten to retaliate if his notice under a white flag shall be disregarded, it is said that if he shall find that the prisoners have been exposed, notwithstanding the warning, he may then, without ground for remonstrance, subject prisoners in his hands to such severe reprisals as may be deemed proper. Nothing could be more preposterous than the admission of the idea that the strength of works can be increased by such an expedient. A moment's reflection will make it plain, say army officers, that this system of defense could be carried out at Havana, if the number of prisoners was sufficient, and the bombardment of the fortifications could be indefinitely postponed in order to save the lives of prisoners made to serve as bucklers for the enemy.

**The Feeling Toward Cervera.**

The temper of the American people toward Admiral Cervera, which was excited to admiration by his acknowledgment of the courage of Lieut. Hobson, is likely to undergo a violent change if it shall be found that he at once relapsed into ordinary Spanish barbarism after he had admitted that the prisoners were entitled to be treated like heroes. According to the best and most unquestioned authority on such matters, military prisoners are not to be subjected to hardships or to indignities, or made to feel that they have committed a crime

Only barbarous nations in parts of the world inaccessible to law and history now treat prisoners of war as criminals. Spain has condemned the Cubans who fell into her hands as criminals, and has brutally murdered them. So long as those victims were Cubans, and Spain enjoyed the bloodshedding without attracting the attention of the United States, there was no occasion for trying to instruct Spain as to her obvious duty according to the common law of humanity.

Admiral Sampson may kill Hobson and his fellow-prisoners because they are in a place in which their captors ought not to have placed them. If such a brutal and cowardly practice has been permitted, and the men come to any harm in consequence, the world may have an opportunity to hear of reprisals after Admiral Cervera and his fellow-officers have fallen into the possession of the United States.

**HOBSON'S EXCHANGE DELAYED.**

**Captain General Blanco Awaiting Authority from Spain.**

HAVANA, June 17.—The Spanish Government, it is said at the palace, has not authorized the exchange of the prisoners of the Merrimac. The gunboat Yanez Pinzon exchanged communications yesterday afternoon with an American warship under a flag of truce, and the commander of the latter was informed that Captain General Blanco has no authority to exchange Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions for Spaniards who are now held prisoners in the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following telegram has been received from Commodore Watson:

"On the 14th I sent Capt. Ludlow on the Maple under a flag of truce, with full power to negotiate exchange of Hobson and seven petty officers. Chief of Staff answered by letter that after reference to Madrid the Captain General will communicate by flag of truce. Capt. Ludlow will, if possible, have exchange made as desired, and soon."

The navy officials are somewhat puzzled at the failure of the effort to exchange Hobson and his crew just announced from Havana. Of course, this is not permanent, but simply means that the Havana authorities as yet have not been authorized to exchange prisoners. The report that came from Madrid was that the exchange had been authorized, so it is surmised that the Spanish Government has not yet found means of communicating its decision to Gen. Blanco at Havana.

# PLAN TO REWARD HOBSON.

**Resolution Tendering the Thanks of Congress and Making Him a Lieutenant Commander.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Representative Underwood of Alabama, in whose district Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson resides, has introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Hobson and authorizing his transfer from the Construction Corps to the line of the navy, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. The resolution follows:

"That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are due and are hereby tendered to Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson and to the volunteer crew on the Merrimac for extraordinary heroism displayed by them in obstructing the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, on June 3, 1898, in sinking at the entrance of said harbor the collier Merrimac, and thereby preventing the exit of the Spanish fleet, which enterprise was successfully executed, notwithstanding the combined fire of the fleet and batteries of the enemy.

"That in recognition of this signal act of gallantry the President is hereby authorized to transfer Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson from the Construction Corps to the line of the United States Navy, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and to place his name seventy-fifth upon the active list of Lieutenant Commanders."

The resolution is now before the Naval Affairs Committee for action. It was introduced after conferences with the President and the Secretary of the Navy. Senator Morgan introduced a duplicate of the Underwood resolution in the Senate. He said the provision for the transfer of Lieut. Hobson to the line of the navy was inserted at the request of the latter's father.

Representative Pearson of North Carolina, who is an uncle of Lieut. Hobson, to-day requested the President to withhold his promotion until Hobson's own preferences can be ascertained. Mr. Pearson, while at the White House, expressed the belief that his nephew would be exchanged within a week or so.

Some of the naval officers are pulling long faces over the projected promotion of Hobson to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Not that they object to his reward, but they feel that it is hard that some means could not be found to do this without practically injuring the 250 officers whom he will jump.

**CADET POWELL'S REWARD.**

**To be Made an Ensign and Advanced Three Numbers on That List.**

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Secretary of the Navy has decided on the method of recognizing the services of Naval Cadet Joseph Wright Powell, who held a steam launch under the bluffs at the entrance to Santiago harbor under the continuous fire of the Spanish batteries on both shores while searching for the crew of the Merrimac. The papers already have been made out advancing Powell to the rank of Ensign and three numbers in that list. Powell's promotion will be put in the hands of the President, who will forward it to Congress simultaneously with that of Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson.

Powell is from Oswego, N. Y., and was appointed to the Naval Academy five years ago by Representative Chickering of New York, who has seen the President and Secretary Long in his behalf.

## WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

**Von Schnehen—Banziger.**

A wedding of note in German society will take place this morning in West Brighton, S. I., when Miss Felicitas Benziger, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Bertha Benziger and of the late Adelrich Benziger, the former head of the firm of Benziger Brothers, publishers and dealers in church paraphernalia, will become the wife of Baron Maximilian von Schnehen, a Captain in the Austrian Cavalry.

The prospective bridegroom arrived in this city Thursday on the Kaiser Friedrich, accompanied by Adelrich Benziger, eldest brother of the bride, and a number of relatives. The entire party was escorted to Staten Island, and are enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. Louis Benziger at her residence, in First Place, a short distance from the home of Mrs. Bertha Benziger.

The bride and bridegroom first met in Europe, where the Benziger family spent two years prior to last November. It is said to have been a case of love at first sight, and prior to Miss Benziger's departure for home her betrothal was announced. The bride's mother is also an Austrian noblewoman, being descended from an old baronial family.

The marriage ceremony will be performed in the little chapel on the grounds of the Benziger residence at 11 o'clock this morning. Only seventy guests, relatives, and intimate friends of the family have been invited. Father von Bonaventura of this city will officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. T. J. Earley, pastor of St. Peter's Church, New Brighton.

The young couple will remain in this country only a short time, and will then return to Austria, where they will make their home.

**Beard—Carpenter.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 17.—William M. Beard, the Yale oarsman and athlete, was married in this city to-night to Miss Grace Carpenter of this city. On account of the recent death of Mr. Beard's father, Col. O. T. Beard, the wedding was private. It took place at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Clark Cox, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city.

## SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

**Well-Known New Yorkers Entertain at Their Cottages.**

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—Cope Whitehouse entertained the Misses Gardiner, granddaughters of Bishop Doane, at tea at the Berkeley this afternoon. Among the guests who met there were the Misses Grosvenor, Davies, Jones, Swan, Pumpelly, and Brooks.

Mrs. George Tiffany has rented her cottage to Mrs. William Parsons of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Fair will arrive at Rosecliff July 1.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner of New York is at the Aquidneck.

Lispenard Stewart has arrived at White Lodge.

Lawrence Butler of New York is the guest of Milton Barger.

Edward King of the Union Trust Company and family of New York are here.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at luncheon to-day, at the De Logerot, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

Bishop Potter will preach at All Saints' Chapel July 17, 24, 31, and Aug. 7. The officers elected for the year are: Senior Warden—Frederick W. Rhinelander; Junior Warden—E. Lindsay Cunningham; Vestrymen—W. C. Rives, S. B. Luce, F. Leroy Satterlee, R C. Derby, and John Thompson Spencer; Clerk—W. C. Rives.

The women of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association met at the Casino yesterday and prepared a number of articles for the Rhode Island troops and the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. The new members elected yesterday were Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Wolfe, Miss Cushing, Miss J J. Mason, Mrs. Lyman C Josephs, and the Misses Wetmore.

F. P. Garretson has offered a valuable trophy for a rowing race to be pulled off here on July 4 between the race boat crews of the seamen gunners, naval apprentices, Naval Reserves, Fort Adams, and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers crews. The referee will be Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, and the judges O. H. P. Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, Postmaster D. E. Young, Mayor P. J. Boyle, and Congressman Melville Bull.

Elbridge T. Gerry has offered to the Providence Horse Society a prize of $25 for an exhibit at the horse show in Providence next week of either public cabs or delivery wagons. A number of the cottagers will exhibit their horses and traps at the show.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing and Miss Willing of Philadelphia and Mrs. W. M. G. Weld have arrived at their cottages.

Harriet Eliza Brownson has sold to Felix Reich of New York the Brownson estate on Washington and Chestnut Streets, and Felix Reich has sold the same to Leonidas P. Williams.

Miss Jackson of New York is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

**The Gregory Jury Disagrees.**

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—The jury which heard the case against Chief John Gregory of the Gregory Detective Agency and his sons, Francis J. and John, Jr., who were indicted for assault and battery on Sheriff's officers, was discharged to-day by Judge Fort after having been out over twenty hours. The jury stood eight for acquital and four for conviction. The accused men were employed by the lessees of the Columbia Theatre to prevent the serving of an alleged illegal writ of ejectment. When Constable Smith and a posse of the Sheriff's men attempted to serve the writ a riot took place and there were several broken heads as a result. The cases will be tried again next October

**Woman Attacked by a Big Dog.**

A big Newfoundland dog yesterday entered the yard of Mrs. James Ricketts, Phillip Street and Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, and attacked a pet goat which was kept to draw a wagon owned by Mrs. Ricketts's young son. Mrs. Ricketts attempted to rescue the goat, when the dog attacked her. The fright and shock brought on a hemorrhage of the lungs and Mrs. Ricketts fainted. Policeman John Bolen fired two bullets into the dog's head. The animal was not killed, however, and succeeded in making its escape. Mrs. Ricketts was attended by a physician, who said she was in no serious danger.

# ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

## Returns Obtained Thus Far Show that Centrists Will Still be in Power.

## CAN SWAY THE REICHSTAG

**The Socialists Show Such Gains as to Cause Alarm at Wurtemberg — Many Second Ballots Necessary Before Completing Returns.**

BERLIN, June 17.—Three hundred and thirty-nine results showed that 165 second ballots will be necessary.

The returns thus far assure the election of thirty-four Conservatives, six Imperialists, seventy-one Centrists, four Reformists, six National Liberals, two candidates of the Radical Union, thirty-two Social Democrats, eleven Poles, one Dane, and seven Independents. It is impossible as yet to predict the composition of the new Reichstag. The crisis of the elections will occur over the second ballots.

A few facts, however, stand out plainly. The first is that the Centrists will, as heretofore, with probably undiminished strength, hold the balance of power with 100 seats, enabling them to sway the Reichstag in either direction. The second is that a cartel majority will be next to impossible, and the third is that the Socialists will, after all, not only largely increase their poll, which it is estimated will reach 2,000,000 votes, as against 1,786,000 in 1893, but will also increase their representation by ten or twelve seats. In 1893 they were involved in only fifty-two second ballots. Now probably they will be involved in no fewer than 100.

The increase in the Socialist vote is most marked at Würtemberg. Already it is causing alarm among the Hamburgers, who are especially furious that the first commercial city of the empire should be represented in the Reichstag by three Socialists, who, their opponents say, have no understanding of the city's vital interests.

The Hamburger Nachrichten (Bismarckian) says: "There is nothing for it but to raise the age of voting and to abolish the secret ballot."

The Norddeutche Allgemeine Zeitung and the organs of all the constitutional parties implore the electors in the second ballot to vote for anti-Socialistic candidates, even if it is necessary to vote for Radicals.

The polling developed trifling disorders at one or two places. The anti-Semite candidate at Stralsund was greeted with a shower of beer mugs and wounded in the eye. Otherwise the elections were on the whole orderly.

All the Radical leaders, including Herren Richter, Rickert, and Barth will have to run the gantlet of second ballot. The extreme Agrarians fared badly. Owing to his feeble condition of health Prince Bismarck did not vote.

## BISMARCK'S CONDITION WORSE.

**The Prince's Daily Drive Has Been Suspended, His Sleep Broken.**

LONDON, June 17.—A special dispatch from Berlin says Prince Bismarck's health is causing renewed anxiety. He is reported to be suffering great pain from inflammation of the veins of his right leg, his daily drive has been suspended, and his sleep is broken.

Dr. Schweninger, the Prince's physician, it is asserted, has arrived at Friedrichsruh, and Count Herbert Bismarck is expected there to-night.

## THE ANTI-SEMITIC EXCESSES.

**Petroleum Workers in Austrian Galicia Reinforced by Peasants.**

CRACOW, Austrian Galicia, June 17.—The situation in the District of Gorlice in connection with the anti-Semitic excesses is of the most serious character. Bands of men from other districts have reinforced the petroleum workers and peasants of Gorlice, and are attacking, plundering, and burning public buildings. They have attacked the towns of Biecz and Gorlice, which had to be defended by troops.

LEMBERG, Austrian Galicia, June 17.—Gangs of peasant yesterday attacked and plundered the Jewish shops at Frysztak, near Rzeszow, and wounded several Jews. The police fired on the mob, killing six of the rioters and wounding five more. Nine persons were killed during the rioting. A general panic prevails, and troops have been hurried to the district, where other serious excesses have occurred.

## ATROCITIES OF THE TURKS.

**Servian Christians' Homes Burned in Albania District.**

CETTINJE, Montenegro, June 17.—The earlier reports that the Turks had resumed the work of burning villages are fully confirmed.

In the Berane district of Albania 700 houses belonging to Servian Christians have been burned.

The Turks are committing horrible atrocities, and two Servian women have been barbarously murdered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—The outbreak of the Albanians at Berane, near the frontier of Montenegro, the gravity of which is comparable to the troubles preceding the Servia-Montenegro war against Turkey in 1876, is due to revenge taken by some Christians upon the Albanian murderers of a Christian notable last Autumn. The Albanians in remote districts are participating in the present outrages.

In consequence of the renewed representations of Montenegro, supported by Russia, the Sultan has dispatched troops to the disturbed districts from Uskub. There was fighting all day Thursday, and many were killed or wounded on both sides.

According to Cettinje advices, many women and children who were fleeing toward Montenegro, have been killed by Albanians.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

**A Movement to Reorganize the Chinese Army and Navy.**

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Connemara, Conservative, said her Majesty's Government was communicating with the Chinese Government respecting the reorganization of the army and navy of China. The Premier added that negotiations respecting the navy reorganization were more advanced, and there was every hope that a distinguished British officer would make arrangements with the Chinese Government whereby he would renew his help to reorganize the Chinese Navy.

China, the Marquis continued, had shown her willingness to accept British assistance, the difficulty lying in her reluctance to give a sufficient independent position to the officers to enable them to overcome traditional and deep-seated evils.

In conclusion, the Premier remarked:

"We do not anticipate a catastrophe, yet there can be but one end and issue of the present trend of events, so far as the Chinese Empire is concerned, unless its army and navy are developed on lines involving entire reform."

**England to Build More Ships.**

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons to-day the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, replying to a question as to when the vote on the navy estimates will be taken, announced that in consequence of "circumstances which it is unnecessary to specify," the Government was considering the question of an addition to its shipbuilding programme and was anxious to secure the most authentic and fullest information before submitting the new proposals to the House. Therefore, the vote would be deferred, he added, until July 15.

**Li Hung Chang's Prestige.**

LONDON, June 18.—Official changes at Pekin, says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin, foreshadow the return of Li Hung Chang to power. His influence is predominant in the Tsung-Li-Yamen, and he is strongly biased in favor of the Russians.

## NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

**M. Ribot Selected by President Faure to Form a Cabinet to Succeed the Meline Ministry.**

PARIS, June 17.—President Faure has invited M. Ribot to form a Cabinet, to succeed the Méline Ministry, which resigned on Wednesday last. It is understood that M. Ribot has asked to be allowed until to-morrow to decide whether he will or will not attempt to form a Cabinet.

This will be M. Ribot's fourth tenure of office in the event he accepts. The Presidential crisis of 1887, when M. Grévy was forced to resign, brought M. Ribot to the very forefront of politics. He was the man to whom M. Grévy turned, as his last hope, with a request that he would form a Ministry. M. Ribot declined, and the President gave up the struggle. In 1890 M. Ribot became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of M. de Freycinet, and retained the same portfolio in the succeeding Cabinet of M. Loubet. The Loubet Ministry fell in December, 1892, and was succeeded by one of which M. Ribot was Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. On March 30, 1893, he was succeeded by M. Dupuy. The period during which he had held Ministerial office was one of the most stormy and disgraceful in the Parliamentary annals of the republic. It was the climax of the Panama scandal, but the breath of suspicion was never fastened upon M. Ribot. In the crisis surrounding the resignation of President Casimir-Périer, in January, 1895, and the election of M. Félix Faure, it became necessary to form a new Cabinet, which would satisfy the opposing factions. M. Ribot formed a Cabinet composed partly of Moderate Republicans, like himself, partly of Radicals of the Opportunist, not the Socialist, persuasion. On Oct. 28, 1895, the Ribot Ministry was defeated by a coalition between the extreme revolutionary faction and the so-called Conservatives of the Right. This occurred as the result of a debate on an interpellation with regard to the Southern Railway scandal, brought forward by M. Rouanit, a Socialist Republican. M. Ribot was succeeded as Premier by M. Bourgeois.

## NO REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

**Rumors of Discord Caused by a Drunken Man's Shouts.**

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 17.—The facts in the story of the so-called "revolution" here are as follows:

A drunken man yesterday morning was found rolling in a street with a revolver in his hand. He was shouting "Vive la revolution!" or, in other words, cheering for a revolution. The local authorities were notified, the man was arrested, and was promptly shot.

There has been no other incident of a revolutionary nature in this city recently. The town is absolutely quiet.

On the other hand, news received here from the Republic of San Domingo is contradictory. Some people say that the whole country is in arms, and that President Heureaux is in flight, while others assert that the President is master of the situation. He is said to be at San Domingo or Monte Cristi.

The Independencia left here yesterday for an unknown destination.

# WHITEHALL FERRY FRANCHISE.

**Railroads Must Ask for Action by the Municipal Council — West Street Branch Plans.**

A communication from the Corporation Counsel was read at the meeting of the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday in relation to the action of the Jersey Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads in maintaining and operating a ferry from the foot of Whitehall Street to Communipaw.

The ferry is being operated without a franchise, but the Corporation Counsel said that the city's interests are protected by a stipulation between the Corporation Counsel and the railroads which provides that when a franchise is formulated and received by the railroads they are to pay to the city the amount fixed as a rental from the time the ferry was first operated.

The Corporation Counsel suggested that the board ask the Municipal Council to frame and offer such a franchise.

President Cram and Commissioner Meyer were agreed, however, that the corporation which desired the franchise should ask the Council for it. Commissioner Meyer said that a representative of the railroads had been to see him, and in the course of the interview had asked that the board suggest to the Council the formulating and granting of the franchise. He expressed the fear that if the corporation should make the application direct it would be necessary to "put up" money.

"I told him," said Commissioner Meyer, "that I did not think there would be any blackmailing. I am in favor of ordering the ferry suspended until a franchise is formulated, for which they will have to bid."

In view of the stipulation mentioned which guarded the city's interests, however, the Commissioners decided not to order the ferry suspended.

The board received from the Rapid Transit Commissioners a copy of the franchise and plans offered to the Manhattan Railway Company for a West Street branch. The plans were referred to the Chief Engineer for examination. It was said that the bridges already built across West Street would interfere with the plans.

# YOUNG COUPLE'S TRIBULATIONS

**Mr. and Mrs. Dannovitch Arrested on a Charge of Larceny Preferred by the Woman's Parents.**

BAYONNE, N. J., June 17.—Sheriff Hayes of Chester County, Penn., came to this city to-day with requisition papers calling for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. John Dannovitch on a charge of larceny of $100 from Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mayer, the parents of the young woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer live at Phoenixville, Penn. Dannovitch is a Hungarian and a member of the Russian Church. The Mayers are Jews. Mr. and Mrs. Dannovitch became acquainted less than a year ago, and wished to be married. The union was opposed by the Mayers because Dannovitch was a Christian. The young couple eloped and were married in Manhattan by an Alderman.

The Mayers at once commenced a series of actions to separate the couple. Chancellor McGill of New Jersey was asked to annul the marriage, because it was claimed the girl was not of age. The Chancellor could not interfere. Application was made in the Supreme Court of New York for a dissolution of the marriage, and the effort was successful. The young couple heard of this, and they were remarried in Elizabeth three months ago.

Then an effort was made to kidnap the young woman, and this almost caused a race riot in the Constable Hook section of this city, where the Dannovitchs live, and which has a large Hungarian population. The young couple were arrested to-night, and will be turned over to the Pennsylvania officer to-morrow unless some steps are taken to release them under a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. and Mrs. Dannovitch claim the larceny charge is trumped up to get them into Pennsylvania.

## FACTORY INSPECTORS MOVED.

**Many Who Have Worked Up the State Transferred to This City.**

It was reported yesterday from Albany that nearly all the Deputy Factory Inspectors who had been at work up the State have been transferred to Greater New York, as all work outside of the First and Second Factory Inspection Districts, which include the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond, has been finished.

The great bulk of factories of the State are found in the Greater New York, which has very many more factories than any other city in the country. In 1896 11,492 inspections of factories were made in New York County alone. Those figures, however, do not indicate that number of factories in old New York, as several were reinspected.

The Chief Examiner at the office of the Factory Inspector in this city said yesterday that up to the present the following Deputy Factory Inspectors from up the State have reported at the office at 1 Madison Avenue: Frank P. Nash of Binghamton, Bernard J. McCarty of Watertown, William Ireland of Ithaca, James McLusky of Syracuse, J. Farrier of Oneida, and Miss Kate L. Kane of Rochester. They will assist the Deputy Inspectors of this city in going over the factories in this city. The factories that give the department most work are the sweatshops on the east side. Many new contractors are constantly cropping up, and these are either ignorant of the factory laws or pretend to be so until threatened with prosecution.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

**Benjamin F. Dos Passos.**

Benjamin F. Dos Passos, member of the New York bar, died at his home in this city yesterday after a prolonged illness. Mr. Dos Passos was born in Philadelphia in 1857, studied law under the direction of his brother, John R. Dos Passos, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. In 1883 the brothers formed a partnership under the name of Dos Passos Brothers, and continued in that relation until 1888, when Mr. Dos Passos became an Assistant District Attorney under the late Col. John R. Fellows. While in that position he had charge of many important criminal cases and demonstrated an ability as a prosecuting officer of a very high order. He had charge in that office of the proceedings arising under the inheritance tax law, and largely developed the prevailing system of its enforcement. At the expiration of Col. Fellows's term Mr. Dos Passos resumed his partnership with his brother and pursued the general practice of the law, devoting particular attention and study, however, to questions arising under the inheritance tax law. He was selected as special counsel to represent the State of New York in several important litigations arising under this law, including the proceedings against the estate of the late Jay Gould, and published a legal work on the subject, which met with high praise from the bench and the bar, and is now the recognized authority in this country. A widow and one son survive him.

**William Vaughan Tupper.**

William Vaughan Tupper died suddenly yesterday at his home, 171 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He was about sixty-three years of age, and his health had been failing for several months. Only a few weeks ago, however, he was able to deliver an address at the golden jubilee of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Tupper was well known as a speaker in Brooklyn, and was in great demand at dinners and other public occasions. He was born in Maine, but was in business in New York City for many years. He retired about ten years ago and went to Europe, where he traveled for several years He had long been a prominent member of Plymouth Church, and on his return from Europe was made President of the Plymouth League, in which capacity he has been a prominent figure in Brooklyn social life. He was a member of the Hamilton Club, and was known as a witty and fluent orator. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

**Mary Georgianna Bonner.**

Mrs. Mary Georgianna Bonner, wife of John Bonner, at one time a prominent figure in Wall Street, died in San Francisco on Thursday. Mrs. Bonner was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1827. She was married in Canada in 1853, and came to New York to reside with her husband early in the sixties. Mr. Bonner became financial editor of The New York Herald, and afterward amassed a fortune in Wall Street. He purchased a handsome country residence on Todt Hill, S. I., which was the scene of many entertainments. After his failure, about twenty-five years ago, Mr. Bonner went to California, and Mrs. Bonner joined him there a few years afterward with her unmarried children and had since resided there. Her husband and her children, who are Mrs. Albert B. Boardman of this city, formerly Miss Gertrude Bonner; Miss Lily Bonner, Miss Constance Bonner, and John Jr., and Sydney Bonner survive her.

**Obituary Notes.**

CORA ANDERRON SCHUYLER, wife of Sidney Schieffelin Schuyler of the brokerage firm of Schuyler & Paret, died yesterday at Kingston, N. Y., after a long illness.

Baroness ALICE ROSALIE VON DER HEYDT, a daughter of J. W. Schmidt, formerly Prussian Consul General in this city, and Eliza N. Bache, died Thursday near Berlin, Germany.

Mrs. HESTER WINANS, one of the best known and wealthiest women in Middlesex County, N. J., died at her home in Lincoln Thursday night, aged eighty-four years. She was a large real estate owner, and was known as a thorough business woman. One daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris of Lincoln, survives her.

EDWARD DANZIGER died at his home, 36 West Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday after a lingering illness. He was born in New Orleans April 3, 1856, and was a member of the firm of Theodore Danziger Sons, one of the leading dry goods houses in the South. He leaves a widow and two daughters. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at 9:30 at the house. The Rev. Dr. Gottheil will officiate.

JAMES D. STEVENS of Stevens & Co., 11 New Street, who was a member of the Produce Exchange, died on Wednesday at the Hotel Endicott. Mr. Stevens was born at Athens, Ga., in 1846, and when a mere youth fought on the Southern side in the civil war. He began business as a provision broker at St. Louis, and came to New York from Chicago twelve years ago. He is survived by his widow and his daughter, Mrs. H. Ware.

HERZ STERNAU, a retired business man, died at his home, 1,015 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, in his seventy-fifth year. The funeral services will be held at his late home to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Sternau arrived here from Germany in 1846, and in 1849 he went to California and engaged in the mercantile business until 1852, when he went to South America and spent several years. After living ten years in Montgomery, Ala., he returned to New York and engaged in the wholesale shoe business until about five years ago. Mr. Sternau is survived by a widow and three children. Sigmund Sternau of 32 Park Place, is his son.

JUAN SALA, the head of the firm of J. Sala & Co., export and commission merchants at 24 State Street, died yesterday at his home, 13 West Seventy-fourth Street, aged sixty-four years. He was born at Barcelona, Spain, and when quite young went to the West Indies, where he established a large business, both at St. Thomas and Puerto Rico. In 1887 he came to this country and founded the firm of Sala, Hoheb & Co., which subsequently, through the withdrawal of Mr. Hoheb, was succeeded by the present firm. When war was declared with Spain Mr. Sala took the matter very much to heart and made preparations to leave the country, but his friends remonstrated with him, and finally induced him to remain. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

**Jersey City Couple Secretly Married.**

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday that Miss Grace Blakey, the daughter of Samuel J. Blakey, of 259 Warren Street, a produce dealer, was secretly married Wednesday evening to Ralph Farrier, the son of Horace Farrier of 463 Jersey Avenue, a real estate owner, and brother of Police Captain Fred Farrier of the Montgomery Street Police Station. Young Farrier's mother and sister went to the family Summer residence at Saddle River last Monday. Wednesday evening he and Miss Blakey and his older brother, Walter, rode to the parsonage of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, in Montgomery Street, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. George C. Wilding. The bride immediately returned to her father's house. The fathers of the young couple last night agreed to forgive and help them.

**Threw Himself from a Window.**

Joseph Denu of 96 North First Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital on Thursday, suffering from appendicitis. He was so weak that it was considered unsafe to operate on him at once, and the operation was postponed until yesterday. At about midnight on Thursday Denu got out of bed, crept to the window, and threw himself out. The fall was from the third story, and the man was almost instantly killed. He had been at work in a brewery prior to his illness. He is survived by a widow and six children, who are left practically destitute.

**Sailing of the Kaiser Friedrich.**

The departure of the new North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which was scheduled to sail from here next Tuesday, has been postponed to Saturday, June 25, at 9:30 A. M., in consequence of a necessary overhauling of the engines. Some of the slide valves were found to be much worn after her arrival here Thursday. As complete repairs cannot be made in time, the Kaiser Friedrich will make the return trip with four cylinders, going at half speed.

**Herman Williams's Body Found.**

The body of Herman Williams, fifty-seven years old, who had been missing from his home, at 414 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn, since Thursday, was found lying in the rear of the Long Island Water Supply Company Building, at the corner of New Lots Road and Market Street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is supposed that he had committed suicide by taking poison. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKHOLDERS.

**List Filed in Answer to Interrogatories in an Ohio Suit.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17.—The Standard Oil Company to-day filed in the Supreme Court the answer ordered by the court to the interrogatories to which the company demurred. The answer shows that the shares of the company were held as follows on Nov. 9, 1897:

John D. Rockefeller, 9,244; Martin Snider, Frank Rockefeller, F. B. Squire, and A. M. McGregor, 1 each; Charles W. Harkness, 2,076; L. H. Severance, 192; William Rockefeller, 467; Henry M. Flagler, 1,007; Benjamin Brewster, 559; Henry H. Rogers, 677; John D. Archbold, 287; Wesley H. Tilford, 53; Walter Jennings, 86; Esther J. Jennings, 196; Oliver J. Jennings, 196; Oliver G. Jennings and Helen J. James, 85 each; Oliver H. Payne, 719; estate of Charles Pratt, 1,799; Simon V. Harkness, 38; W. L. Harkness, 251; total, 17,795. Fractional shares held are not given.

The answer further shows the holdings and value thereof to the parent company in the stocks and property of the constituent companies, the sale of tank cars to the Union Tank Line Company in 1891 for $3,500,000, and the distribution of that sum.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

**Dyeing and Cleaning.**—LORD'S OFFICES, 668 6th Av., near 39th St., and 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by New York's best families; established 1860.

When the hair is thin and gray, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

**Lace Curtains and Blanket Cleaning,** Lord's dyeing establishments, 668 6th Av., and 15th St., near Broadway.

**Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart,** 826 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1866.

## MARRIED.

BAKER—RICHARDS.—On Thursday, June 16, 1898, at Seattle, Washington, Frances, daughter of Joseph Swift Richards of this city, to Frederic Robeson Baker of Seattle, lately of Philadelphia.

WILKINSON—LUTKINS.—On Thursday, June 16, at the residence of the bride, 276 Montgomery St., Jersey City, by the Rev. R. K. Wick, Julia La Rue, daughter of the late Dr. A. A. Lutkins, to James Wilkinson of New York.

## DIED.

BAYNE.—On Thursday, June 16, 1898, at her residence, 209 West 56th St., New York, Delia Elizabeth Rust, widow of the late Lawrence P. Bayne.
Funeral private. Interment at Baltimore, Md. Virginia papers please copy.

DOS PASSOS.—On Friday, June 17, Benjamin Franklin, son of Lucy Catell and the late Manoel Joaquin dos Passos.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

GIHON.—On Wednesday, June 15, Caroline Remsen, wife of William Gihon, and daughter of the late Henry R. Remsen.
Funeral services from her late residence, at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

SCHUYLER.—At Kingston, N. Y., Thursday, June 16, Cora Anderson, wife of Sidney Schieffelin Schuyler.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Cranford, N. J., Saturday evening, June 18, at 6 o'clock. Interment private.

STROUSE.—At Far Rockaway, June 17, Seligman H. Strouse, in his 80th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

VON DER HEYDT.—At her residence, near Berlin, Germany, June 16, Alice Rosalie, widow of Baron Edward von der Heydt, and daughter of the late J. W. Schmidt, Consul General of Prussia, &c., at New York, and Eliza Ann Bache.

## DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 17.

**Manhattan and Bronx.**

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. J'ne. |
|---|---|---|
| BROWN, Margaret, 206 W. 61st St. | 57 | 15 |
| BURKE, Francis M., 542 E. 14th St. | 3 | 14 |
| BELL, Albert E., 1,997 Washington St. | 2 | 16 |
| BRENNAN, J., 115½ Washington St. | 38 | 15 |
| BAYNE, Delia E. R., 209 W. 56th St. | 81 | 16 |
| CONDON, Thomas, Sisters of the Poor. | 84 | 15 |
| CARROLL, Ellen, 43 Gouverneur St. | 74 | 15 |
| CICCARONE, Rosario, 56 Mulberry St. | 1 | 17 |
| COLLINS, Margaret, Almshouse | 53 | 15 |
| CONNOLLY, D. J., 47 Catharine St. | 21 | 13 |
| DOUGHERTY, Mary, 2,475 8th Av. | 63 | 16 |
| DOOLEY, Sadie, 422 W. 27th St. | 8 | 17 |
| DARBY, William, St. Vincent's Hos. | 24 | 16 |
| DILLON, Julia J., 258 E. 112th St. | 31 | 15 |
| DEGNAN, Margaret W., 187 W. Houston St. | 21 | 15 |
| ENGELBERG, Alma, 238 E. 87th St. | 20 | 15 |
| EBBERS, Anna, 513 W. 47th St. | 31 | 14 |
| FAGAN, James, 214 W. 61st St. | 50 | 15 |
| FIRST, Victoria, 610 10th Av. | 61 | 15 |
| FERGUSON, Saul J., Riverside Hosp. | 7 | 16 |
| FEIST, Emile, 32 Greenwich St. | 32 | 15 |
| GOULD, T. A., Jr., 153d St., Bradhurst Av. | 14 | 14 |
| GEE, Sarah J., West Farms Road | 57 | 15 |
| GOMEZ, Antoinette, 521 E. 14th St. | 11 | 16 |
| GROSSMAN, Jacob, Almshouse | 61 | 16 |
| GRISSLER, Helena M., 632 E. 17th St. | 2 | 16 |
| HIGGINS, Anna, 249 W. 35th St. | 49 | 15 |
| HUTH, Philip, 511 E. 11th St. | 64 | 16 |
| HANISCH, Frank J., 508 E. 11th St. | 22 | 15 |
| HOWARD, Katharine, Manh. St. Hos. | 28 | 15 |
| HALLANAN, T. B., Spuyten Duyvil | 68 | 16 |
| HOROWITZ, Sadie, 22 Scammel St. | 1 | 17 |
| HART, Ruth T., 40 W. 84th St. | 80 | 16 |
| KEENOY, Margaret, 906 Ams'dam Av | 35 | 14 |
| KELLY, William, 752 2d Av. | 41 | 15 |
| KEEGAN, James F., Throggs Neck | 13 | 16 |
| LYONS, Bridget, 515 W. 59th St. | 39 | 15 |
| LAUSON, Louis, St. Joseph's Hosp. | 64 | 15 |
| LUIG, Elizabeth C., 257 W. 68th St. | 16 | 15 |
| McCAFFERY, Hattie, 450 W. 57th St. | 32 | 14 |
| McMAHON, Mary, Almshouse | 59 | 15 |
| McGUIRE, Mary, 88 Greenwich St. | 45 | 17 |
| MURPHY, Mathew, 207 E. 43d St. | 45 | 16 |
| MULVEY, Edna, 680 E. 43d St. | 1 | 15 |
| MANETTE, Mary, 45 W. 81st St. | 29 | 16 |
| NIEBLING, Peter, 160 E. 3d St. | 56 | 17 |
| NOLAN, Elizabeth, 912 2d Av. | 57 | 15 |
| OUDA, Joseph, 1,380 1st Av. | 8 | 16 |
| ORTH, Edward, 2,079 2d Av. | 42 | 13 |
| ONORATO, Teresa, 320 E. 25th St. | 4 | 15 |
| PULDER, Annie, 518 W. 152d St. | 12 | 13 |
| PLEUGE, Frederick, 214 E. 81st St. | 47 | 15 |
| PETERS, James, 824 E. 161st St. | 35 | 15 |
| RAYMOND, Mary, 305 E. 103d St. | 68 | 15 |
| RAWSON, Edward, Mills Hotel | 80 | 16 |
| STEVENS, James D., 101 W. 81st St. | 52 | 15 |
| SCHAFFERT, Lorenz J., 503 E. 88th | 35 | 15 |
| STEPHENS, A. R., 68 W. 131st St. | 35 | 15 |
| SOLOMONSKY, Marie, 210 E. 74th St. | 64 | 15 |
| STRACK, Katharina, 54 Avenue A. | 30 | 15 |
| SOLOMON, Nabia, Riverside Hosp. | 2 | 16 |
| SEIPP, Frederick, 735 9th St. | 38 | 15 |
| STERNAU, Herz, 1,615 Lexington Av. | 75 | 17 |
| SPATZ, Frederick, 754 10th Av. | 40 | 15 |
| SALA, Juan, 13 W. 74th St. | 61 | 16 |
| SCIUTO, Teodolinta, 83 Mulberry St. | 1 | 16 |
| THULANDER, Pear, 2,459 8th Av. | 60 | 15 |
| VALENTINE, Margaret, 230 E. 33d St. | 53 | 16 |
| WATAPKA, Louis, 529 E. 82d St. | 56 | 16 |
| WAGNER, C., 1,178 Vanderbilt Av. | 38 | 16 |
| WYLIE, Sarah, 451 W. 52d St. | 32 | 15 |
| YATES, Catharine M., 321 W. 14th St. | 63 | 15 |
| ZURKERBERG, Chaskel, 136 Suffolk | 2 | 16 |

**Brooklyn.**

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. J'ne. |
|---|---|---|
| BERGEN, Catherine, 109 Harrison St. | 37 | 16 |
| BOHMAN, Joseph, 994 4th Av. | 1 | 16 |
| BROPHY, Royal, 52 Locust St. | 1 | 15 |
| CANTILLION, John, 356 6th St. | 64 | 15 |
| CAMPBELL, Francis, 12 Berkeley Pl. | 2 | 16 |
| COMSTOCK, Charlotte, 100 Ross St. | 78 | 15 |
| DWYER, Mary, Kings County Hosp. | 30 | 15 |
| DIXON, Eleanor, 320 Willoughby Av. | 37 | 16 |
| EDWARDS, William, 104 Butler St. | 2 | 14 |
| GILLEN, Mary, Kings County Hosp. | 58 | 13 |
| GENOVISE, Gaetano, 13 President St. | 2 | 16 |
| HOMEYER, Louis, 225 Boerum St. | 1 | 15 |
| HARTFORD, Sarah, 37 Box St. | 39 | 16 |
| HARTOUGH, John, 219 Walworth St. | 61 | 14 |
| HOERNING, Lorenzo, 349 Grove St. | 1 | 15 |
| HARVEY, Francis, 549 Grand Av. | 29 | 17 |
| JENSEN, Stephen, 502 47th St. | 74 | 16 |
| KAHLMEIER, John, 1,073 5th Av. | 1 | 16 |
| KLINE, Alfred, 259 Sackett St. | 42 | 16 |
| LUCA, Vincenzo, 17 Garfield Place | 1 | 17 |
| LAX, Nettie, 159 Boerum St. | 22 | 16 |
| LOESCH, Augusta, 194 S. 5th St. | 21 | 15 |
| LANDAN, Marcus, 1,120 3d Av. | 1 | 16 |
| LYONS, Annie, 44 7th Av. | 40 | 16 |
| MULLEN, John, 213 Pearl St. | 21 | 15 |
| MEYER, Metta, 343 Park Av. | 49 | 15 |
| MULLINS, Margaret, President St. and Troy Av. | 23 | 16 |
| MACKSILL, Frank, 195 1st St. | 1 | 18 |
| MAYER, Bertha, 177 Ewen St. | 3 | 16 |
| MARTIN, John G., 276 S. 5th St. | 47 | 16 |
| MURDOCK, Annie, 1,082 Fulton St. | 79 | 15 |
| PONGA, Raymond, 181 Court St. | 1 | 15 |
| PIEDROPOLO, Francesca, 2,345 Pacific St. | 1 | 16 |
| PRICE, George, 96 Fleet Place | 1 | 16 |
| RUSSELL, Mary, L. I. State Hospital. | 31 | 14 |
| RUDOLPH, Harry, 116 Hopkins St. | 1 | 16 |
| RYAN, Ellen, 11 Marcy Av. | 65 | 16 |
| RIDDLE, Caroline, 270 14th St. | 87 | 16 |
| SMITH, Gilbert, 677 6th Av. | 50 | 15 |
| SHIELDS, Frank, 927 Pacific St. | 1 | 17 |
| SAFINA, Angiola, 30 Fanchon Pl. | 23 | 16 |
| SMITH, Francis, 389 18th St. | 1 | 17 |
| SMITH, Jennie, 503 Smith St. | 18 | 15 |
| SULLIVAN, Mary, 206 Nassau St. | 34 | 15 |
| STUART, Susannah, 242 Grand Av. | 68 | 15 |
| TYLER, Ira, 454 Pacific St. | 29 | 17 |
| WEIR, James P., 16 4th St. | 1 | 16 |
| WALSH, Jane, 298 Marion St. | 57 | 16 |

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS and doors, custom made, all woods, screen fixings and wire. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., and 417 Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

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An account of the only rational mode of treatment. Published by the WILLIAMSON SANITARIUM, New London, Conn. Free for stamp.

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**Hanover National Bank**
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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320 Broadway.

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30 Broad St.

**NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,**
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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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**Fourth Street National Bank**
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58 WALL STREET.

**LEHMAN BROS.**
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.


FINANCIAL.

## OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, } June 15, 1898.

**To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.**

Holders of certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or Preferred or Common Stock of The Oregon Improvement Company, are hereby notified that they may exchange such certificates for stock of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH, on surrender thereof, properly endorsed, to the Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, or to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston.

Any holder entitled to receive scrip for the fraction of a share may either sell the same to either Trust Company, or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share.

Any holder mailing certificates for exchange, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the Trust Company of the fact, if he wishes either to sell the same or to buy additional scrip.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

## Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.


## Government War Loan.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES NEW 3 PER CENT. BONDS AT 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. BONDS TO BE DELIVERED TO US AS SOON AS RECEIVED BY SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THIS OFFER MAY BE TERMINATED WITHOUT NOTICE.

**ASIEL & CO.,**
53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.


**NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.


**METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y**
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
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Surplus 1,000,000, }
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BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
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**By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,**
**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22d,**
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustees.)
1 share Chemical Nat. Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
4 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
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25 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
$7,000 City of Lima, Ohio, 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
39 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
200 shs. Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, "Ltd."
15 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of Conn.
25 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
12 shs. Bank of America.
40 shs. American Coal Co.
$2,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Cons. Assented 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stock market irregular.**

Yesterday's news developments were not of any very definite character and there was no general tendency to change prices, the market being devoid of interesting movements except in a few issues. London quotations were higher, and early in the day this market was decidedly strong. Thereafter came weakness, but in the last hours prices moved up again. In the later trading there was but little activity.

***

Noteworthy strength was shown by the industrial shares, these stocks being the market's features. Nearly all of them, with the conspicuous exception of Sugar Trust, made substantial gains for the day. In the railway list Manhattan Elevated and three C's were the conspicuous shares.

***

Total transactions aggregated less than 300,000 shares, and, all in all, it was a less interesting day than the Street has known for some time. Among the room traders opinions seemed to be somewhat at variance, although the majority of the professionals worked on the bear side after the first hour, when they seemed inclined to continue their covering purchases. Commission houses were good buyers of stocks.

***

Houses with Western connections were also buyers yesterday, and their purchases seemed confirmatory of the general opinion in Wall Street, that practically all danger from the Leiter collapse has passed. When the news of young Mr. Leiter's failure became known the West was a heavy seller of stocks. If that failure is no longer to be a disturbing element in the situation the West may want its stocks back again.

***

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, registered, closed ½ lower on the bid price; the 4s, 1907, coupon, ¼; the 4s, 1925, registered, ¾, and the coupons ½ lower. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109½ and $5,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 124½.

***

In State securities, $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3's of 1991 sold at 71½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Tobacco | 2⅛ | Pullman Car | 1 |
| C., H. V. & T. | ½ | St. Paul, M. & M. | ¾ |
| C. H. V. & T. pf. | ½ | Southern Pacific | ½ |
| Detroit Gas | ¾ | U. P., D. & G., t. r. | ¾ |
| Gen. Electric | 1¼ | U. S. Leather | ⅝ |
| Illinois Central | ½ | U. S. Leather pf. | 2 |
| Minnesota Iron | 1½ | U. S. Rubber | 1⅝ |
| National Lead | 1 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 3¾ |
| N. Y. Air Brake | 3 | West. Union Tel. | ¾ |
| Pitts. & West. pf. | 1¼ | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Refs. | ½ | Met. Street Ry. | 1 |
| Chi. Term. Trans. | 1 | People's Gas Chi. | 1 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | ⅞ | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 1⅛ |
| Consol. Gas | 3½ | Southern Ry. pf. | ½ |
| Den. & Rio G. pf. | ⅛ | West Chi. St. | 1¾ |
| Hawaiian Sugar | ⅝ | | |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. & O. 1st, P. B. | 1 | M., L. S. & W. 1st | 2¼ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. 1st St. L. 4s | 1¼ | U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r. | 1⅝ |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cent. of Ga. 1st inc. | 1½ | L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s | 1 |
| L. & W. B. con. | 1 | Stand. R. & T. inc. | 1 |
| N. Y., S. & W. gen. | 1¾ | | |

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $125,522,604; balance, $7,483,719; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,010,604.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 7-16 @1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Holiday. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 102⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 88, Illinois Central at 107¾, New York Central at 119, and Erie at 13⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 15-16 for money and 111⅜ for the account. The Bank of England gained £30,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 165, compared with 163.70 Thursday, 163.80 a week ago, and 194.80 a year ago; in Lisbon at 81.50, compared with 80 Thursday, 78 a week ago, and 46 a year ago; in Rome at 107.12, compared with 107.02 Thursday and 104.42 a year ago.

Gold was quoted in Madrid at 90, compared with 86 Thursday and 80 a week ago.

### IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,199,471, against $1,308,358 last week, and $6,080,172 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,242,926, against $1,230,651 last week, and $6,467,115 in the same week of last year.

### LONDON NEARLY SOLD OUT.

Mr. Henry Labouchère, in his weekly financial review in London Truth (just received here) says regarding the American stock market:

"The war news continues to govern the Wall Street market, and London operators merely follow New York movements. On balance, New York has again bought a good deal of stock, and London must nearly have sold out. The view taken on the other side of the Atlantic is that, while a small percentage represented the sale of real holdings, the greater part was for the account of professional speculators, and consisted of 'bear' sales. In Wall Street people are not at all disposed to commit themselves on the short side to any large extent, as the conditions generally are looked upon as favorable. Now and then, when the war news favors such action, a 'bear' raid is indulged in. But a recovery soon follows, and the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba suggests a battle within the next week, which may possibly lead to the conclusion of peace, especially as the Spanish newspapers very generally are beginning to advocate the ending of the struggle 'with honor.' Traffics of the American railroads continue most satisfactory, and, instead of interfering with business, the war seems to stimulate it."

### PEOPLE'S GAS LITIGATION.

The halting tendencies shown by People's Gas stock recently were yesterday somewhat explained in statements made by representatives of Mr. James Duane Livingston, who some time ago brought suit against the People's Gas Company in the Illinois courts to determine whether or not the law under which the various Chicago gas properties were consolidated is Constitutional, and who, during that suit, sought to enjoin the payment of dividends on People's Gas stock. Mr. Livingston, an officer of the North American Trust Company, declined to be interviewed personally, but his legal representatives in this city said yesterday:

"Wall Street seems to be committed to the delusion that Mr. Livingston started a suit against the People's Gas Company, which has been dismissed. A suit has been begun, but it has not been disposed of. It will be tried. Nothing has developed which modifies or in any way changes the position taken by the complainant. It is not a suit started merely to keep the People's Gas Company from paying dividends. Its purpose is broader; it has a very different object. And in regular, natural ways it will be pressed for trial.

"Contrary to Wall Street's apparent belief, the injunction against the payment of future dividends by the company sought in Mr. Livingston's suit has not been dismissed, although it has been currently reported that it was denied.

"The purpose of Mr. Livingston's suit is to test the Constitutionality of the law passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1897, under which the several gas companies in Chicago, formerly composing what was known as the Chicago Gas Trust, were consolidated. The bill in the suit was filed on Tuesday, May 24, and motion for an injunction against the payment of future dividends and to declare the consolidation illegal was made on notice, and argued Wednesday, May 25, before Judge Dunn of the Cook County Circuit Court. Some days after the argument briefs were submitted. Nothing further in the case has been done. None of the motions have been denied; nothing whatever has been dismissed.

"It will be noticed that the motion for the injunction and the argument upon that motion was not made until the day after dividend checks had been mailed to People's Gas stockholders. Presumably, the fact that dividends were paid led to the belief that the injunction had been denied."

### MANHATTAN PROSPECTS.

That something of more than ordinary importance is going on in Manhattan Elevated stock was indicated yesterday by the buoyancy which it showed in the face of the adverse news regarding the position taken by the Rapid Transit Commission against Manhattan's interests. Buying of the same character as has been noted for several days past was again in evidence, and the stock was more active than it has been for some time.

A decision in the Manhattan Elevated tax suit is expected within the next thirty days. Friends of the company point out that if this decision is against Manhattan it will have no more taxes to pay than formerly, but that if on the other hand it is in favor of the company it will result in a saving equal to about 1 per cent. net on the capital stock.

It is known that the Manhattan management has made a thorough investigation of the third rail electric system, now successfully in use on part of the New Haven Road, and it is estimated that the introduction of this system will make a net saving to the company of fully $600,000 per annum, which would be equal to 2 per cent. upon the stock.

These are possibilities which would add 3 per cent. to the earnings of Manhattan, which are already 5 per cent. per annum. Upon this basis 6 per cent. dividends could be resumed, if no extensions whatever were built.

Another point to be gained by the introduction of the electric system would be by the use of open cars during the Summer months, which cannot now be done on account of cinders from the locomotives. It is understood to be the policy of the management to make the changes on one of the lines first, probably the Ninth Avenue, to demonstrate the practicability of the scheme.

### LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of June to-day will cover 75 roads, and will show 7.76 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

| 1st Week of June. | 1898. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Gt. Southern | $30,102 | $2,267 | .... |
| Ann Arbor | 23,145 | 4,277 | .... |
| Atlantic & Danville | 10,900 | .... | $335 |
| Bal. & Ohio Southwest | 131,026 | 17,780 | .... |
| Buff., Roch. & Pitts. | 75,817 | 15,517 | .... |
| Bur., Ced. Rap. & No. | 68,961 | .... | 9,254 |
| Canadian Pacific | 512,000 | 43,000 | .... |
| Central of Georgia | 79,774 | .... | 4,280 |
| Chattanooga Southern | 1,303 | .... | 485 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 192,927 | .... | 6,156 |
| Chicago & East. Illinois | 83,698 | .... | 4,459 |
| Chic. Great Western | 86,142 | .... | 5,281 |
| Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 63,571 | 1,951 | .... |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 656,551 | 47,441 | .... |
| Chic. Term. Transfer | 25,091 | 5,816 | .... |
| Chi. & West. Mich. | 29,698 | 2,147 | .... |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 260,628 | 2,715 | .... |
| Clev., Lorain & Wheel. | 24,532 | .... | 1,540 |
| Col., Sand. & Hock. | 17,825 | 2,433 | .... |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 149,800 | 17,300 | .... |
| Det., Gd. Rap. & West. | 24,605 | 2,552 | .... |
| Evans. & Indianapolis | 4,850 | 120 | .... |
| Evans. & Terre Haute | 22,299 | 3,358 | .... |
| Flint & Pere Marquette | 52,243 | 2,867 | .... |
| Florida Cent. & Pen. | 78,094 | 25,587 | .... |
| Ft. Worth & Rio Grande | 6,877 | 2,835 | .... |
| Georgia | 26,489 | 2,719 | .... |
| Grand Rapids & Indiana | 34,983 | 1,069 | .... |
| Cin. Rich. & Ft. W. | 7,322 | .... | 281 |
| Traverse City | 708 | 1 | .... |
| Musk. G. Rap. & Ind. | 2,138 | .... | 89 |
| Grand Trunk / Chi. & Grand Trunk / Det., Gd. H. & M. | 420,025 | 1,860 | .... |
| International & Gt. N. | 50,500 | 2,113 | .... |
| Iowa Central | 40,243 | 8,204 | .... |
| Kanawha & Mich. | 11,920 | 1,677 | .... |
| Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. | 76,762 | .... | 9,000 |
| Kan. C., M. & Birm. | 21,964 | 1,547 | .... |
| Kansas City & Omaha | 4,561 | 238 | .... |
| Kan C., Pitts. & Gulf | 63,740 | 27,163 | .... |
| Kan. City Sub Belt | 8,902 | .... | 3,236 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 60,734 | .... | 7,041 |
| Louis., Evans. & St. L. | 29,581 | 2,884 | .... |
| Louis., Hend. & St. L. | 9,615 | 1,259 | .... |
| Louisville & Nashville | 423,480 | 37,400 | .... |
| Mexican Central | 266,001 | 7,408 | .... |
| Mexican National | 99,718 | 3,653 | .... |
| Minneapolis & St. L. | 43,507 | 6,033 | .... |
| M., St. P. & S. Ste. M. | 70,356 | .... | 2,408 |
| Mo., Kansas & Texas | 165,346 | 6,300 | .... |
| Mo., Pacific & Iron Mt. | 411,000 | 50,000 | .... |
| Central Branch | 23,000 | 7,000 | .... |
| N. Y., Ontario & West. | 63,112 | .... | 5,777 |
| Norfolk & Western | 220,659 | 6,444 | .... |
| Northern Pacific | 394,651 | 55,068 | .... |
| Ohio River | 18,[illegible]36 | .... | 1,565 |
| Oregon R. R. & Nav. | 141,[illegible] | 36,028 | .... |
| Peoria, Dec. & Evans | 16,260 | 122 | .... |
| Pittsburg & Western | 62,494 | .... | 8,208 |
| Rio Grande Southern | 8,073 | 357 | .... |
| Rio Grande Western | 52,100 | 12,000 | .... |
| St. Joseph & Gd. Island | 23,257 | 4,597 | .... |
| St. Louis & San Fran. | 118,033 | 12,741 | .... |
| St. Louis Southw. | 81,570 | 11,897 | .... |
| Southern Railway | 384,322 | 40,763 | .... |
| Memphis Division | 21,773 | .... | 8,749 |
| Texas & Pacific | 100,839 | 1,755 | .... |
| Toledo & Ohio Central | 36,772 | 3,860 | .... |
| Toledo, Peoria & West. | 19,982 | 1,788 | .... |
| Toledo, St. L. & Kan. C. | 40,883 | .... | 856 |
| Wabash | 244,164 | 19,903 | .... |
| Western N. Y. & Penn. | 53,600 | 3,000 | .... |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 24,065 | 4,079 | .... |
| Wisconsin Central | 99,291 | 17,347 | .... |
| Total (75 roads) | $7,310,683 | $600,240 | $74,000 |
| Net increase (7.76 p. c.) | .... | 526,240 | .... |

### WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Premium offered for new war loan bonds.

Advance in price of gold at Madrid from 86 to 90.

No Boston market. Holiday—Bunker Hill Day.

Appointment of a temporary receiver for the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railway.

Prospects of a successful conclusion of negotiations for the acquisition of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway by the Northern Pacific.

Election of E. S. Marston as President of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, succeeding R. G. Rolston.

Decrease of $108,887 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week, and decrease of $4,880,701, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $22,364 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for May, making an increase of $95,295 since Jan. 1.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list $6,000,000 United States Mortgage and Trust Company first mortgage trust gold bonds, $72,869,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 3½ per cent. Lake Shore collateral gold bonds, and $5,000,000 Michigan Central collateral 3½ per cent. gold bonds.

### DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The passing of the War Tax bill, the offering of bonds, and the collapse of Leiter and cash wheat have made the week somewhat exciting. In spite of some features which cannot be justified, the tax bill was approved as probably the best that could be obtained from Congress this year, and gave assurance of needed revenue for the emergency. Its bond provision has already called out offers more than three times the amount desired, and it will probably prove the most successful loan ever invited by the United States. A great victory in the field could hardly be more important, especially in its influence on foreign opinion. In an age when wars are carried on with money, a nation which waits impatiently to loan its Government $700,000,000, when it wants $200,000,000 at 3 per cent. has reason to hope for peace. Not less significant was the excess of exports over imports in May by $56,980,359, making a merchandise balance in favor of the United States $571,889,037 in eleven months of the fiscal year, while net imports of gold were $102,026,989, though in no previous fiscal year have the net imports of gold exceeded $97,466,127, in 1882.

"Foreign trade still shows the symptoms which foreshadowed the May return. Exports for two weeks have been 38½ per cent. larger than last year, and imports 35 per cent. smaller than last year, and it is scarcely conceivable that such a change can occur as to prevent another heavy excess of exports. The cotton movement continues large for the season, although the price has advanced a sixteenth in spite of favorable crop prospects. The manufacturing demand abroad is good and controls Liverpool, and at this late season America lets Liverpool make prices. Here the manufacturing demand is a little better, though with a decline of prices of bleached shirtings, but the mills have large stocks of materials. There is also a stronger market for wool abroad, which, with Western excitement, makes quotations of 100 qualities by Coates Brothers .4 cent higher than June 1, but there is scarcely any buying by manufacturers who are in doubt about the coming season and have few new orders, except in army lines. The break in the price of sixteen-ounce Clay worsted to $1.20 has somewhat discouraged what promised to be a healthy market. Sales of wool were made extremely narrow by the wide differences between excited Western holders and manufacturers who have an uncertain coming season to face.

"Pig iron is extremely dull, although Bessemer holds last week's advance, and other grades are not quotably lower. No decline in consumption appears, and while bars are weak, with short time the rule in Eastern mills, they advanced 2½ cents at Pittsburg, while Chicago reports heavy season contracts still coming from wagon, car, and other manufacturers. Heavy sheets are better at the East, but thin are not better anywhere. Structural works are full for the Summer, and have had two remarkably good weeks at Chicago, with building and bridge orders. Plate mills are well employed, and at Chicago the demand for pipe is better, especially from the Pacific Coast. Shipments from there of rails in May included some to Sweden, Belgium, South Africa, Siberia, and three other countries, while orders from Calcutta have just been taken. The anthracite coal output in May exceeded the allotment by 19.9 per cent. Shipments of boots and shoes for two weeks have been the smallest in eleven years, but most works have orders for from three to four months ahead, and prices have been generally advanced."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"Unprecedented foreign trade totals, involving heavily increased shipments of breadstuffs, provisions, raw cotton, and manufactured products; flattering crop prospects, pointing to very large yields of wheat and most other cereals, as well as cotton; profitable railway operations, as reflected in relatively heavier gains in net than in gross receipts; activity in nearly all lines of manufacturing except some textile branches; prices for most staples showing heavy advances over the preceding year; bank clearings exceeding all previous records at this date; a volume of new demand limited in the East and South to midsummer dullness, but in the West and Northwest comparing favorably with records of previous years, and a low rate of business mortality, are all features of the general business situation at the present time.

"The price situation for the week reflects steadiness, the only important decreases being in Southern pig iron, wheat, and flour, while hides are higher at the West, a number of metals have been advanced, and oats, corn, lard, and cotton note fractional advances. Print cloths, Bessemer pig iron, and most productions of steel are firm, as are also wool, pork, coffee, and sugar.

"Railway earnings reflect a very heavy movement of merchandise, with satisfactory returns to the companies concerned, in gross railway earnings of 85 systems aggregating $58,040,410 for April, with net of $16,630,000, a gain of more than 19 per cent. in net on an increase in gross of slightly in excess of 13 per cent. Business mortality is at a low point, the failures for the week numbering only 207, 14 smaller than one week ago, 19 fewer than in the corresponding week of 1897, 58 smaller than in this week in 1896, 24 smaller than in 1895, and only 12 larger than in this week of 1894, when restriction of credits and dull business were most marked.

"With only eleven months of the fiscal year elapsed, the export trade of this country is $85,000,000 in excess of all previous records for complete years, and the outlook is that the excess for the whole year will reach in the neighborhood of $185,000,000, while our exports seem likely to exceed our imports by $600,000,000. Our gold imports have already equaled the 'record' imports of the fiscal year 1881, and will undoubtedly surpass even that great total, probably exceeding $100,000,000. While our wheat exports this year have been mainly responsible for the large excess in trade over recently preceding years, it is unlikely that wheat and flour exports, as a whole, will equal either in value or in quantity the shipments of the fiscal year 1892, and will not exceed in value those of 1880. Because of heavier demands for corn, oats, and other lower-priced cereals, breadstuffs exports, as a whole, will considerably exceed $300,000,000 in value, thus surpassing 1892's great total, and exports of all agricultural products will prove to be the heaviest ever known.

"Bank clearings in the United States show a slight decrease from last week, but are still from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 larger than the totals in corresponding weeks in any previous year, aggregating for the week just ended $1,270,000,000 4 per cent. smaller than last week, but 20 per cent. larger than last year, 22 per cent. larger than in 1896, 18 per cent. larger than 1895, 50 per cent. larger than in 1894, 23 per cent. over 1893, and 11 per cent. heavier than in 1892. Large gains are a feature of comparisons made with a year ago, and decreases are few and slight.

"Wheat exports for the week aggregate 4,380,787 bushels, against 4,730,982 bushels last week, 2,547,319 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,020,317 bushels in 1896, 2,857,307 bushels in 1895, and 1,927,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are also slightly smaller than last week, amounting to 4,106,000 bushels, as compared with 4,774,303 in the preceding week, 1,924,313 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,510,000 bushels in 1896, and 858,000 bushels in 1895."

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 350 | Mercantile | 167 |
| Central National | 160 | Merchants' | 146½ |
| Chatham | 290 | New Amsterdam | 250 |
| Commerce | 200 | New York | 235 |
| Continental | 125 | New York County | 800 |
| East River | 130 | Park | 300 |
| Fourth National | 177½ | Phenix | 90 |
| Garfield National | 850 | Seaboard National | 175 |
| German-American | 112 | Second National | 450 |
| Hanover | 390 | Seventh National | 110 |
| Irving | 147½ | State of N. Y. | 100 |
| Lincoln National | 750 | West Side | 275 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 111 | | |

**Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.**

Edwin S. Marston, Secretary of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, has been elected its President, to succeed Rosewell G. Rolston, who retires. Mr. Rolston was last year stricken with paralysis and, while he has almost recovered, he has heeded advice against too engrossing business cares. He continues his relations with the company as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 212 | 220 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 106 | 107 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 211 | 214 |
| Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s | 85 | 88 |
| Brooklyn El. common, when issued | 22 | 22½ |
| Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued | 53½ | 55 |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 103 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 107 | 110 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 80 | 82 |
| Buffalo Street Railway Con. | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 110 | 113 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 48 | 50 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 97 | 100 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 335 | 345 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 60 | 64 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 87 | 92 |
| Kings County Elevated | 2 | 3 |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley) | 99 | 101 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 1½ | 2½ |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 7 | 9 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 183 | 190 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 117 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 108 | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 200 | 210 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 111½ | 114 |
| Union Railway stock | 175 | 200 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 14 | 17 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 92 | 94 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 88 | 90 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 107 | 109 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 90 | 93 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 69 | 71 |
| Union Ferry | 48½ | 49½ |
| Union Ferry bonds | 100 | 102 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 75 | 80 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s | 88 | 91 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 85 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 77 | 88 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock | 54 | 58 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 72 | 73 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 53 | 55 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 71 | 73 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam common | 80⅝ | 81¼ |
| Amsterdam preferred | 71½ | 72 |
| Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 100¾ | 101⅛ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 24 | 26 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 91 | 93 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 104 | 105 |
| Columbus Gas | 86 | 90 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 16 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 100 | 103¾ |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 76 | 79 |
| Mutual of New York | 343 | 349 |
| Madison (Wisconsin) stock | 56 | 60 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 112 | 114 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 105 | 106 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock | 36 | 38 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st | 98 | 105 |
| People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on) | 101 | 105 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 85 | 90 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 38 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 76 | 78 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 139½ | 142 |
| Standard Gas, New York preferred | 158 | 160 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 112 | 114 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 17 | 18 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds | 88 | 90 |
| Western Gas | 88 | 90 |
| Western Gas Company bonds | 102 | 104 |

**Industrials.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 39 | 42 |
| American Typefounders' | 39 | 42 |
| Barney & Smith common | 13 | 16 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 74 | 76 |
| Glucose common | 47 | 47¼ |
| Glucose pf., ex div. | 99½ | 100¼ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | ¼ | 1½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 6 | 9 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 33 | 38 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 80 | 85 |
| International Paper common | 31½ | 37 |
| International Paper pf. | 83 | 88 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 112 | 113½ |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car | 9 | 11 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds | 84 | 89 |
| National Biscuit common | 30 | 32 |
| National Biscuit pf. | 91 | 92½ |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., new | 10 | 12 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 354 | 356 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 4 | 8 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 40 | 50 |
| Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend | 440 | 441 |
| Trenton Potteries | 9 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 38 | 42 |
| Union Typewriter | 6½ | 8 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 93 | 95 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 82 | 85 |
| Wagner Car Company | 162½ | 164 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds | 95 | 99 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 9 | 13 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 104 | 107 |
| Commercial Cable stock | 170 | 180 |
| Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid | 1⅝ | 2 |
| Electric Vehicle common | 8 | 10½ |
| Electric Vehicle pf. | 70 | 80 |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 69 | 73 |
| Iron Steamboat | 2½ | 4⅝ |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 55 | 60 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 30 | 40 |
| Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s | 55 | 56 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 147 | 151 |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company | 112 | 117 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 30 | 33 |
| Wool Exchange | 110 | 120 |

### BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¾@58. There was a sale of 5,000 ounces at 58c.

Bar silver in London, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .29, 700 Leadville at .11, 4,800 Phoenix at .24@.19.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .50, 100 Belcher at .05, 300 Brunswick at .16, 1,000 Leadville at .12, 100 Mexican at .15, 500 Mount Rosa at .13, 500 Utah at .06, 300 Yellow Jacket at .24.

On the Mining Exchange, 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¾@.03, 10,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09¼, 38,000 Copper Rock at .002@.003½@.001¾@.002¼ cash, 700 Elkton at .90@.91, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13¾@.13½@.14, 800 Golden Fleece at .29@.31@.30, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .002½, 600 Isabella at .26@.27, 12,000 Jefferson at .04½@.04¼, 3,100 Lagonda at .22⅞@.22½@.22¾, 600 Lillie at .90@.91, 7,000 Mount Rosa at .12½@.13, 700 Portland at 1.03, 26,000 Sentinel at .005½@.005¾@.00[illegible].005⅝, 7,000 Union at .11¼@.11½, 5,000 Work at .03½, 1,500 Yukon at .10½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

**STOCK EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .75 | Father De Smet | .15 |
| Best & Belcher | .18 | Horn Silver | 1.30 |
| Breece | .42 | Iron Silver | .60 |
| Brunswick | .15 | Kingston & Pembroke Iron | .26 |
| Chollar | .10 | La Crosse | .10 |
| Comstock Tunnel Co. | .02 | Leadville | .10 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 35 | Little Chief | .20 |
| Deadwood | .55 | Phoenix Gold | .19 |
| Enterprise Mining Co. | .35 | Standard Con. | 1.45 |

**CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .70 | Ophir | .20 |
| Belcher | .15 | Occidental | .50 |
| Breece | .35 | Plymouth | .12 |
| Brunswick Con. | .16 | Potosi | .07 |
| Belmont | .10 | Quicksilver | 1.00 |
| Caledonia, B. H. | .50 | Quicksilver pf. | 2.25 |
| Chollar | .05 | Savage | .02 |
| Crown Point | .05 | Sierra Nevada | .55 |
| Chrysolite | .10 | Standard | 1.65 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .38 | Small Hopes | 1.05 |
| Comstock T. Co. stock | .03 | Union Con. | .15 |
| | | Utah | .03 |
| Comstock T. Co. bonds | .03 | Victor | 5.00 |
| | | Yellow Jacket | .15 |
| Comstock T. Co. scrip | .03 | Argentum Juanita | .24 |
| | | Alamo | .03 |
| Catalpa | .08 | Anaconda | .42 |
| Deadwood Terra | .40 | Cripple Creek Con. | .09 |
| Eureka Con. | .10 | Creede & Cripple Creek | .03 |
| Father De Smet | .17 | | |
| Gould & Curry | .08 | Golden Fleece | .20 |
| Hale & Norcross | .70 | Isabella | .26 |
| Homestake | 45.00 | Mollie Gibson | .20 |
| Horn Silver | 1.25 | Mount Rosa | .11 |
| Iron Silver | .70 | Pharmacist | .05 |
| Kingston & Pemb. | .20 | Portland | 96 |
| La Crosse | .16 | Specimen | .02 |
| Leadville Con. | .10 | Union | .10 |
| Little Chief | .20 | Work | .03 |
| Ontario | 2.75 | | |

**MINING EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Magnet | .002½ | Golden Fleece | .29 |
| Havana | 75 | Isabella | .26 |
| Lagonda | .22½ | Jefferson | .04¼ |
| Rocky Mountain | .06 | Justine | .02½ |
| St. F. Cariboo | 2.62½ | Lillie | .89 |
| Yukon | .10 | Mollie Gibson | .21 |
| Alamo | .02¾ | Mt. Rosa | .12½ |
| Anchoria Leland | .74 | Old Gold | .003¼ |
| Cripple Creek Con. | .09 | Portland | 1.02 |
| Cannon Ball | .003 | Sentinel | .005½ |
| Copper Rock | .002 | Union | .11 |
| Elkton | .89½ | Work M. & M. Co. | .03¼ |
| Garfield Con. | .13½ | | |

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

July 1, by the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York, 4 per cent.

By the Knickerbocker Trust Company, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on capital stock, out of net earnings, July 1.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn, is payable July 1.

A semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company is payable out of net earnings on July 15.

### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ANN ARBOR—** | | | |
| Mileage | 292 | 292 | 307 |
| 2d week June | $24,488 | $21,723 | $24,625 |
| From Jan. 1 | 668,057 | 593,337 | 508,519 |
| **BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—** | | | |
| Mileage | 339 | 340 | 340 |
| 2d week June | $78,796 | $60,300 | $66,723 |
| From July 1 | 3,527,371 | 3,209,448 | 3,057,252 |
| **DENVER & RIO GRANDE—** | | | |
| Mileage | 1,666 | 1,666 | 1,657 |
| 2d week June | $156,300 | $135,600 | $147,400 |
| From July 1 | 7,702,100 | 6,465,100 | 7,167,246 |
| **INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—** | | | |
| Mileage | 775 | 775 | 775 |
| 2d week June | $47,358 | $47,784 | $51,439 |
| From July 1 | 3,996,784 | 3,887,347 | 3,056,213 |
| **IOWA CENTRAL—** | | | |
| Mileage | 509 | 509 | 497 |
| 2d week June | $34,659 | $33,337 | $31,834 |
| From July 1 | 1,788,536 | 1,496,084 | 1,770,786 |
| **KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—** | | | |
| Mileage | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 2d week June | $9,677 | $11,300 | $11,115 |
| From Jan. 1 | 205,678 | 184,322 | 130,232 |
| **RIO GRANDE WESTERN—** | | | |
| Mileage | 550 | 550 | 520 |
| 2d week June | $59,100 | $57,100 | $44,200 |
| From July 1 | 3,008,625 | 2,180,451 | 2,329,883 |
| **TEXAS & PACIFIC—** | | | |
| Mileage | 1,499 | 1,499 | 1,499 |
| 2d week June | $103,791 | $98,383 | $91,848 |
| From Jan. 1 | 3,287,390 | 2,830,087 | 2,637,017 |
| **TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—** | | | |
| Mileage | 371 | 371 | 367 |
| 2d week June | $35,772 | $33,663 | $26,423 |
| From Jan. 1 | 778,192 | 730,259 | 778,611 |
| **CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for May—** | | | |
| Gross earnings | $445,489 | $387,946 | $344,154 |
| Operating ex. | 320,673 | 285,494 | 263,968 |
| Net earnings | 124,816 | 102,452 | 80,186 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 2,121,674 | 1,897,639 | 1,909,742 |
| Net earnings | 549,043 | 498,748 | ...... |
| **OHIO RIVER for April—** | | | |
| Gross earnings | 76,722 | 70,195 | 81,666 |
| Operating ex. | 60,874 | 49,378 | 55,780 |
| Net earnings | 15,847 | 20,817 | 25,886 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 267,006 | 268,166 | 303,081 |
| Net earnings | 48,061 | 82,843 | 93,715 |

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—There was considerable life in the market to-day. The stocks that recently commanded the largest share of interest fell back a bit, and others came to the front. It was a market of specialties. Welsbach Light, which advanced 7 points yesterday, moved up 2 points more to-day. Welsbach Commercial preferred, which yesterday advanced from 61 to 68½, to-day jumped to 75. It was on continued buying, inspired by the announcement that the parent company had secured a new and better lamp. Electric Storage Battery shares joined in the movement, common rising 1⅛, to 25; the preferred 1¼, to 28. Persistent buying sent Pennsylvania Manufacturing up to 16, which was bid for it at the close. United Gas Improvement advanced ½ and Choctaw 5s made a new high record—98¼. The tractions were rather neglected. Railroad stocks were dull and without important change.

Closing prices were, in most cases, under the best of the day, as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley | 23¼ | 24 |
| Nor. Pac. com., tr. ctfs. | 28½ | 28¾ |
| Nor. Pac. pf. | 68⅜ | 68⅝ |
| Pennsylvania | 57⅞ | 58 |
| Reading tr. ctfs. | 9 9-16 | 9⅝ |
| Reading 1st pf. | 22⅞ | 23 |
| Reading 2d pf. | 11½ | 11¾ |
| St. Paul | 99¼ | 99½ |
| Western N. Y. & Penn. | 3⅜ | 3¾ |
| Metropolitan Railway | 159 | 160 |
| Philadelphia Traction | 84 | 84½ |
| Baltimore Con. | 23¼ | 23½ |
| Union Traction | 17⅜ | 17½ |
| Electric Storage | 24⅞ | 25 |
| Electric Storage pf. | 27 | 28 |
| United Gas Improvement | 110½ | 110¾ |
| Welsbach Light | 53½ | 54½ |
| New Jersey Traction | 47½ | 48½ |
| Am. R. E. L. | 3 | 3½ |
| Marsden | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| Choctaw | 21⅞ | 22 |
| Choctaw pf. | 37 | 37¼ |
| Reading gen. 4s | 85¼ | 85½ |
| Electric & P. 4s | 85¼ | 85½ |
| Equitable gen. 5s | 105¾ | 106 |
| Philadelphia Elec. 5s, tr. ctfs. | 92¾ | 93 |
| Penn. Mfg. 5s, pf. | 16 | 16¼ |
| Cons. T., Pitts. | 14¾ | 15 |
| Cons. T., Pitts., pf. | 48⅞ | 49⅛ |

### CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Biscuit common today was steady around 30⅜@30½; it opened at 30¾ and closed at 30½; the preferred opened at 92, went to 91¼, and closed at 91⅞, after once touching 92 again. Steel and Wire common opened at 39, advanced ¼, and dropped to 37½, where it closed; the preferred brought 90. Metropolitan sold for 3, the 5 per cent. bonds fetching 54. West Chicago opened at 91¼ account and 90⅞ regular. The close was at 89. Diamond Match had one sale, at 137. Lake Street Elevated 5 per cent. bonds sold from 69¾ to 69, and then back to the starting point.

Settlement prices to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Strawboard | 27 |
| C. & Chi., C. & D. Co. | 60½ |
| Diamond Match Co. of Illinois | 136 |
| National Biscuit Co. common | 30⅜ |
| National Biscuit Co. preferred | 91⅝ |
| Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. | 7⅝ |
| Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pref. | 33¼ |
| Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. | 8⅝ |
| Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pref. | 33⅞ |
| Chicago Packing & Provision Co. | 28 |
| Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf. | 48½ |
| International Packing Co. | 18 |
| International Packing Co. preferred | 40 |
| Chicago City Railway | 255 |
| North Chicago Street Railroad | 205 |
| West Chicago Street Railroad | 90½ |
| South Side Elevated Railroad | 60 |
| Lake Street Elevated | 12½ |
| Lake Street Elevated tr. ctfs. | 10¼ |
| Street's W. S. Car Line | 20 |

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Friday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .. | .04 |
| Alpha Con. | .02 | .02 |
| Andes | .. | .05 |
| Belcher | .05 | .06 |
| Best & Belcher | .14 | .18 |
| Bullion | .02 | .02 |
| Caledonia | .16 | .17 |
| Chollar | .06 | .08 |
| Confidence | .30 | .. |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .27 | .38 |
| Crown Point | .06 | .07 |
| Gould & Curry | .10 | .11 |
| Hale & Norcross | .75 | .77 |
| Kentuck Con. | .41 | .05 |
| Mexican | .10 | .11 |
| Occidental Con. | .64 | .65 |
| Ophir | .22 | .24 |
| Overman | .05 | .05 |
| Potosi | .08 | .10 |
| Savage | .04 | .04 |
| Sierra Nevada | .55 | .60 |
| Standard | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Union Con. | .15 | .17 |
| Utah Con. | .02 | .04 |
| Yellow Jacket | .17 | .20 |

Silver bars, 56⅞; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Friday. Bid. | Friday. Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Thursday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | 2⅝ | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| Anaconda | 45½ | 46 | 45 | 46½ |
| Anchoria | 72½ | 79 | 75½ | 77 |
| Argentum | 26 | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ |
| Battle Mountain | 20 | 24 | 20 | 24 |
| Consolidated | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9½ |
| El Paso | 7⅞ | 8½ | 7⅝ | 9 |
| Elkton | 90⅛ | 90¼ | 89⅞ | 90 |
| Gibson | 21 | 23 | 21 | 22¾ |
| Gold Coin | 96 | 97 | 96 | 98 |
| Gold King | 50 | 52½ | 50 | 52½ |
| Golden Fleece | 25 | 40 | 25 | 40 |
| Garfield Con. | 12½ | 14 | 13½ | 14¼ |
| Isabella | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ |
| Jefferson | 4½ | 5 | 4½ | 5 |
| Lillie | 84¼ | 85 | 88 | 88¾ |
| Matoa | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ |
| Moon Anchor | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91 | 91⅞ |
| Pharmacist | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| Portland | 103⅛ | 103⅝ | 102 | 102¼ |
| Rawlings | 18 | 18⅞ | 17⅞ | 18½ |
| Rosa | 12 | 13¼ | 12 | 13¼ |
| Union | 11½ | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| Work | 4 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4 |

### TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $186,346,809 |
| Gold reserve | 163,554,825 |
| Net silver | 7,565,074 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 29,957,386 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 1,842,662 |
| Total receipts this day | 1,108,112 |
| Total receipts this month | 17,158,995 |
| Total receipts this year | 388,160,763 |
| Total expenditures this day | 1,262,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 28,713,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 424,236,105 |
| Deposits in National banks | 28,565,335 |
| National bank notes received to-day for redemption | 264,659 |
| Government receipts from internal revenue | 745,114 |
| Customs | 328,651 |
| Miscellaneous | 34,346 |

### MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**Stockholders' Meeting.**

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.

Dated New York, May 26, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN, } Shareholders and Directors.

FINANCIAL.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,

*Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.*

**ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.**

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE**

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

**GIVE IN EXCHANGE**

**One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of...............$975**
**A bonus in cash...............25**
**The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.**

**THE HOLDERS OF THE $511,000 ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS**

above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

**THEY CAN EXCHANGE**

their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond FOR **General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.**

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of

**ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,**
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

*Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.*

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:**

**THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED OR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.**

ROBT. W. SMIT Treasurer.


**5%**
**Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.**
JULY 1, 1926.
OF THE
**Erie Telegraph and Telephone Co.,**
Sub-Company of
**American Bell Telephone Co.**

**ADAMS & COMPANY,**
7 Congress Street,
BOSTON.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


DIVIDENDS.

**Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.**
30 Nassau Street.
New York, June 16, 1898.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 20, 1898. Transfer books will be closed June 20, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

**West Side Construction Company,**
32 Nassau Street, New York, June 15th, 1898.

A CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN ($7) DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after June 27th, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1898. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, June 20th, 1898, and reopened on the 27th day of June, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 21, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will reopen July 1 at 10 A. M.

W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1898.

**UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,**
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 9, 1898.

A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Office of the Welsbach Light Company,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, June 8, 1898.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable June 25, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

**National Broadway Bank,**
New York.
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

**Astor Place Bank,**
New York, June 16, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

**The Mechanics' National Bank**
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 17, 1898.

| Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13⅞ | 14 | 945 | American Spirits Mfg. | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 14 | 14 | −¼ |
| 36½ | 37½ | 830 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf... | 37 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ | +⅛ |
| 132¾ | 132⅞ | 42,587 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co... | 133⅝ | 134⅜ | 132¼ | 132¾ | −½ |
| 112¾ | 113½ | 72 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 112¾ | 113½ | 112½ | 113½ | ...... |
| 91½ | 93½ | 36 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co.. | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | ...... |
| 116 | 116⅛ | 81,250 | American Tobacco ... | 114¼ | 116⅝ | 113 | 116⅛ | +2½ |
| 13⅛ | 13¼ | 379 | At., T. & S. F........ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 32¾ | 32⅞ | 6,267 | At., T. & S. F. pf..... | 32⅞ | 33 | 32⅝ | 32¾ | ...... |
| 20¼ | 20½ | 5,360 | Baltimore & Ohio..... | 20⅞ | 21¼ | 20½ | 20½ | −⅜ |
| 7¼ | 7½ | 300 | B. & O. Southw. pf... | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | +⅛ |
| 3¾ | 3⅞ | 120 | Bay State Gas ........ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | ...... |
| 51¼ | 51½ | 6,970 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 51 | 51⅜ | −⅝ |
| 120 | 122 | 50 | Brooklyn Union Gas.. | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ | ...... |
| 11½ | 12 | 300 | Bruns. City .......... | 11½ | 12 | 11½ | 12 | +¼ |
| 51½ | 52 | 100 | Canada Southern ..... | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | +⅜ |
| 23⅜ | 23½ | 5,010 | Chesapeake & Ohio.... | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23⅜ | −⅛ |
| 104¼ | 104⅜ | 8,745 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy.. | 105 | 105 | 104 | 104½ | −¼ |
| 14 | 14⅛ | 3,630 | Chi. Gr. West......... | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14 | 14⅛ | −¼ |
| 99¼ | 99⅜ | 15,890 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.. | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 98¾ | 99⅜ | −⅜ |
| 125½ | 125¾ | 650 | Chicago & Northw.... | 125½ | 125½ | 124¾ | 125½ | +⅜ |
| 106¼ | 106⅜ | 8,655 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 106¼ | 106¾ | 105½ | 106⅜ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 8¾ | 264 | Chi. Term. Trans..... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | −1 |
| 42½ | 42¾ | 8,052 | C., C., C. & St. L..... | 44¼ | 44¼ | 42¾ | 42¾ | −⅞ |
| 88 | 89 | 21 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf.. | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¼ | 88¼ | ...... |
| 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 400 | Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | ...... |
| 6 | 6½ | 200 | C. & H. C., all in. pd.. | 5¾ | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 7 | 1,160 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 6½ | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | +½ |
| 24½ | 25 | 406 | Col., H. V. & Tol. pf. | 24 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | +½ |
| 195¾ | 197 | 2,020 | Consolidated Gas ..... | 198¾ | 199 | 196 | 196 | −3½ |
| 50⅞ | 51 | 650 | Denver & R. G. pf.... | 51¼ | 51¼ | 50¾ | 50⅞ | −⅞ |
| 60 | 62 | 300 | Detroit Gas .......... | 60⅜ | 60⅞ | 60⅜ | 60⅞ | +¾ |
| .. | .. | 100 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook. | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | −¼ |
| 335 | 350 | 25 | Eighth Avenue ....... | 340 | 340 | 340 | 340 | ...... |
| 35½ | 36 | 100 | Erie 1st pf........... | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | ...... |
| 37½ | 38⅛ | 3,381 | General Electric ..... | 37¾ | 38¾ | 37¼ | 38 | +1¼ |
| 24¼ | 24⅞ | 1,205 | Hawaiian Sugar ...... | 25 | 25 | 23¾ | 24⅞ | −⅝ |
| 104½ | 105 | 100 | Illinois Central ....... | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | +½ |
| 16¼ | 17⅛ | 100 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ...... |
| 48½ | 48¾ | 100 | Laclede Gas .......... | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | −⅛ |
| 71 | 72¼ | 5 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | ...... |
| 50 | 53 | 230 | Long Island .......... | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | +⅜ |
| 52⅜ | 52½ | 2,270 | Louisville & Nashville. | 52¾ | 52⅞ | 52¼ | 52½ | −¼ |
| 105 | 105¼ | 20,470 | Manhattan Con., ex d. | 104 | 105½ | 103½ | 105⅛ | −⅛ |
| 160 | 161 | 1,050 | Metropolitan St. Ry... | 161¼ | 161½ | 159¾ | 159¾ | −1 |
| 4½ | 5½ | 333 | Mexican Central ...... | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | ...... |
| 103 | 104½ | 100 | Michigan Central ..... | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | ...... |
| 73⅝ | 74¾ | 200 | Minnesota Iron ....... | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73½ | 73½ | +1½ |
| 33½ | 33¾ | 390 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf... | 33½ | 33½ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | −⅜ |
| 35 | 35⅛ | 3,870 | Missouri Pacific ...... | 35¼ | 35¼ | 34¾ | 35⅛ | +⅛ |
| 34½ | 34¾ | 1,500 | National Lead Co..... | 33¼ | 35½ | 33¼ | 35 | +1 |
| 106 | 106½ | 130 | National Lead Co. pf.. | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | +⅛ |
| 93½ | 94 | 1,200 | New Jersey Central .. | 94¾ | 94¾ | 92¾ | 94¼ | +¼ |
| 42½ | 44 | 710 | New York Air Brake. | 42⅝ | 45¼ | 42⅝ | 44 | +3 |
| 115⅝ | 116 | 1,714 | New York Central .... | 115⅞ | 116⅛ | 115⅝ | 115¾ | ...... |
| 14½ | 16 | 111 | Norfolk & Western... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ...... |
| 51½ | 52 | 1,525 | Norfolk & West. pf... | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¼ | 51½ | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | 6⅜ | 520 | North American ...... | 6⅞ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | −⅛ |
| 28½ | 28¾ | 2,888 | Northern Pacific ...... | 29 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 28¾ | −⅛ |
| 68¼ | 68½ | 3,179 | Northern Pacific pf... | 68½ | 68¾ | 68⅛ | 68½ | −⅛ |
| 3 | 5 | 10 | Ontario Mining ....... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ...... |
| 15 | 15¼ | 10 | Ontario & Western... | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | ...... |
| 70 | 72½ | 100 | Orc. R. & Nav. pf... | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | ...... |
| 28½ | 28¾ | 810 | Pacific Mail .......... | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28⅞ | −⅛ |
| 115¼ | 116 | 3 | Pennsylvania R. R.... | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | ...... |
| 98¼ | 98½ | 8,870 | People's Gas, Chicago. | 99½ | 99½ | 98¼ | 98⅜ | −1 |
| 63 | 64 | 205 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64 | 64 | −1⅛ |
| 7¼ | 8 | 100 | Pitts. & West. pf..... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | +1¼ |
| 188 | 189 | 608 | Pull. Pal. Car Co..... | 189 | 189 | 188½ | 189 | +1 |
| 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 585 | Reading ............. | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | ...... |
| 45½ | 46 | 900 | Reading 1st pf........ | 46 | 46 | 45½ | 46 | +⅛ |
| 23¼ | 23½ | 270 | Reading 2d pf......... | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | −⅛ |
| 7¼ | 8 | 6 | St. J. & G. I.......... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ...... |
| 7½ | 8 | 100 | St. L. & S. F.......... | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | ...... |
| 29¾ | 30 | 5 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | ...... |
| 5⅛ | 6 | 100 | St. Louis Southw ..... | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | +¼ |
| 11¾ | 12 | 330 | St. Louis Southw. pf.. | 11¾ | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | +¼ |
| 141 | 142½ | 118 | St. Paul, Minn. & Man. | 141¾ | 141¾ | 141¾ | 141¾ | +¾ |
| 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 350 | Southern Pacific ...... | 18¼ | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | +½ |
| 29¾ | 30¼ | 410 | Southern Railway pf.. | 29¼ | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ | −½ |
| 23⅞ | 24 | 980 | Tenn. Coal & Iron.... | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23⅞ | +¼ |
| 11¾ | 11⅞ | 600 | Texas Pacific ........ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | +⅛ |
| 23½ | 23¾ | 939 | Union Pacific ........ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23½ | −⅛ |
| 58¾ | 58⅞ | 4,445 | Union Pacific pf....... | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | 58½ | 58⅞ | −⅛ |
| 7½ | 7⅝ | 2,920 | U. P., D. & G., t. r.... | 7⅛ | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7¾ | +¾ |
| 7¾ | 7⅞ | 1,800 | United States Leather. | 7½ | 8 | 7½ | 7⅞ | +⅝ |
| 65⅞ | 66⅛ | 11,340 | U. S. Leather pf....... | 64¼ | 66¾ | 64¼ | 66 | +2 |
| 23¼ | 23½ | 4,845 | United States Rubber. | 21¾ | 23⅜ | 21¾ | 23⅜ | +1⅝ |
| 85½ | 86 | 3,575 | U. S. Rubber pf....... | 82¼ | 86 | 82⅛ | 86 | +3¾ |
| 7 | 7¼ | 100 | Wabash ............. | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | ...... |
| 19 | 19⅛ | 335 | Wabash pf........... | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | +⅛ |
| 120 | .. | 56 | Wells-Fargo Express.. | 120⅛ | 120⅛ | 120⅛ | 120⅛ | ...... |
| 89¾ | 90¾ | 500 | West Chicago Street.. | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | −1¾ |
| 92¼ | 92½ | 1,713 | Western Union Tel.... | 91½ | 92¼ | 91½ | 92¼ | +¾ |
| 2 | 2⅛ | 260 | W. & L. E., $1 as. pd. | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | ...... |
| Sales.... | | 297,513 | | | | | | |

**Silver.**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57¾ | 58 | 5,000 | Bullion certificates.... | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | ...... |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
11,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 93
4,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 93
22,000 ... 92½
5,000 ... 92¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ... 84¾
At, T & S F adjst 4s
1,000 ... 65⅞
5,000 ... 65¾
15,000 ... 65⅞
18,000 ... 66
129,000 ... 66⅛
10,000 ... 66
3,000 ... 65⅞
2,000 ... 66
13,000 ... 66¼
10,000 ... 66⅛
9,000 ... 66
1,000 ... 65⅞
20,000 ... 66
7,000 ... 66⅛
Gen 4s
33,000 ... 93
10,000 ... 92⅞
10,000 ... 93
1,000 ... 92¾
5,000 ... 93⅛
Austin & N W 1st
9,000 ... 83½
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
1,000 ... 109
6,000 ... 109¼
Registered
2,000 ... 108½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
1,000 ... 110
Beech Creek 1st reg
5,000 ... 106
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 89
3,000 ... 89⅞
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 ... 99¼
7,000 ... 99½
2,000 ... 99¾
Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000 ... 104¾
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ... 108¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 ... 41
30,000 ... 40½
Central Pac, San Joaquin Branch 6s
2,000 ... 102½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
32,000 ... 83½
1,000 ... 84
4,000 ... 83½
6,000 ... 83¾
3,000 ... 84
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s
3,000 ... 99¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
10,000 ... 98⅞
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
1,000 ... 104
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
5,000 ... 105¼
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000 ... 116½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
4,000 ... 105
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000 ... 86
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 ... 94¼
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000 ... 103
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ... 81½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 ... 95
2,000 ... 95¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000 ... 92⅞
5,000 ... 92½
1,000 ... 92⅝
7,000 ... 92¾
Erie 4s prior bonds
20,000 ... 92¼
1,000 ... 92⅜
Ft W & D C 1st
3,000 ... 71¾
12,000 ... 72
4,000 ... 72¼
Ind, Dec & West 1st
5,000 ... 102½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
4,000 ... 68⅞
5,000 ... 69
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
6,000 ... 104¾
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
1,000 ... 104
L S & Mich So 3½s
10,000 ... 104
L S & M So 1st reg
2,000 ... 107½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
1,000 ... 100
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
2,000 ... 100
Metropolitan Elev 1st
7,000 ... 119
Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000 ... 135¼
Minn & St L con 5s
7,000s20F ... 107
Mo, K & East 1st
3,000 ... 98½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ... 87
15,000 ... 87⅜
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 ... 63
500 ... 63½
10,000 ... 63
Missouri Pacific cons
22,000 ... 101
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
7,000 ... 77
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
2,000 ... 98
2,000 ... 98⅞
Nash, C & St L con
10,000 ... 102½
N Y, S & W G M
1,000 ... 90¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
20,000 ... 61¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
32,000 ... 97
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 ... 126½
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 ... 77¼
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000 ... 85½
10,000 ... 85⅛
5,000 ... 85¼
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000 ... 80
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000 ... 94⅝
2,000 ... 94½
5,000 ... 94¼
31,000 ... 94½
2,000 ... 94¾
5,000 ... 94⅞
Stamped gtd
3,000 ... 92
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000 ... 105¾
St L S W 1st
21,000 ... 76
2,000 ... 76⅛
St L & S F G M 6s
6,000 ... 120⅝
St L & S F 4s
5,000 ... 77¾
2,000 ... 77⅞
13,000 ... 78
7,000 ... 77⅞
5,000 ... 78
St L S W 2d inc
15,000 ... 30¼
11,000 ... 30½
5,000 ... 30¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
4,000 ... 64¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
3,000 ... 94½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ... 107¼
6,000 ... 107½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000 ... 96½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ... 94⅝
6,000 ... 94½
5,000 ... 94⅝
6,000 ... 94¾
Standard R & T inc
2,000 ... 14
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ... 105¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
11,000 ... 39½
35,000 ... 39¼
25,000 ... 39⅛
40,000 ... 39¼
5,000 ... 39⅛
15,000 ... 39¼
30,000 ... 39⅛
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
20,000 ... 89½
5,000 ... 89¾
Union Pacific 4s
57,000 ... 96¾
35,000 ... 96⅞
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 61¼
2,000 ... 61⅛
75,000 ... 61½
1,000 ... 61¼
5,000 ... 61½
2,000 ... 61⅝
5,000 ... 61½
2,000 ... 61⅜
98,000 ... 61⅝
10,000 ... 61¾
60,000 ... 61⅞
15,000 ... 62
15,000 ... 61⅞
55,000 ... 62
10,000 ... 61⅞
102,000 ... 62
30,000 ... 62⅛
10,000 ... 62¼
3,000 ... 62⅜
15,000 ... 62¼
23,000 ... 62⅜
35,000 ... 62½
20,000 ... 62⅜
45,000 ... 62½
10,000 ... 62⅝
35,000 ... 62¾
15,000 ... 62⅞
5,000 ... 63
36,000 ... 62¾
10,000 ... 62⅞
20,000 ... 62¾
3,000 ... 62⅝
15,000 ... 62¾
13,000 ... 62⅝
32,000 ... 62½
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 ... 84⅝
Wis Central Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 41½
4,000 ... 42
Total sales ... $2,231,000

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30,930 | Am. Sug. Refs... | 133½ | 134⅜ | 132⅛ | 132⅝ |
| 10,270 | Am. Tobacco... | 114¼ | 116⅝ | 112¾ | 116⅛ |
| 130 | At., T. & S. F... | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅝ | 32⅞ |
| 70 | Am. Sp. Mfg..... | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| 420 | Balt. & Ohio... | 20⅞ | 21 | 20⅜ | 20½ |
| 40 | Bay State Gas... | 3⅜ | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 1,310 | Brook. R. T.... | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 51 | 51¼ |
| 20 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43 | 43 |
| 10 | Cent. of N. J.... | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 90 | Ches. & Ohio.... | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| 8,740 | Chi., B. & Q..... | 104⅞ | 105 | 103⅞ | 104⅜ |
| 11,770 | Chi., M. & St. P. | 99⅜ | 99⅞ | 98⅞ | 99⅜ |
| 4,410 | Chi., R. I. & P.. | 106 | 106⅜ | 105½ | 106¼ |
| 410 | General Electric. | 37¾ | 38⅜ | 37⅝ | 38¼ |
| 420 | Louis. & Nash... | 52⅜ | 52⅞ | 52¼ | 52⅜ |
| 8,010 | Manhattan ...... | 103⅝ | 105½ | 103⅜ | 104⅞ |
| 650 | Mo. Pacific ...... | 35¼ | 35¼ | 34⅝ | 35 |
| 20 | N. Y. Central.... | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 110 | Nor. Pacific .... | 28⅜ | 28¾ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 180 | Nor. Pacific pf... | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅛ | 68⅜ |
| 2,380 | People's Gas .... | 99½ | 99⅝ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 120 | Reading ......... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 10 | Southern pf.... | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 20 | Tenn. C. & I..... | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| 20 | Union Pacific ... | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23¼ |
| 399 | Union Pac. pf.... | 59 | 59⅛ | 58⅞ | 58⅞ |
| 50 | U. P., D. & Gulf. | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 450 | U. S. Leather pf. | 65¼ | 66⅜ | 65¼ | 66¼ |
| 100 | Wabash pf. ...... | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 80 | Western Union... | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 76,639 | | | | | |

### BONDS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | At.,T. & S.F.adj. | 66 | 66¼ | 66 | 66¼ |
| 2,000 | At., T. & S.F. 4s. | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93¼ | 93⅛ |
| 5,000 | Mo., K. & T. 2d. | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 3,000 | Southern 5s. | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 5,000 | Texas Pac. 1st.. | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 25,000 | Texas Pac. 2d... | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 10,000 | U. P., D. & G. 1st. | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| $70,000 | | | | | |

## WORDEN'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

### The California Trainwrecker to be Imprisoned for Life.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 17.—Gov. Budd has commuted the sentence of the trainwrecker, Salter D. Worden, to life imprisonment. A medical board appointed to examine Worden's mental condition decided that he was insane at the time he wrecked a train carrying United States soldiers, thus causing the death of three soldiers and the engineer.

Among those who signed a petition for the commutation of the sentence were ex-President Cleveland and C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

## PROTESTS OF IMPORTERS.

The following opinions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday:

R. F. Downing & Co. imported merchandise described in the invoice as "unmanufactured gutta percha," which was returned by the Appraisers as "manufactures of gutta percha," and assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 450, act of July 24, 1897. The protestants claimed that it was "crude" gutta percha and entitled to free admission under Paragraph 570 of said act. The board found that the merchandise was "unmanufactured" gutta percha of the same character as the article known in the trade as "crude" gutta percha prior to July 24, 1897, and sustained the protest. The board defined "crude gutta percha" of commerce to be the juice after being boiled and adulterated in various ways so as to prepare it for shipment. The percentage of impurities varies. The article in question had a greater proportion of adulterants removed from it than most so-called "gutta percha of commerce," and was therefore found to be "unmanufactured gutta percha."

M. Seeler & Co. imported goods that were decided to be dutiable under the tariff act of 1897 because, although they arrived at the original port prior to July 24, 1897, they were not entered and the duties were not paid until after that date.

Sullivan, Drew & Co. imported goods described as satinette tubing and thorn india rubber, made of cotton and india rubber, which were decided to be dutiable at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 355, act of 1890, and 30 per cent., under Paragraph 460 of the same act, as claimed by importers.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. \| Ask'd. | | Bid. \| Ask'd. | | Bid. \| Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891....... 95 | .. | Consol. Coal...... 43 | 45 | National Starch... 5½ | 7 |
| 4s, r., 1907.......109 | 109½ | Consol. Ice....... 37¼ | 38 | Nat. St. 1st pf.... 60 | 80 |
| 4s, c., 1907.......111 | 112 | Consol. Ice pf..... 89 | 94 | Nat. St. 2d pf.... 18 | 25 |
| 4s, r., 1925.......124 | 125 | Del. & Hudson....109½ | 111 | New Cent. C...... 7¼ | 8¼ |
| 4s, c., 1925.......124¼ | 124⅝ | Del., L. & W......154 | 156 | N. Y. & N. H......188 | 191 |
| 5s, r., 1904.......111½ | 112¼ | Den. & R. G...... 12¼ | 13 | N. Y., C. & St. L. 13 | 14 |
| 5s, c., 1904.......111½ | 112¼ | D. M. & Ft. D.... 17½ | 18¼ | N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf...... 65 | 75 |
| Currency 6s, 1899.101 | 102¼ | D. M. & Ft. D. pf. 85 | .. | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf........ 31½ | 34½ |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899.100½ | .. | Dul., S. S. & A... 2½ | 4 | Norfolk So........ 60 | 66 |
| Dist. Col. 3-65s...115½ | .. | D., S. S. & A. pf. 6½ | 8 | Ohio Southern..... .. | 5 |
| | | Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.125 | 130 | Oregon Imp., all in. paid...... 29½ | 30 |
| Adams Express....100 | 102 | *E. E. I. of B'klyn.106 | 110 | Ore. R. & N...... 49 | 51½ |
| Albany & Sus....178 | .. | Erie ............ 13¼ | 13¾ | Oregon S. L...... 30 | 31 |
| American Coal....115 | 140 | Erie 2d pf........ 17¼ | 18½ | Penn. Coal........325 | .. |
| Am. Cotton Oil.... 20 | 20¾ | Ev. & T. H....... 25 | 27 | Peo., Dec. & Ev.. 1¾ | 2 |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. 73½ | 75 | Ev. & T. H. pf.... 50 | 53 | Peo. & Eastern... 4¼ | 6 |
| Am. Dist. Tel..... 20 | 22⅞ | Ft. W. & R. G..... .. | 12 | P., C., C. & St. L. 44 | 45 |
| Am. Express......127 | 130 | Gt. Nor. pf.......177 | 179 | P., Ft. W. & C...168 | .. |
| Am. Tobacco pf...118½ | 119 | Green Bay & W.. 30 | 40 | Quicksilver ...... 2 | 2½ |
| Ann Arbor ....... 11 | 11½ | Homestake ....... 50 | .. | Quicksilver pf..... 6 | 7 |
| Ann Arbor pf..... 37 | 38 | Ill. Cent. l. l..... 90 | 100 | Rens & Sar......178 | .. |
| Am. Malting Co... 26½ | 28 | Ill. Steel Co....... 55 | 57 | Rome, W. & O...121½ | 123 |
| Am. Malt. Co. pf. 77½ | 79 | Ind., Ill. & Iowa.. 30 | .. | Rio G. W......... 25 | 26 |
| Boston A. L. pf...102 | 106 | Iowa Central .... 9½ | 9½ | Rio G. W. pf..... 64½ | 66 |
| Buff., R. & P..... 20 | 30 | Iowa Central pf.. 31½ | 32 | St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf........... 59 | 61 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. 60 | 66½ | Joliet & Chicago..160 | .. | St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf........... 21½ | 21¾ |
| Canadian Pacific.. 85 | 85⅝ | Kanawha & Mich. 5½ | 6½ | St. L. & San Fr. 1st pf.......... 63 | 63½ |
| Central Pacific.... 13¾ | 14½ | Keokuk & D. M... 5 | 5½ | St. P. & Duluth.. 18 | 22 |
| Chi. & Alton......158 | .. | K. & D. M. pf.... 18 | 19 | St. P. & D. pf.... 78 | 84 |
| Chi. & Alton pf...172 | .. | Keokuk & West.. 30 | 35 | St. P. & O. pf.....149 | 153 |
| Chi. & E. Ill..... 61¼ | 62½ | Kingston & Pem.. 3⅝ | 3¾ | Sixth Avenue....200 | 210 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf...107½ | 108¾ | Laclede Gas pf... 91½ | 93 | Southern Railway. 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., A. 32 | 34½ | L. E. & W....... 15 | 16 | Stand. R. & T..... 6 | 6½ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. 23 | 25 | Lake Shore....... .. | 189½ | Tex. Pac. Lond Tr. 6¾ | 8 |
| Chi. Gt. W. deb.. 71 | .. | Lake Shore certfs. .. | 191 | Third Avenue ....172 | 175 |
| Chi., Ind. & L..... 9½ | 10 | Manhattan Beach. 3 | 5 | Tol. & O. C....... .. | 25 |
| Chi., Ind. & L. pf. 30 | 32 | Md. Coal pf...... 50 | 54 | Tol. & O. C. pf... .. | 45 |
| C., M. & St. P. pf.148⅞ | 149¼ | Mex. Nat. certfs.. 1 | 1¼ | U. S. Express..... 40 | 44 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf...171 | 173 | Minn. & St. L..... 27½ | 28¼ | W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid....... 11 | 12¼ |
| Chi. Term. T. pf.. 27 | 30 | M. & St. L. 1st pf. 90½ | 92 | Wis. Central...... 2⅜ | 2¾ |
| Clev., L. & W. pf. .. | 49 | M. & St. L. 2d pf.. 61 | 62 | Wis. Central pf... 3 | 8 |
| Cleve. & Pitts....168 | .. | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M............ 6 | .. | | |
| Col. C. & I. Dev.. ⅜ | 1 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf........ 16 | .. | | |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. 1½ | 2½ | Mo., K. & T...... 11 | 11½ | | |
| Col. Fuel & Iron.. 20½ | 21½ | Mobile & Ohio.... 26½ | 28 | | |
| Col. F. & I. pf..... .. | 90 | Morris & Essex...167½ | 170½ | | |
| Col. Midland ..... 6 | 7 | Nat. Lin Oil...... 17 | 19 | | |
| Col. Midland pf... 16½ | 19 | | | | |
| Com. Cable ......170 | 180 | | | | |

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

## THE W. E. SMITH COMPANY.

### Allowances for the Receiver and Counsel Reduced by the Appellate Division.

In proceedings by the Warren E. Smith Company for a voluntary dissolution, a temporary receiver was appointed, who took possession of the property Sept. 8 last. On Oct. 18, on motion of the corporation, with consent of the creditors, stockholders, and Directors of the company, an order was entered discontinuing the proceedings, vacating the order appointing the receiver, and directing him to turn over the property to the company upon its giving him a bond to secure payment of his fees and commissions and the fees of his counsel. The total amount of property received by the receiver was $518.54. J. Forbes Hennessy, who as referee passed upon the receiver's accounts, allowed him $1,055.99, or 5 per cent. commission upon the value of all the property of the corporation. Register Isaac Fromme, who was counsel for the receiver, claimed $5,000 for his services, and the referee awarded him $1,500.

The Appellate Division yesterday, on appeal, largely reduced the amount of the allowances. Justice Ingraham held that the receiver was only entitled to 5 per cent. upon the amount of moneys which came into his hands, or $25.93. "We are not concerned on this appeal," Justice Ingraham said, "with the question whether or not the Legislature has provided adequate compensation for receivers in cases of this kind. All we have to do is to follow the provisions of the statute. When a person accepts an appointment as receiver, he is of course liable to the contingency of the proceedings being discontinued, and his compensation based upon the amount of money he has actually collected during the period he continued as receiver."

As to the amount awarded as counsel fee, Justice Ingraham said: "The services rendered, as detailed by the receiver's counsel, were most informal, and they certainly were nothing extraordinary or intricate, and it seems to me that the sum fixed by the referee was excessive. * * * Considering the circumstances, I agree with the witness for the corporation that $750 for the services rendered is a most liberal allowance." Justice Barrett held that a temporary receiver appointed under Section 2,423 of the Code, as in this case, "is entitled in an extreme case to 2½ per cent. of the value of the property coming into his hands, for receiving and protecting the same. That, however, is the maximum. He is to receive only such a commission as the court may allow, not to exceed that sum."

Justice Barrett decides that in view of all the circumstances a commission of $150 would be fair and reasonable. Upon the other points he concurs with Justice Ingraham. Justices Rumsey and McLaughlin concur with Justice Barrett.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

HENRY NEUBERGER.—James F. Maccabe has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry Neuberger of 42 Edgecombe Avenue on the application of the Electric Bicycle Lamp Company, who obtained a judgment against him for $1,591. The receivership is for two shares of stock in the Electric Bicycle Lamp Company standing in his name.

BROWNLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Two judgments were entered yesterday against the Brownley Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steam injectors, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, in favor of J. C. Drucklieb & Co. for $5,425, and Bradley L. Eaton for $968, both on notes given for a patent right. The company began business four years ago, and John L. Thomas was Treasurer.

NEW YORK EQUIPMENT COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the New York Equipment Company, dealer in railroad supplies at 71 Broadway, from William Hildreth, Field & Deshon, for $32,585, in favor of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, on thirteen notes of the company to the order of James Irvine, who indorsed them and delivered them to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the company is a West Virginia corporation. It was incorporated in 1888, with a capital stock of $250,000, and James Irvine was President and Treasurer. The attachment was served on the Chase National Bank.

J. C. RILEY & CO.—J. C. Riley & Co., composed of James C. Riley and Frederick W. Kleindienst, dealers in furniture at 167 Canal Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry G. Schrenkeisen, giving preferences to the Farson Manufacturing Company, Chester, Penn., $500; Frederick Ansley, $192; Saginaw Furniture Company, Saginaw Mich., and the Welch Folding Bed Company, Grand Rapids. They began business in January, 1895, with a claimed cash capital of $3,000, and acted chiefly as manufacturers' agents, most of the goods being consigned to them. The liabilities are reported to be about $15,000; assets, $7,500. Dull trade and poor collections caused the assignment.

### Out of Town.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER COMPANY.—The Sheriff has taken charge of the New York branch, at 89 Chambers Street, of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company of Boston, which made an assignment there on Thursday, on an attachment for $18,100 in favor of Reimers & Meyer of this city for crude rubber sold to the company from Jan. 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898. The Sheriff also received another attachment against the company for $340 in favor of Bagott & Ryall.

BALDWIN & LAMKIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan has received two attachments against the Baldwin & Lamkin Manufacturing Company, shoe manufacturers, at Milford, Conn., in favor of Mulford, Cary & Conklin for $896 and F. J. Blatz & Brother for $3,766, both claims being for leather. The company was organized on Feb. 15 last by twenty-five men, principally of Milford, Bridgeport, and Boston, and succeeded the firm of Baldwin & Lamkin. The company claimed a capital of $75,000.

### Bay State Gas Company.

Deputy Sheriff Gilligan has received an attachment against the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware for $104,575 in favor of John S. Schantz of this city on a claim for special services rendered to the company in the purchase of securities for the company between Oct. 1, 1897, and Feb. 1, 1898. The securities were income bonds, which were held by various persons throughout the country. He negotiated the purchase of $492,000 par value of the bonds at 70 to 80 per cent., and his commission was to be 25 per cent. of the difference between the purchase price and par, and he was also to have one-half of the accrued interest, which amounted to $127,600. It was served on the Mercantile Trust Company and on John G. Moore, as trustee.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| ALBERTS, William H.—Cushman Brothers Company | $20 |
| AHRENS, James and William—O. J. Dennis | 91 |
| BAKOF, Jacob—H. Herrmann and another | 97 |
| BARSTOW, Jacob P.—O. Taft | 274 |
| BERG, Jacob P. and Philip—German Exchange Bank | 305 |
| BRADLEY, Daniel—A. C. Bloss, costs | 145 |
| BARBOUR, William—Brazean & Hesse | 180 |
| BUCHTA, Christian—M. Guggenheim | 107 |
| BRAUMULLER, Luetta E.—P. Knauth and others | 64 |
| BRAUMULLER, Luetta E.—G. R. Vernon and others | 80 |
| BERG, Philipp, and William Stainton—German Exchange Bank | 42 |
| BALCH, James E.—G. M. Rosenblatt | 11 |
| CENTNERSCHWER, Sarah—Hamburg-American Packet Company | 377 |
| CURRAN, Thomas J.—T. P. Thornton | 237 |
| CONNORS, William, and John J. Golden—Jacob Ruppert | 8,035 |
| COLLINS, John, and Frank Smith—W. W. Vaughn | 967 |
| COHN, Gottschalk and Samuel, also Marcus Marsop—Jacob C. Simon | 1,376 |
| COHN, Gottschalk and Samuel, also Marcus Marsop—Jacob C. Simon | 8,538 |
| CLAREY, James—Isabel B. Tyte | 225 |
| CODY, John and James—William Lanahan and others | 98 |
| CHASE, Frank C.—J. H. Dahlke, costs | 101 |
| CHEW, Joseph J.—J. B. Ireland | 288 |
| COOKE, Cornelius L.—P. Doppler and another | 315 |
| DUCEY, Thomas J.—The City of New York | 258 |
| DE GOLL, Charles A.—The John Kroder & Henry Reubel Company | 44 |
| DONOHUE, Sarah J., and Susan L. Titus—M. Isaacs | 475 |
| DREYER, Louis—S. Oppenheimer and another | 111 |
| EDSON, David O.—J. Fleischauer | 256 |
| EAGAN, Thomas F.—Julia A. Shaw | 524 |
| EGLAU, Maria V.—J. Pfeiffer | 109 |
| FARMER, William W., executor—Noah B. Shute | 1,437 |
| FANONI, Nicodemo—The City of New York | 138 |
| FERRIS, Eliza A.—S. W. Dexter, executor, &c | 376 |
| FISK, George B.—J. C. McEachen | 113 |
| FONTHAM, Charles F.—H. J. Apgar | 490 |
| FEINSTEIN, Samuel P.—C. Greenberg | 417 |
| GLOBE ELECTRIC COMPANY—The City of New York | 87 |
| GOLDEN, John J.—Jacob Ruppert | 158 |
| HAYDEN, John—S. Oppenheimer and others | 63 |
| HAYMAN, David—L. L. Todd | 105 |
| HEARST, William R.—John L. Shea, Commissioner, costs | 427 |
| HENDERSON, Herman B.—S. Baerlien | 101 |
| HERRMANN BUREAU COMPANY—The City of New York | 593 |
| HERRMANN CHAMBER SUIT FURNITURE Company—The City of New York | 1,647 |
| HOME BANK—R. M. Martin and others, executors | 118 |
| IRVINE, Allan A., and James H. Mickle—I. M. Ward | 512 |
| INDELLI, Pietro—I. Hahn | 191 |
| JONES, William—Theodore M. Thorn | 35 |
| KASKELL, Bernard—C. W. Meinecke | 173 |
| KREUSLER, Arnold—M. Steinheimer | 2,151 |
| LEE, George S.—The City of New York | 138 |
| LEVY, Joseph—J. Steinberg | 679 |
| LEVY, Louis P.—A. A. Mosher, (costs) | 51 |
| LYNCH, George M.—E. Cohn | 183 |
| LEWIS, Israel—Oneida Community, Limited | 196 |
| LOCHMAN, Abraham—Eva Marcus | 99 |
| LIFSHITZ, Michael—H. Gilman | 628 |
| MANNHEIM INSURANCE COMPANY of Mannheim, Germany—Joseph Bayan, 2 | |
| MILLIMAN, George P. and Lillian—Samuel O. Church | 575 |
| MILNE, Harriet E.—Northwestern Life Assurance Company, (costs) | 153 |
| MINDEN, Michael—James Fannella | 462 |
| McDONALD, Thomas—H. B. Sheffield | 51 |
| MINTZ, Michael and Gustav, also Isaac Brady—P. H. Bresnan | 461 |
| MILLER, Alice—A. K. Warren and another | 402 |
| judgments, costs | 42 |
| MULLEN, Alice M. and James, also Charles L. Wyatt—P. Ballantine & Sons | 543 |
| MURPHY, James—H. Woehr | 42 |
| NEWMAN, Max—Charles Spielman and others | 1,059 |
| PROBST CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—The City of New York | 632 |
| REISS, Herman and George, Jr.—E. E. Spencer and another | 138 |
| REILLY, Martin and Maggie—N. Y. Breweries Company | 933 |
| RYAN, John—William Lanahan and others | 392 |
| REED, Ida E.—Bank Building Company of Harlem | 180 |
| SCHUSTER, Harry—L. Davidson | 112 |
| STARK, Charles, Sr., Charles, Jr., and George—The Bourbon County Distilling Company | 203 |
| SPRUANCE, Daniel C.—E. W. Youmans, Jr., costs | 819 |
| STRAUS, Alexander—C. E. Foley | 975 |
| SANG, Mong Suey—W. Sing and others | 62 |
| STAFFORD, James W.—S. Leerburger and another | 26 |
| SUBURBAN HOME COMPANY—A. Meyer | 936 |
| SEBASTIAN SOHMER PIANO COMPANY—The City of New York. | |
| THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Austin Flint. | 500 |
| THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. F. MacDonald | 1,450 |
| THE BROWNLEY MANUFACTURING Company—Bradley L. Eaton | 968 |
| THE BROWNLEY MANUFACTURING Company—Julius C. Drucklieb and another | 5,425 |
| THE HERMAN DINING ROOM FURNITURE Company—The City of New York | 689 |
| THE MAYOR, &c.—C. Hauptner | 1,116 |
| VOIGHT, Michael L.—M. H. Murray and another | 116 |
| VAN NESS, Russell and Gerald—C. Graeb | 37 |
| WATKINS, Evan A.—Thomas H. McAllister and another | 81 |
| WESOLEK, Morris—M. Tischler | 770 |
| WELKER, Jacob—G. E. Ranons | 87 |
| WELLMAN, Horace B.—C. E. Appleby and another, trustees | 335 |
| WACHTEL, John, and Charles Berliner—A Holihan and others | 221 |
| WELLNER, Christina R.—August Funk | 154 |
| WEINGARTEN, Adolph—F. Linderman | 178 |
| WEISS, Louis—Joel B. Goodman and another | 1,894 |
| ZOBEL, Robert P.—J. Unkelbach | 181 |

## OMAHA EXPOSITION STAMPS.

### They Are Placed on Sale at the General Post Office.

The new Omaha Exposition stamps were placed on sale at the General Post Office here yesterday. They are known as the Trans-Mississippi series, commemorative of the holding of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha during the Summer and Fall, and are of the denomination of 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 50 cents and $1 and $2.

The new stamps are about the same in size as the Columbian stamps, the engraved space being seven-eighths of an inch in width and one and three-eighths in length. The designs, mostly from paintings, are all scenes of the development of the region beyond the Mississippi. The stamps are not intended to supersede the ordinary stamps now in use, but purchasers may have their choice. The series will be issued until Dec. 31. No postal cards or stamped envelopes will be issued.

### Periodical Stamps Discontinued.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday morning received an order from Postmaster General Smith discontinuing the use of the newspaper and periodical postage stamps after July 1. From that date Postmasters will collect in money the postage on second class matter mailed in bulk by publishers and news agents, and will give receipts therefor. The periodical stamps are really receipts for the convenience of Postmasters. They are not affixed to the matter mailed.

## THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | .89 |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .37⅞ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .30 |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $5.10 |
| Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry | 11.25 |
| Cotton, middling | 6 9-16 |
| Coffee No. 7 Rio | .06⅜ |
| Sugar, granulated | .05⅝ |
| Molasses, O. K. prime | .30 |
| Beef, family | 12.25 |
| Beef hams | 22.75 |
| Tallow, prime | .03½ |
| Pork, mess | 10.50 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160 lb | .05½ |
| Lard, prime | 6.05 |
| Butter, creamery, Western | .17 |

CHICAGO, June 17.—Flour dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@76c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 82c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 yellow, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c; No. 3 white, 27¼@27½c; No. 2 barley, 32@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12¾; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $9.60@$9.65; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.30@$5.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$6; sugars unchanged.

### COTTON.

The market was controlled again by the professional element, but showed a narrow range of fluctuations, inasmuch as the general disposition was against extensive new operations either one way or the other. Around the opening the market showed some feverishness as the result of light bear hammering, but subsequently steadied on scattered buying orders from the South and abroad, the latter being chiefly for the purchase of August contracts to cover old short accounts. There was nothing in Liverpool news to influence sentiment. The afternoon market passed off without incident, and from opening to close the range of fluctuations was a beggarly 4 points. The official opening was steady at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 1 point, and the official close quiet and steady at unchanged prices to 1 point net lower. Total sales of futures reached 42,300 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 6.44 | 6.44 | 6.44 | 6.42@6.43 |
| July | 6.43 | 6.45 | 6.42 | 6.42@6.43 |
| August | 6.46 | 6.49 | 6.45 | 6.46@ .. |
| September | 6.28 | 6.30 | 6.27 | 6.27@6.28 |
| October | 6.25 | 6.28 | 6.25 | 6.26@6.27 |
| November | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.24 | 6.24@6.25 |
| December | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.26 | 6.26@6.27 |
| January | 6.29 | 6.31 | 6.29 | 6.30@ .. |
| February | .. | .. | .. | 6.33@6.34 |
| March | 6.36 | 6.37 | 6.36 | 6.36@6.37 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | 6.39@6.40 |

Southern spot markets, middling, were as follows: Mobile, 6c; Savannah, 6c; Charleston, 6c; Wilmington, 6⅛c; Norfolk, 6⅜c; Baltimore, 6⅝c; Augusta, 6 5-16c; St. Louis, 6c; New Orleans, 6 1-16c; Galveston, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Middling uplands, 3 9-16d. December-January, 328s; January-February, 328b; February-March, 328½b; March-April, 329½s; June, 330½b; June-July, 330½b; July-August, 331b; August-September, 331b; September-October, 330b; October-November, 329b; November-December, 328s.

### FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 85 | 85 | 81 | 81¾ |
| September | 74⅞ | 75¼ | 73⅛ | 73¼ |
| December | 76¼ | 76¼ | 73 15-16 | 74 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 37¼ | 37¼ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ |
| September | 38¼ | 38¼ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| December | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38 | 38 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | .. | .. | .. | 29 |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 78 | 78½ | 75¼ | 75½ |
| September | 70 | 70⅛ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ |
| December | 70½ | 70⅞ | 69 | 69 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 32 15-16 | 32 15-16 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| September | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| December | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33½ | 33½ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | 24⅛ | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| September | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ |

### BREADSTUFFS.

#### Wheat.

Bears were again in full possession of the wheat market, selling freely for short account and ignoring completely whatever of stimulating news came to the surface in this country or Europe. It is believed that the short interest has grown to considerable proportions here, but the constant addition of depressing news regarding crop prospects has encouraged bears to such an extent that many of them predict 70-cent wheat in New York and 65 in Chicago before any substantial turn in the situation may be expected. Crop advices were better.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17.—June, 86½c; July, 86⅛c; September, 69@69⅛c; December, 67¼c; No. 1 hard, 89¼c; No. 1 Northern, 87¼c.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Northern, 90c; July, 87¼c.

DULUTH, June 17.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 84c; July, 84c; September, 70c.

#### Oats

No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 3 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 white clips, 33c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31½@37c.

#### Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50¾@51c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½@36c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

#### Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.90@$5.30; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.75; Spring patents, $4.90@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $4@$4.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.75@$4; no grade, $1.90@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$3.20@$3.70. CORNMEAL — Kilndried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@82½c; coarse, 72@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, spot, 65@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17.—First patents, $4.90@$5.10; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $4@$4.20; second clears, $3.60@$3.80.

### PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $12@$12.50; short, clear, $12@$13.75. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $17.50@$18. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5½c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7⅛c; Western, S. P., 7c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$6.05; city lard, $5.25@$5.50; refined, South America, $7; Continent, $6.35; Brazil kegs, $8; compound, city, 4⅞c; Western, 5@5⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5½c, nominal; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 30s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 34s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

### COFFEE.

Further declines in foreign markets, an increased movement to Brazilian ports from interior points, a sharp falling off in the distribution of coffee in this country, and dull trade in the spot department all tended to exert a depressing influence on futures. In the afternoon there was some improvement in the volume of business, but no radical change in prices. The close was barely steady at a net loss of five points. Total sales, futures, 13,500 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 5.60 | 5.60 | 5.60 | 5.55@5.60 |
| July | 5.60 | 5.60 | 5.60 | 5.55@5.60 |
| August | .... | .... | .... | 5.60@5.65 |
| September | 5.70 | 5.75 | 5.70 | 5.65@5.70 |
| October | .... | .... | .... | 5.70@5.75 |
| November | 5.80 | 5.80 | 5.75 | 5.70@5.75 |
| December | 5.80 | 5.80 | 5.80 | 5.75@5.80 |
| January | .... | .... | .... | 5.80@5.85 |
| February | .... | .... | .... | 5.85@5.90 |
| March | 5.95 | 5.95 | 5.95 | 5.90@5.95 |
| April | .... | .... | .... | 5.95@6.00 |
| May | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.00@6.05 |

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$200; Hamburg, ½ pfennig lower; Havre, ¼f. net lower; January, 36.75; February, 36.75; March 37.00; April, 37.00; May, 37.25; June, 35.75; July, 35.75; August, 35.75; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio, No. 7, 7$500.

### SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

### OILS.

Prime crude, 20@21c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25c, asked; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

### WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wool, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Mont. merino, 21@23c; Mont. primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

### NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 27¼@27¾c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

SAVANNAH, June 17.—Turpentine, 24c bid. Resin, A, B, C, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.45; K, M, $1.50; N, $1.70; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

CHARLESTON, June 17.—Turpentine, 24½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, June 17.—Turpentine, 24@24½c. Resin, $1@$1.05.

### METALS.

Pig iron, $6.60; lake copper, ingot, 11.90c; tin, 15.15c; lead, 3.95c; spelter, 5.15c.

### LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers $4.50@$5.20; oxen and stags, $3@$4.40; bulls, $3@$4.25; cows, $2.40@$4; cables steady; steers, 9¾@10¾c.

CALVES — Veals, $4@$6; buttermilks steady, at $3.10@$3.50; 30 head unsold; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.90; lambs, $5.50@$7.12½; few yearlings, $5.25.

HOGS—$4@$4.35.

## IN MEMORY OF GEN. POMEROY.

### Monument Erected by the Sons of the Revolution Unveiled in Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 17.—The unveiling of the monument erected by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution over the grave of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, in Hillside Cemetery, took place with imposing ceremonies at noon to-day. It was an appropriate occasion, for it is the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, in which Gen. Pomeroy rendered such conspicuous services.

The celebration began with a parade through Peekskill, headed by Grand Marshal C. J. Wright. When the procession reached the Post Office Square it met the Peekskill school children, who were waiting there. The line halted and the children, accompanied by the Seventh Regiment Band, sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

President Frederick S. Tallmadge of the society delivered a brief patriotic address, and the parade continued its course to the cemetery. Here the dedicatory exercises took place, in front of the monument.

The chorus sang "Pilgrims," and then the Rev. Dr. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the society, delivered a prayer, and George C. Andrews, on behalf of the committee, presented the monument to the society. Following this came the unveiling of the monument by Seth H. Pomeroy of Chicago, a lineal descendant of Gen. Pomeroy. The band struck up "America," and President Tallmadge, on behalf of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, presented the monument to the Trustees of the Cortlandt Cemetery Association.

George W. Robertson, on behalf of the Trustees, accepted the gift, and then followed music and addresses by George E. Pomeroy of Toledo and Gen. Francis H. Appleton of Boston.

The memorial is a polished granite shaft of the Roman Doric order, standing on a base which rests on a pedestal 4 feet square. The capital of the column is surmounted by a polished ball, which is 28 feet from the ground. On the front is the inscription: "General Seth Pomeroy. Born at Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1706. Died near this spot Feb. 19, 1777." In the rear are the words: "Erected by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, in the year 1898." On the right the following inscription appears: "Ensign 1743. Mayor at Louisburg 1745, Colonel at Lake George 1755, Brigadier General 1775, Bunker Hill 1775."

On the left is the following extract from a letter sent by Gen. Pomeroy to his wife while he was in Peekskill:

"Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1777.

"I go cheerfully, for I am sure the cause we are engaged in is just, and the call I have to it is clear and was the call of God."

## THE SITKA FEDERAL COURT.

### Out of Over 200 Criminal Cases There Were Only Two Acquittals.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 17.—Ten Federal prisoners arrived here on the steamer Queen from Alaska in charge of United States Marshal Shoup. They will be taken to San Quentin, Cal. Over one-half of them are murderers under sentence of imprisonment ranging from six months to life.

United States Marshal Shoup says: "The term of the Federal court which has just ended at Sitka has been a most remarkable one in many ways. There were only two acquittals out of over 200 cases.

"The Grand Jury indictments ran into the hundreds. I arrested all the customs officials indicted, with two exceptions—they were C. S. Hannum and Alonzo Cleaver. Hannum has gone to Dawson and I have not been able to learn the whereabouts of Cleaver. The Grand Jury indicted every saloon keeper in the district. With few exceptions all have pleaded guilty and have been fined $100 each by Judge Johnson."

### Klondike Prospector Drowned.

ROME, N. Y., June 17.—Robert Veitch of Canton, St. Lawrence County, who started for the Klondike on Feb. 2 with a party of three from this city, was drowned in Lake Bennett on May 28. While on a sailboat he was hit by the boom and knocked overboard.

## MANHATTAN FIRE STOCK.

### Vice President Gibbons Sells His Interest in the Company.

John J. Gibbons, Vice President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, has sold practically his entire holdings in the company, amounting to about $45,000. The stock was disposed of through the influence of President P. B. Armstrong to two persons, one of whom was Hiram R. Steele of the law firm of Steele, De Friese & Dickson, who was made a Director of the company.

This transfer of stock is important, in view of the fact that the total capital stock of the company is but $250,000, and when P. B. Armstrong regained control of the Board of Directors he did so by a narrow margin. During the brief period while Mr. Armstrong was out John J. Gibbons was the President of the company. It is expected that Mr. Gibbons will resign the Vice Presidency, which he has held since that time.

The company has declared a 5 per cent. dividend, payable on July 1, as the result of profits on short-term business secured previous to the disruption of the New York Traffic Association.

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Eastern Insurance Company and the Northern Insurance Company of New York have subscribed, through their managers, Burke & Brown, for $50,000 of the Government war loan.

I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co., contract insurance brokers, through Ernest Hall have begun an action against H. Richter's Sons, neckwear manufacturers, 627 and 629 Broadway, for the recovery of premiums alleged to have been paid by the firm to the insurance companies for policies delivered under contract to the assured. Stern & Rushmore are the attorneys for the defense. The case will be interesting, in that it involves the question of the validity of contracts between the assured and the broker which stipulate a certain rate of insurance for a stated term, regardless of the conditions of the insurance market.

The insurance on the property of Nonnenbacher & Co., 102 and 104 Mulberry Street, which was damaged by fire on Thursday night, June 16, was distributed as follows: On Stock—Caledonian, $1,250; Firemen's of Baltimore, $750; German-American, $1,250; Lancashire, $1,250; Scottish Union and National, $1,250, and Traders' of New York, $625. On Machinery—Caledonian, $1,250; Firemen's of Baltimore, $750; German-American, $1,250; Lancashire, $1,250; Scottish Union and National, $1,250, and Traders' of New York, $625. On Building—Niagara, $10,000 and Underwriters' Agency, $2,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss. The policies of the Caledonian, the Firemen's, and the German-American were placed at a rate of 1½ per cent., while the Lancashire, the Scottish, and the Traders' obtained but 1 per cent. The Firemen's policy contained an 80 per cent. coinsurance clause and the Traders' policy was stamped conditionally on there being other coinsurance. The other policies contained no provisions for coinsurance. The risk was a woodworking establishment.

## WHEAT LOWER IN CHICAGO.

### Weak Foreign Markets and the Fine Weather in the Fields Affect All Options.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Weak foreign markets and brilliant weather in the Winter wheat belt presented an opportunity to-day for short sellers of wheat which they hastened to avail themselves of at the start. September, which closed yesterday at 70⅝ and 70¾ cents, started to-day at from 70 cents down to 69⅞ cents, and, after touching 70¼ cents for a moment, began to roll downhill, and did not cease its descent for two hours. In that time it had declined to 68¼ cents. December in the same time had sunk from 70½ and 70⅞ cents around the opening to 69¼ and 69⅛ cents. July had sold off from 78¼ cents to 76¼ cents.

Everybody sold wheat and evinced no disposition to buy it back. There was nothing in their minds apparently but the coming of a great crop of new wheat here and in Europe, and the hastening of the advent of the home crop by the cessation of rain and the fair, warm weather that had generally succeeded it.

The market refused to respond for more than a few minutes at a time and then only with small fractions and grew still weaker as the close of the session approached. July closed with a loss of 3½@3¾ cents and September 2½@2⅝ cents.

### The Wheat Crop of Victoria.

MELBOURNE, June 17.—Good rains which have fallen in this colony have, it is estimated, improved the value of the wheat crop of Victoria by £1,000,000, ($5,000,000.)

## WORK ON NEW BRIDGE BLOCKED

In consequence of the verdict rendered by instructions of Justice Garretson on Thursday declaring Mayor Van Wyck's action illegal in removing the old East River Bridge Commissioners, the bridge work will be blocked until the case is decided finally by the Court of Appeals. The Commissioners now in office met informally yesterday and decided not to run the risk of letting contracts or doing any other acts the legality of which could be questioned in case the verdict just rendered is sustained. Commissioner Boyle said the Commissioners would not even hold a meeting until their legal existence is established beyond a doubt. It is hoped to get a decision from the Appellate Division without much delay, and the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals as rapidly as possible.

The commission has exhausted its appropriation. The bonds authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which were reported favorably by the Council, and which will be acted upon by the Board of Aldermen probably at its next meeting, cannot be issued and sold before three weeks. Until that time the situation does not concern the Controller's office.

The administration Democrats say the principal reason why they are confident that the verdict will be reversed is that the Mayor did not remove the old Commissioners without getting legal advice on the matter from the best lawyers in the city.

## LEGAL NOTES.

DISTRIBUTION OF A TRUST FUND.—James B. and Lewis H. Livingston each executed a deed in December, 1876, by which they transferred to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company $100,000, which was part of a trust property of which, on the death of their mother, Julia A. Livingston, they had an expectant interest, in trust to pay the income to the settlers in each, and to the survivor, with remainders to their issue, in each case; and in default of issue, to the next of kin of the survivor of them. This expectant interest was in certain trust property, created by Mrs. Livingston, the mother, and by an ante-nuptial settlement under the power given to her in the will of her father, James Boggs. The two sons, on the death of their mother, when they became entitled to such estate in possession under her trust, executed a further instrument, in February, 1885, ratifying and affirming the original trust instrument, and setting apart certain particular real and personal property to constitute the $100,000 in each case, to be held upon the trust set out in the former instrument. By that instrument, in case of the death of the two sons without leaving lineal descendants, the property was to be distributed "among the next of kin of the parties of the first part, according to the Statute of Distributions of the State of New York." Both having died without leaving lineal descendants, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company brought an action against Henry S. Hoyt and others, to determine the question as to the disposition to be made of the trust funds. A judgment was entered upon the report of the referee, decreeing that the property should go to the next of kin of the grantors. Mary R. de Courval, a first cousin, who is the heir at law of the grantors, and not the next of kin, appealed, claiming that, taking the two instruments of 1876 and 1885 together, an ambiguity was created and that, it appearing that the funds when finally designated by the instrument of 1885, consisted of both real and personal property, she was entitled, as the heir at law, to succeed to the real estate which was included in the trust fund, while the personal property might go to the next of kin. The First Appellate Division yesterday, in opinions by Justices O'Brien and Ingraham, affirmed the judgment below, holding that the trust created by the deed of 1876 was one of personalty, and it was beyond the power of the Trustee or the parties to vary the trust, or change the individuals who would ultimately be entitled to take the property, and the acceptance of certain real estate at a fixed valuation in lieu of the sum of $100,000, which was to constitute the trust fund, could not change the devolution of title or divert the trust fund from those who were designated as beneficiaries. "It might be," Justice Ingraham said, "that the grantors did not have in mind at the time of the execution of this agreement the fact that their next of kin and heirs at law might be different. Of that we know nothing. What we have to do is to consider the language used in this instrument, which clearly and unambiguously designates a class, capable of definite ascertainment, as those amongst whom this trust fund should be distributed."

***

THE NEW CHARTER AS AFFECTING THE MUNICIPAL COURT OFFICERS.—Joseph H. Batey, who was removed last January by Justice John M. Tierney of the Second District Municipal Court, Borough of the Bronx, from the position of attendant or officer of the court, sought by mandamus to compel the Justice to recognize him and to permit him to perform the duties of the office. He claimed that though he was appointed for no fixed term, he could not be removed without notice and an opportunity of explanation. Justice Chase of the Supreme Court refused to grant the writ, and his decision was yesterday affirmed, per curiam, by the Appellate Division, on the opinion of Justice Chase, which held that "Section 1,373 of the new charter must be read with Section 1,384, and reading them together they say in substance that where an officer has a fixed term of office, such officer shall continue in like capacity until the expiration of such fixed term, but where an officer has no fixed term of office, he continues in office by virtue of Section 1,384 until Jan. 31, 1898, and his tenure of office then expires."

***

HE LOSES HIS ANNUITY.—Robert E. Dunham secured judgment in his favor in March last in his suit against John A. Deraismes and others to enforce payment of an annuity of $300 from the estate of his father-in-law, John F. J. Deraismes, who left property valued at over $1,500,000. The payment of the annuity was resisted on the ground that the testator's property consisted of real estate devised subject to the payment of an annuity to his wife, children, and grandchildren, and that the annuity to Dunham was not made a charge upon the real estate subsequent to the time the son, Francis J. J. Deraismes, arrived at the age of twenty-one years. The Appellate Division two months ago reversed the judgment, holding that so far as it undertook to compel the payment of this annuity out of the personal estate, it was clearly erroneous. A motion for reargument of the appeal was yesterday denied by the Appellate Division in an opinion per curiam.

## FALLS DEAD FROM HIS WHEEL.

While bicycling on the Ocean Parkway with several companions, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Reno Fleming, a fourteen-year-old boy, living at 462 First Street, Brooklyn, suddenly fell off his wheel and lay motionless. His companions were unable to arouse him, and Surgeon Smith of the Seney Hospital was summoned. The boy was dead, and Dr. Smith said he had overexerted himself and died of heart failure.

The body was taken to the Parkville Station, and thence to his home. Reno had that morning taken an examination at school, and then, after eating a hearty meal, started off on his bicycle.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## The Quakers' Poor Playing Enabled the New Yorks to Make a Big Score.

## GOOD WORK BY THE GIANTS

### They Hit and Ran Bases Well—Dunkle, the Visitors' New Pitcher, Made a Bad Showing.

**How the Clubs Stand.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 34 | 15 | .694 |
| Boston | 32 | 18 | .640 |
| Cleveland | 30 | 18 | .625 |
| Baltimore | 27 | 19 | .587 |
| Chicago | 27 | 23 | .540 |
| New York | 26 | 23 | .531 |
| Pittsburg | 26 | 23 | .531 |
| Brooklyn | 19 | 27 | .413 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 27 | .413 |
| Washington | 19 | 31 | .380 |
| St. Louis | 17 | 31 | .354 |
| Louisville | 15 | 36 | .294 |

**Results of League Games Yesterday.**

New York, 16; Philadelphia, 4.
Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 6.
Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 4; Boston, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 3.

**Games To-day.**

New York in Philadelphia.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Louisville in St. Louis.

The New York baseball team had the easiest kind of a time with the Philadelphias at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The visitors gave the poorest exhibition seen on the grounds this season. Their fielding was rank, and when the New Yorks took a commanding lead they showed the white feather and simply quit.

The pitchers helped to make the game nothing less than a farce. Donahue, who was at one time a member of the local team, was anxious to go against his erstwhile clubmates, but he quietly withdrew in favor of Dunkle after the third inning. Manager Stalling did not want to take any further chances of winning with Donahue after the latter was hit for a home run, a three-bagger, and a single. He chose the wrong man, however, when he decided on Dunkle, who until yesterday was unknown in New York. He evidently tried to duplicate Pratt's feat of the previous day as to bases on balls and partly succeeded. Three times in as many innings he forced in a run. When he wasn't giving bases on balls he hit the batsmen, and, taken all in all, he gave a very rare exhibition of how not to pitch. In five innings he gave eight bases, hit a couple of batsmen, made a wild pitch, and this, aided by good batting, with an occasional wild throw or fumble contributed by the fielders, made the New Yorks footsore chasing around the bases.

Meekin pitched a steady game after the third inning, keeping the visitors' hits well scattered. Every member of the home team played a pretty game in the field, and was exceptionally lively on the bases. The locals also did some good hitting for the first time in nearly three weeks. Joyce, McCreery, and Tiernan led in the batting. Joyce made a clean hit over the right field ropes for a home run. McCreery got in a three-bagger, a double, and a single, all of which netted runs. Score:

| NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | PHILADELPHIA. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V. Hal'n, cf. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Cooley, cf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tiernan, lf. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Douglass, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Joyce, 1b. | 2 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Deleh'ty, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Davis, ss. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Lajoie, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Gleason, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | Flick, rf. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| McCr'ry, rf. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Fisher, c. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Hartm'n, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Cross, ss. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Warner, c. | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | Eb'rfield, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Meekin, p. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Donahue, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | Dunkle, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 16 | 12 | 27 | 9 | 1 | *Orth | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Totals | 4 | 11 | 24 | 14 | 6 |

*Batted for Donahue in the fourth.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| New York | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | . | —16 |

Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Flick, McCreery. Three-base hits—Cross, Tiernan, McCreery. Home run—Joyce. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Gleason, Warner, (2,) Van Haltren, Tiernan. Double plays—Delehanty and Fisher; Davis, Gleason, and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 5; off Donahue, 3; off Dunkle, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Dunkle: Warner, Joyce. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Dunkle, 2. Base hits—Off Donahue, 4; off Dunkle, 8. Wild pitches—Meekin, (2,) Dunkle. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 12. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Davis. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler. Attendance, 1,500.

## BROOKLYNS WIN A GAME.

### The Baltimores Were Defeated Because of Poor Fielding.

The Brooklyns won from the Baltimores at Washington Park yesterday in a game marked by poor fielding. Both teams played poorly, the home team winning because it hit the ball after the visitors made errors. Dunn, the home pitcher, did good work when men were on bases. Brodie, who was released by the Baltimore Club some time ago, was signed again yesterday and played in centre field. Two games will be played at Washington Park to-day. Score:

| BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | BALTIMORE. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Griffin, cf. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | McGraw, 3b. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Jones, rf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Keeler, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Lachance, ss. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | Jennings, ss. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Sheckard, lf. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Kelley, lf. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tucker, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Demont, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Hallman, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | McGann, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Shindle, 3b. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | Brodie, cf. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ryan, c. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Robinson, c. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dunn, p. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Hughes, p. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 8 | 10 | 27 | 14 | 4 | Total | 6 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | . | —8 |
| Baltimore | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | —6 |

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Baltimore, 8. Stolen bases—Kelley and McGraw. Two-base hits—Robinson and Shindle. Three-base hit—Griffin. Sacrifice hits—Griffin, Hallman, and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Dun, 1; off Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Dunn, 1. Wild pitch—By Hughes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Attendance, 1,500.

**Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.**

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Cincinnatis and Chicagos struggled through fourteen innings to-day, the visitors finally winning out in the most exciting game of the year. Each side scored in the first, Smith on his twobagger and a wild throw by Everitt. For the home team Lange was hit by a pitched ball, advanced on a base on balls, and came in on a clean hit. Nothing resulted from then until the fourteenth inning, when Irwin doubled and tallied on Hill's hit. Attendance, 5,300. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |
| Cinc'nati | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Wood; Chicago, Woods and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

**Washington, 4; Boston, 3.**

BOSTON, June 17.—Washington won out to-day by a score of 4 to 3 in a close, hard fought, interesting game. Willis's pitching was of the highest order, and would have meant victory had the visitors been less determined. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0—4 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1—3 |

Base hits—Washington, 8; Boston, 12. Errors—Washington, 3; Boston, 1. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Farrell; Boston, Willis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Anderson.

**St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 3.**

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The home team won to-day's game by hitting the ball at opportune times. The Colonels played a listless game in the field at critical times. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | .—8 |
| Louisville | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 |

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Louisville, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Louisville, Cunningham and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Woods.

**Yale-Princeton Game To-day.**

No college baseball game in many years has attracted as much interest as is being shown in the game between Yale and Princeton, which is to be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. It will be the deciding contest for the college championship.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—The Yale University baseball team had a royal send-off to-night when it started for New York. Fully 2,000 students were gathered on the broad steps of Osborn Hall and stood in groups near by waiting for the players to come and take their places on the tally-ho coach that was to carry them to the station. While waiting, the students sang a number of college glees one of them a parody on Princeton's college anthem.

**Other Games.**

At Wilkesbarre—Toronto, 5; Wilkesbarre, 7.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 13; Reading, 9.
At Providence—Providence, 9; Buffalo, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 1, Allentown, 2.
At Springfield—Springfield, 15; Rochester, 4.
At Syracuse—Montreal, 8; Syracuse, 4.

## THE VIENNA CHESS CONTEST.

### The Twelfth Round of the International Tournament Begins.

VIENNA, June 17.—This morning, at the Vienna Chess Club, in this city, the twelfth round of the international tournament was begun, the order of play being as follows:

Halprin vs. Baird, Maroczy vs. Trenchard, Steinitz vs. Burn, Marco vs. Walbrodt, Schlechter vs. Alapin, Showalter vs. Tarrasch, Blackburne vs. Schiffers, Pillsbury vs. Janowski, Tschigorin vs. Lipke, Caro a bye.

At the first adjournment, at 2 o'clock, the following results were announced: Maroczy had defeated Trenchard, Tarrasch had vanquished Showalter, Schlechter and Alapin drew, while Halprin and Lipke have the better positions in their games.

This afternoon and evening the following results were made known: Halprin downed Baird, Steinitz and Burn adjourned their game in a pretty even position, the games between Marco and Walbrodt and Blackburne and Schiffers were drawn, Pillsbury administered defeat to Janowski, and Tschigorin went down before Lipke.

Here are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 8 | 3 | Pillsbury | 8 | 3 |
| Baird | 2 | 9 | Schiffers | 5 | 6 |
| Blackburne | 4½ | 6½ | Schlechter | 4½ | 7½ |
| *Burn | 6 | 4 | Showalter | 3½ | 7½ |
| Caro | 3½ | 7½ | *Steinitz | 5 | 6 |
| Halprin | 5½ | 6½ | Tarrasch | 9½ | 1½ |
| Janowski | 6½ | 4½ | Trenchard | 2½ | 8½ |
| Lipke | 6½ | 5½ | Tschigorin | 7 | 5 |
| Marco | 5 | 7 | Walbrodt | 7 | 4 |
| Maroczy | 7½ | 4½ | | | |

*Adjourned games.

The thirteenth round will be played tomorrow in the following order: Schiffers vs. Pillsbury, Tarrasch vs. Blackburne, Alapin vs. Showalter, Walbrodt vs. Schlechter, Burn vs. Marco, Trenchard vs. Steinitz, Baird vs. Maroczy, Caro vs. Halprin, Lipke a bye, and Janowski vs. Tschigorin.

**Staten Island Mixed Foursome.**

A mixed foursome golf tournament was played yesterday on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club. Six couples finished, and the winners were E. D. Simmons and Miss McNamee, whose net score was 99 strokes. The players were:

| | Gross. | H'd'p. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. D. Simmons and Miss McNamee | 111 | 12 | 99 |
| Douglas Bonner and Miss Whittemore | 106 | 0 | 106 |
| W. S. Callender and Mrs. Fowler | 109 | 2 | 107 |
| Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Richards | 129 | 17 | 112 |
| T. S. Hope-Simpson and Miss Park | 120 | 7 | 113 |
| Dr. O'Connor and Miss Heineker | 122 | 2 | 120 |

## FEDERAL COURTS.

**Calendar for Saturday, June 18.**

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned cases.
1—Austen vs. Bien & Co.
2—Loeffler vs. Collier.
3—Montgomery vs. McDermott.
4—Electric Car Co. of America vs. Walker & Co.
5—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Associated Press.
6—Same vs. Whitfield.
7—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
Cases noticed.
11—Foster vs. Griggs.
14—Sabiston vs. Northern Pacific R. R.
15—Petich vs. Gillespie.
16—Gillespie vs. Petich.
17—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Underwood.
18—Goetschel vs. Seeley.
19—Sprague El. Ry. and Motor Co. vs. Nassau El. Ry.
21—Pollenburg vs. Central Trust Co.
22—Leisler vs. same.
23—McLoughlin vs. Raphael Tuck & Sons Co.
24—Bolles vs. Harper.
25—U. S. vs. Freidheim.
26—U. S. vs. same.
27—U. S. vs. same.
28—U. S. vs. same.
29—U. S. vs. Li Sing.

## STATE COURTS.

**Court of Appeals.**

Monday's calendar: Nos. 1281, 530, 526, 470, 533, 469, 1279 and 1280.

**Appellate Division Decisions.**

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Luxemburger Tuchfabriken, respondent, vs. Hugo Meyer, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

In the matter of the Warren E. Smith Company.—Order modified, as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs of this appeal. Opinions by Barrett and Ingraham, JJ.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, respondent, vs. Henry S. Hoyt et al. and Mary R. De Courval, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.

In the Matter of Kate L. Laudy, deceased.—Appeal from order of Special Term dismissed. Order denying motion for new trial, judgment of Special Term, and decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs, on opinion on previous appeal.

John H. Woodbury, respondent, vs. Walter G. Newman, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

James C. Byrne, appellant, vs. Charles A. Stoddard, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Youngs vs. Stoddard, (27 App. Div., 162.)

Louise Wingrove, respondent, vs Louis A. Wagner, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Martin vs. Funk, (75 N. Y., 134.)

Moses Bernstein, respondent, vs. Moses Crow and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Daniel J. Sullivan, appellant, vs. Howard E. Baker, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Michael Donnelly, respondent, vs. Patrick J. McArdle, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Joseph H. Batey.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Max Rechnitzer, appellant, vs. Francis J. Worcester, Justice, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of matter of Batey, decided herewith.

In the matter of William W. Burgoyne.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of matter of Batey, decided herewith.

In the matter of Arthur E. Gough.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Daniel Rosenbaum, respondent, vs. Charlotte Tobler, individually, &c., appellant.—Ordered affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Stover, J., in the court below.

Daniel Rosenbaum, respondent, vs. Charlotte Tobler, individually, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Frank K. Bowers, appellant, vs. William Dalton, as Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order arffirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Freedman, J., in the court below.

Reuben L. Pritchard, respondent, vs. John Fish, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Helen S. McLean, respondent, vs. William F. Widmayer et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Bertha Hirsh and another, respondents, vs. David Mayer, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Beekman, J., in the court below.

L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. George W. Poucher et al.—Application denied.

John Crosby Brown et al. vs. Central National Bank et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Lewisohn Brothers, suing, &c., vs. Anaconda Copper Mining Company et al.—Motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Charles H. Meyer and another.—Motion denied.

Pasquale Caponigri vs. Pasquale Altieri et al.—Motion granted.

Robert E. Dunham vs. John A. Deraismes et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Warren H. Rose vs. Harris Aronson et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Michael Brennan vs. Michael Varian and another.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Rachel Cohen vs. Consolidated Gas Company of New York.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

**New York Calendars—This Day.**

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Will for probate. At 10:30 A. M.—Anton Mason.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

**Referees Appointed—New York.**

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society vs. Bray—Silas B. Brownell. Appleton vs. Murphy—Franklin Bien. Condon vs. Condon—Clifford W. Hartridge. Bernheimer vs. Stern—Rufus B. Cowing.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Wissman—Charles Donohue. Waters vs. Primrose & West Music Publishing Company—S. L. H. Ward. Falk vs. Palmer—Edmund Wetmore. Reynolds vs. Reynolds—Richard M. Henry. Matter of Dollinger—Stephen H. Olin.

SUPREME COURT—Laughlin, J.—Wagner vs. Chenoweth—J. Campbell Thompson.

**Receiver Appointed—New York.**

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Electro Bicycle Lamp Corporation et al. vs. Henry Neuberger—James McCabe.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Few Dealings of Interest Among Brokers—Rumored Sale of Houses on Fifth Avenue—Transactions at Auction.

Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee of Marcus A. and David Bettman, has sold their one-half interest in the four-story tenements, with stores, 432, 434, and 436 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 59.5 by 60. The buyer is Henry Goodkind, owner of the remaining interest.

A report was circulated yesterday that the dwellings 564 and 566 Fifth Avenue had been sold. The broker mentioned in the rumor, B. W. Williams, Jr., refused either to confirm or deny it. The properties are owned by the Harper estate and Matilda W. Goodman, respectively.

Carrie K. Warren has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 123 East Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 80.

Francis T. Underhill has sold, for a Mrs. Furman to P. Pernetti, the five-story flat 2,206 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

W. F. & C. H. Smith report that they have sold for Benjamin C. Bent the northeast corner of Clay Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 100, to Mylon Fox, for $6,000; also, for Mylon Fox, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 367 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to Benjamin C. Bent, for $16,000; also, for Mrs. Mulligan, the dwelling and plot of eight lots fronting on Westchester and Prospect Avenues, for $20,000, to George Palen; also, for George Palen, the four-story flat on the west side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, about 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for $19,500, to Mrs. Mulligan; also, for John De Hart, the two three-family brick flats, each 18.9 by 67 by 100, 1,650 and 1,652 Fox Street, to Hooks & Cohen, for $11,000 each; also, for John De Hart, the southeast corner of Fox Street and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to Hooks & Cohen, for $8,500; also, for Hooks & Cohen, the plot of eight lots fronting on Trinity and Robbins Avenues, 100 feet north of the old line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for $20,000, to John De Hart.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $267,500, the seven-story brick apartment house, 136 and 138 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 49.7 by 95.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to George E Walters, for $19,750, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 157 East Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. Blackburn Miller, for $5,500, the four-story brick dwelling, 77 East Tenth Street, 23 by 69.10 by 24.3 by 77.5, leasehold.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

King's Bridge Road, west side, between Two Hundredth Street and Isham Street, for a one-story frame barn, 28 by 20; I. M. Dyckman, owner; S. O. Berryman, architect; cost, $500.

**Alterations.**

No. 34 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; H. K. Knapp of 10 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; C. H. P. Gilbert, architect; cost, $10,000.

Hudson Street, southwest corner of Twelfth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Eliza Voorhees, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 18 West Street, to a five-story brick hotel and music hall; Maurice Stack, premises, owner; Louis Oberlin, architect; cost, $1,200.

Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, Park and Lexington Avenues, to the Normal College; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street, to a five-story brick and stone bachelor apartment house; Elizabeth S. Clark, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Stanton Street, southwest corner of Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry Riffel of 102 Second Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $500.

Eighty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Mrs. Mary Mayer of 433 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $4,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick flat; Irving S. S. Charig of 68 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $500.

## CASINO THEATRE LEASEHOLD.

### Acquired at Auction by H. B. Sire, Who Assumes Incumbrances.

After adjournments almost without number, extending over the better part of two years, the Casino Theatre leasehold was sold in the Trinity Building Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday, by Auctioneer James L. Wells. The foreclosure proceedings, as a result of which the property was sold, were instituted by the State Trust Company as the representative of some of the bondholders in the old Casino Company. It has been generally understood for some time that H. B. Sire held a controlling amount of these bonds and would be the purchaser of the property.

Bids were taken yesterday over and above incumbrances amounting to $18,495. Two other bondholders, protecting their interests, carried the bid to $25,000, at which figure Mr. Sire began and became the buyer at $28,000, or, including the incumbrances, $46,495.

The lease of the land, owned by the Bixby estate, has three years to run, but Mr. Sire said yesterday that a twenty-year renewal had been secured at an annual rental of $12,000. There will be no immediate change in the management of the theatre. Mr. Sire said last night that the management of the house under Messrs. Lederer and McClellan would remain the same for an indefinite period, and at the first opportunity he would put the building in first-class order.

**Recorded Real Estate Transfers.**

Friday, June 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| BEDFORD ST, 36, 25x75; Charles F. Pfizenmayer and wife to Margaretha Hirtler | 100 |
| BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 195x100; William E. M. Zborowski and wife to Mary L. Ward | 1 |
| BROOK AV, s w corner of 143d St, 25x100; William J. Maher to Hannah M. Hynes | 1 |
| BROOK AV, e s, in block bounded by Brook Av, Harlem Railroad, 169th St, and 170th St; Anna M. Z. de Montsaulnin to George Stolz | 1 |
| BRYANT ST, n w s, adjoining land of Ephraim Seaman, 94.3x126.6x94.7x127, 24th Ward; L. M. Williams to Richard D Williams | 1 |
| CROTONA AV, n w s, Lot 117, map of Belmont Village, 90x120x92x—; Frederic R. Coudert to Francis G. Young | 1 |
| EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 137th St, 56x68; Max Ottinger and others to James T. Fitzpatrick | 1 |
| HOME ST, s s, 252.11 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x32.7x25 irregular; Edward Schenck, referee, to Edward V. Gormley | 1,725 |
| HUDSON ST, 141, 28.6x75.10x28.7x85.6; Charles A. Skidmore to Louisa S. Skidmore and others | 1,500 |
| LOT 114, map of Mapes estate; William A. Hoy, referee, to Augustus F. Way | 2,400 |
| LOT 190, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Frank W. Gordon and another | 650 |
| LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 37.9 ft s, 19.11x95; William Guggolz to Henry H. Barnard | 1 |
| LEXINGTON AV, 2,051 and 2,053, and 149 to 151 East 24th St; Lewis E. Wood to Henry M. Denton | 1 |
| MAPES AV, n w s, 659 ft n e of Samuel St, 66x150; Henry W. Helfer, referee, to Lillie P. Gray | 500 |
| MULBERRY ST, 40, 22.3x84.6x20.9x57x27.3, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Pasquale Pantano | 15,600 |
| ORCHARD ST, w s, 77.4 ft n w of Stanton St, 22.8x87.6; Samuel J. Ruth to Abe Brumer and another | 1 |
| PEARL ST, 284 and 286, s corner of Beekman St; Thomas Dooner to W. R. Willcox | 1 |
| PEARL ST, 319, 23.10x100x21x100; Mary L. Thayer and others to Julius Hirsch and another | 1 |
| WEBSTER AV, e s, 162.11 ft n of 168th St, 75x irregular; Augusta M. de Peyster to H. A. Shipman | 1 |
| 16TH AV, s w corner of Prospect Terrace, 105x114, Wakefield; Anna A. Owen to Marcella V. Egan | 1 |
| 2D ST, s s, Lots 537 and 538, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Nellie O'Brien | 940 |
| 15TH ST, 132 West, 25x103.3; Jennie Kaiser to Joseph Corbit | 1 |
| 31ST ST, 129 East, 18.7x56; Arthur A. Hodges to Janet P. Hodges | 1 |
| 35TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Vincent J. Pappi and wife to John Davis | 1 |
| 61ST ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; John Addison and wife to Alfred Russelle | 1 |
| 86TH ST, 3 West, 22x100.8; John C. Umberfield and wife to Milton Robbins | 100 |
| 90TH ST, 170 East, 30x100.8; Joseph Corbit and wife to Jennie Kaiser | 1 |
| 96TH ST, 160 West, 29x101.5; John B. Pannes, referee, to Herman Lewinson | 5,500 |
| 99TH ST, 300 West, 21x80; William S. Halliday and wife to Mary F Stanley | 1 |
| 99TH ST, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William Rankin and wife to Rachel Axelrod | 1 |
| 114TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 4th Av, 16x100.10; Daniel E. Lacey and another, heirs to John C. Lacey | 1 |
| 116TH ST, 36 West, 27x100.11; Elizabeth M. Cochrane to Henry D. Cochrane | 1 |
| 122D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Henry Kropf, referee, to Timothy Donovan and another | 4,250 |
| 134TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of 3d Av, 22.6x75x irregular; James Ferrier to Margaret S. Ferrier | 1 |
| 136TH ST, n s, 625 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Mary E. O'Shaughnessy and others to James F. Raywood | 100 |
| 139TH ST, n s, 600 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 42x100; Henry Morgenthau and others to Catherine M. Von der Bosch | 1 |
| 159TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Frank D. Shaw, referee, to Charles Unangst | 5,000 |
| 159TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Frank D Shaw, referee, to Charles Unangst | 3,000 |
| 159TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Frank D. Shaw, referee, to Charles Unangst | 3,000 |
| 168TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 5.1x172.5x irregular; Herbert A. Shipman to A. M. de Puyster | 1 |

**Recorded Leases.**

| | |
|---|---|
| BIRNBAUM, Juda, to Congregation Biker Cholem Anschel Zaromi; 193 2d St, 1 year | 100 |
| BRUSH, Elida B., to Diedrich Riecke; 62, 62½ Carmine St, 5 years | 1,110 |
| CHOATE, Sarah J. H., to James McGuire; 724 2d Av, 4 11-12 years | 1,100 |
| GREEN, Samuel, to Morris Stembock; 427 East 50th St, 2 11-12 years | 800 |
| HAFT, Dora, to Samuel Levinsky; 36 Columbia St, 5 years | 2,800 |
| HARTMANN, Henry, to Samuel Singerman; 2d Av, n w corner of 103d St, 5 years | 1,000 |
| HOFFMAN, Meyer, to Henry A. Butt; 48 Manhattan Av, corner 102d St, 13 months | 540 |
| KALB, Martin, as agent, to Patrick J. Collins; 264 Avenue B, 5 years | 300 |
| LAVIGNE, Paul D., to Stropkower Chebra Joseph Chaim Oesterreich Ungarische ansch Sephard; 137 Attorney St, 15 years | $900, 960 |
| PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY for Promoting Religion and Learning of the State of New York to Catharine Connolly; Greenwich St, n w corner of Franklin St, 10 years | 2,250 |
| OESTING, William C., to Edward J. Kaiser; 336 St. Ann's Av, 4 5-6 years | $660, 720 |
| RIPPE, Nathan, to Jacob Fischer; 191 Division St, 4 years 10 months 15 days | 1,440 |
| SHAY, Annie, to Clark & Hogan; 422 and 424 East 102d St, 5 years | 582 |

**Recorded Mortgages.**

| | |
|---|---|
| AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; n s of 99th St, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year | $4,500 |
| AVERY, Phebe A., to Charles V. Lott; Lots 11, 12, and 13, Block A, map of Lester Park, William's Bridge, 3 years | 800 |
| BAUER, Julia, to George Ehret; 359 Bowery, leasehold, demand | 3,400 |
| BENNETT, Catharine F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106 Greene St, 5 years | 19,000 |
| BERG, Louis R., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 125 White St, 3 months | 1,000 |
| BRUMER, Abe, and Morris Goldstein to Bessie Ruth; w s of Orchard St, 77.4 ft n of Stanton St, ½ year | 8,000 |
| BRUMER, Abe, and Morris Goldstein to Bessie Ruth; w s of Orchard St, 77.4 ft n of Stanton St, ½ year | 3,000 |
| BURTON, James D., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 19, map No. 1 of South Vernon Park, Cranford property, 3 years | 2,500 |
| CALLAHAN, Cornelia, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 49th St, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year | 8,000 |
| CLOOS, Grace L., to American Surety Company of New York; n e corner of 54th St and 8th Av, secures bond, for | 64,000 |
| COHEN, Pauline, to Sarah Schuster; 38 Forsyth St, 3 years | 20,000 |
| COHEN, Caroline, to Banred Friend; 38 Forsyth St, 3 years | 1,500 |
| DAGE, Otto H., to Cornelia L. Marshall; 121 East 77th St, 5 years | 15,000 |
| DAVIS, John, to Vincent J. Pappi; s s of 35th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year | 8,000 |
| DENTON, Henry M. and Millicent S., to Maria N. Anderson; 149 and 151 East 124th St and 2,051 and 2,053 Lexington Av, installments | 18,000 |
| DONOVAN, Timothy, and another to John J. Brown; n s of 122d St, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years | 3,500 |
| GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 190, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 3 years | 600 |
| HEITLER, Margaretha, to Charles F. Pfizenmayer; 36 Bedford St, 3 years | 5,000 |
| HESSBERG, Isaac, to David Carll; n s of 5th St, (proposed,) 473.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, and 631 ft s of Levere Av, 5 years | 3,000 |
| HIRSCH, Julius, and Mark Harris to Rose L. Smith; 319 Pearl St, 3 years | 15,000 |
| KAISER, Jennie, to Joseph Corbit; 170 East 90th St, 2 years | 2,500 |
| KAISER, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 336 St. Ann's Av, saloon lease, demand | 3,000 |
| LAMB, Mary, to Malinda G. Mace and others; Lot 438, map of the village of Wakefield, 3 years | 1,000 |
| LOUDERBACK, Jessie L., to Willard E. Hoyt; 310 West 70th St 3 years | 8,000 |
| MUXOLL, Charles, to Frederick W. Pitcher; e s of Webster Av, 175 ft s of Anna Place, ½ year | 8,000 |
| PANTANO, Pasquale, to Jane T. Kempton; 40 Mulberry St, 3 years | 10,000 |
| PANTANO, Pasquale, to Frederic D. Weekes; 40 Mulberry St, 2 years | 2,000 |
| PHILLIPS, Eliza L., and others to Caroline Wandell; 2,345 to 2,349 3d Av, 5 years | 6,000 |
| RAYWOOD, James F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 136th St, 625 ft w of Home Av, 1 year | 3,000 |
| ROCKWOOD, George G., to Welcome G. Hitchcock; s s of 88th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 5 years | 5,000 |
| SIEBERN, Henry W, to William I. Walker and others, executors, &c.; Madison Av, s w corner of 109th St, 5 years | 30,000 |
| SMITH, Isaac L., to Robert W Stuart; s s of 128th St, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year | 28,000 |
| STROUSE, William W., to Union Dime Savings Institution; n s of 160th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years | 10,000 |
| WAGNER, Otto, to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian, &c.; Houston St, n e corner of Wooster St, 5 years | 32,000 |
| WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s s of 45th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years | 6,000 |
| YOUNG, Francis G., to Mary E. Bird; n w s of Washington Av, now Crescent Av, Lot 117, map of Belmont Village, 1 year | 850 |
| ZELLER, Rose M., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; 661 East 180th St, installments | 1,150 |

**Assignments of Mortgages.**

| | |
|---|---|
| ADAMS, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company | $20,000 |
| DE FOREST, Henry G., to Alice D. Weeks | 10,202 |
| GUSTHAL, Leopold, to Clara P. Gerken | 5,107 |
| JOCKEL, Helena B., to Maria M. Anderson | 6,000 |
| JONES, Lucretia S., to William Wetterer | 10,281 |
| KEEGAN, Cornelius, to John Hardy | 5,075 |
| KENNEDY, Rachel C., and others, executors, &c., to Henry G. De Forest | 10,202 |
| LORGE, Julia B., to Moses S. Lorsch | Nom. |
| SCHMIDT, Christine, to William W. Astor | Nom. |
| THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank, (two mortgages) | 38,000 |
| THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Josephine S. Goodwin | 2,300 |
| THE BANK FOR SAVINGS OF THE City of New York to Alice D. Weeks | 40,000 |
| THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK to Anna C. Wildey, (two mortgages) | 5,500 |
| TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c | 1 |
| TROWBRIDGE, James A., as guardian, to James A. Trowbridge | 2,500 |
| ULLMAN, Joseph, as committee, to Samuel Blumenthal and another, administrators, (two mortgages) | Nom. |
| WALLACH, Leopold, to Henry Wallach | 13,628 |
| VINGUT, George T., to Rosa Dolz | Nom. |

**Mechanics' Liens.**

| | |
|---|---|
| AMETHYST AV, n s, 175 ft w of Morris Park Av, 80x100; Lincoln Av, s s, 250 ft w of Morris Park Av, 20x—; Louise Av, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Park Av, 20x—; William Freeland against Jacob Sommer, owner; Michael Nesbit, contractor | $34 |
| BROOME ST, 508 and 510; John O'Connor against the Mutual Building Company, owner and contractor | 240 |
| ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 111th St, 88.10x106.7; Johnson & Gleason against Frank W. Moore, owner and contractor | 4,765 |
| 86TH ST, 321 to 329 West; August Swanson against De Witt Bailey, owner; Charles A. and Edward S. Betts, owners and contractors | 679 |
| 89TH ST, 75 West; Max Levy against Lillian Smith, owner; Walter Smith, contractor | 49 |
| 103D ST, 78 East; Ernst Wehrt against Jacob Wiedhoff, owner and contractor | 887 |
| 119TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 33.2x95.7; the Garden City Company against Laura E. Mander, owner and contractor | 588 |
| 159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x99.11; William H. and J. A. Monsees against John P. Ellis, owner; Henry C. Campbell, contractor | 85 |

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.
Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

| | |
|---|---|
| ORCHARD ST, w s, 77.4 ft n of Stanton St, 22.8x87.6; Samuel J. Ruth, with Abe Brumer and Morris Goldstein, 8 payments | 8,000 |
| 133D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger, with Alfred Blumenthal, 13 payments | 20,000 |

**Lis Pendens.**

JAMES ST, 65; Department of Buildings against Winifred Wallace, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

ROAD leading from King's Bridge to West Farms; e s, Lot 144, map of lands of heirs of William Powell, 24th Ward; also lot adjoining above parcel; John R. Platt and others, trustees, against William E. Cornwall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Chambers.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 46.11 ft n of 152d St, 20x66.6 and irregular; Jacob C. Ten Eyck and another trustees, against the Jacob and Skinner Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Morris.

3D AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 52d St, 25x100.7x25x101.8, together with strip 5x25 in rear, 1-5 part; also 50th St, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Sarah O'Hara against John O'Hara and others, (partition;) attorney, T. Gilleran.

7TH AV, n w corner of 146th St, 26.6x100; Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c., against William H. Stanton, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Blanke.

10TH AV, s w corner of 167th St, 80x100; the United States Life Insurance Company against Mary A. Organ and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Buel, Toucey & Whiting.

25TH ST, s s, 233.3 ft w of 7th Av, 16.9x98.9; Charles S. Daley against Elizabeth J. Sagendorf, (partition;) attorneys, Logan, Demond & Hardy.

57TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.4; The German Savings Bank against Sophie Kunkel and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. H. Mosle.

108TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 100x100.11; Theodore F. Hascall, as temporary administrator, against James B. Parsons and others, four actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

133D ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Charles G. Koss against Solomon Jacobson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Thompson.

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; James K. Holmes and another against Thomas Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

## LYNCHING IN ALABAMA.

### Five Negroes Who Murdered Mr. and Mrs. Carden and Carlee Hanged by a Mob.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17.—The five negroes who murdered Mr. Carden and his wife and an old man name Carlee last week near Wetumpka were lynched at 9 o'clock to-day.

Last night Gov. Johnson received a message from the Sheriff that a mob was assembling and he feared his prisoners would be taken from him. He asked for troops.

The Governor ordered out ninety men of the local militia and sent them to Wetumpka on a special train. Before they reached there, however, the mob secured the prisoners and took them to the scene of the murders. Four of the negroes confessed to having participated in the crime, and one of them told where he had hidden the money. He was compelled to find it, and in a few minutes, near the scene of the crime, all five were strung up and their bodies riddled with bullets.

The militiamen were unable to follow the mob last night, as they were all well mounted and no means of conveyance was at hand to take the soldiers after them. This morning efforts were made to find the negroes, and about 11 o'clock news came over the telephone from Wetumpka that they had been found swinging from a limb. Their names are not known.

## FEARED TO REVEAL THEIR FIND.

### Four Boys Swimming in Farmington River Discover a Girl's Body.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 17.—A strange case has just been reported to the police here. According to the story told to Capt. O'Donnell, four boys, whose parents live in Farmington, Conn., while swimming in the Farmington River at that place, found the body of a girl, apparently about sixteen years of age, tied up in a bundle near the bank. Cash to the amount of $3.20 was found on the body, which was clad in a red and yellow shirt waist, white cuffs and collar, crocheted cap, and black skirt. Three rings were found on the girl's hands.

The body was without shoes and stockings. The boys, it seems, threw the body back into the river, and agreed to say nothing of their discovery. Later, however, one of them, Ernest Miles, aged eight years, became frightened and told his story. The others denied it. Steps are being taken by the Farmington authorities to drag the river. The alleged finding of the body has revived the story of the strange disappearance of Bertha Mellish from Mount Holyoke Seminary last November.

**Illinois Central Bridge Breaks.**

MURPHYSBOROUGH, Ill., June 17.—The new bridge built by the Illinois Central across the Big Muddy River at Murphysborough has broken down under a construction train, killing two men and injuring four others, one or two of whom will probably die. The dead are Engineer Frank Scramlin, who went down with his engine, and Ben D. Williams of Carbondale, a laborer.

**Superintendent Parker Ill.**

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—General Superintendent L. D. Parker of the Postal Telegraph Company is dangerously sick at his home in Evanston. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy last Friday, from which he had partially recovered. Tuesday he had a second attack, and since then his condition has been critical.

**American Tennis Player Abroad.**

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—In the lawn tennis championship games at Aigburth to-day Clarence Hobart, the American player, beat E. R. Allen of Cambridge University, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4. Hobart is to meet H. L. Doherty to-morrow to decide the championship.


**CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

**Geo. R. Read**
**REAL ESTATE,**
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT. THOMPSON & PALEN, 55 LIBERTY ST.

**COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

CANADIAN RESIDENCE—EXCEPTIONAL OPportunity.—Gentleman's country seat, adjoining Kingston, Ontario; commodious house; modern conveniences; large stone stables; groves, gardens, &c.; about 24 acres; very picturesque; close to lake; fine harbor; splendid yachting. F. P. BETTS, London, Ontario.

**HOTELS.**

**FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,**
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. New as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO., Proprietors.
Cable Address "Fifth."

**COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.**

**SOUTHAMPTON**
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
**J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St,**

TO RENT, FURNISHED, TWO HOUSES IN East Rockaway; 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $350. Address GEO. H. SCHIFFMACHER, Rockville Centre, L. I.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—TWO HOUSES IN East Rockaway; 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $350. Address GEO. H. SCHIFFMACHER, Rockville Centre, L. I.

**COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.**

BAR HARBOR, Maine.—"Highbrook" for rent; seven masters', five servants' bedrooms; stable; tennis court. Apply EDWARD B. MEARS, Bar Harbor, Maine.

**TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.**

TO LET.—Studio for sculptor, &c.; northern light. Inquire A. EIMER, 211 3d Av.

**INSTRUCTION.**

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

**THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.**
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

**The Ossining** SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

**EXCURSIONS.**

**Coney Island**
**CULVER ROUTE.**
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Foot Whitehall St. (Battery) N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
**FARE 10 CENTS.**

**NEW ROUTE**
(Shortest and Quickest)
TO
MANHATTAN BEACH & CONEY ISLAND,
C. I. Jockey Club Racetrack
VIA
39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY,
From foot Whitehall St., Battery, N.Y.
Terminus of all Elevated Railroads.
Broadway and Belt Line surface cars.
Boats will leave every 20 minutes until 12:00 o'clock midnight, connecting with Steam Express Trains—no stops—for Manhattan Beach and Coney Island.
**COMMENCING JUNE 18th.**

**WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.**
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

**MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS**
Leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Weekdays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, and 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, weekdays, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.

**MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS**
Leave Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn: Weekdays, *6:48, *7:55, 10:00, *10:52 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10, 3:48, *4:23, 4:48, *5:24, 5:48, 6:40, 7:00, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9:10, 9:50 P. M., stopping at Nostrand, Troy, and Utica Aves., except trains marked *.

**Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT**
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

**FURNISHED ROOMS.**

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

**SUMMER RESORTS.**

Saratoga Springs.

**Saratoga.**
**The Grand Union**
**Now Open.**
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
*Illustrated Booklet on Request.*

Long Island.

**Summer Homes on Long Island.**
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

**MANHANSET**
HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

**THE EDGEMERE,**
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

**THE ARGYLE.**
BABYLON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.,
OPENS LATE IN JUNE.
E. N. WILSON, Manager.
THE CHELSEA, 222 W. 23D ST., N. Y.

**THE LOCH MERE,**
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

Adirondacks.

**Rocky Point Inn.**
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain,
ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.—LAKE PLACID, MOST healthful of Adirondack resorts; completely furnished camp, $300. NOBLE, owner, 26 Cortlandt.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; 3 to $8 per week; low rates for June, free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

**CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.**
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 2[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

**THE ALGONQUIN**
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.
The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

"SUMMER HOMES," a beautifully illustrated book, list of over 3,000 Summer hotels and boarding-houses in Catskill Mountains and Northern New York and Vermont. Send 8c. in stamps to H. B. JAGOE, Genl. Eastn. Passr. Agt., West Shore Railroad, 363 Broadway, New York, or free upon application.

**SUMMER RESORTS.**

Miscellaneous.

**HEALTH AND PLEASURE**
For the Summer months can be had
**AT MODERATE COST**
in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau: 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

**SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.**
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

New Jersey.

**HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES.**
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
Beautified. Renovated. Enlarged.
The handsomest, most exclusive, and best appointed hotel on the Jersey coast. New sanitary appointments. New golf course.
R. T. DUNLOP.

**THE CHATEAU, Passaic, N. J.**
Beautifully situated in elegant Evergreen Park. Airy rooms, all improvements; 35 minutes from city, Erie Road; one minute from station, 30 trains. First-class service; table unsurpassed. Rates moderate. Run out and see yourself. Write for photo. Address A. S., THE CHATEAU, Passaic, N. J.

**THE ELBERON,**
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

**LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL.**
Ocean front. Opens June 25. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF Proprietor.

**Somerset Inn,**
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

**NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.**
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

**THE LAFAYETTE.**
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

**THE TREMONT,**
SEA GIRT, N. J.
Special June rate of $10 a week for best rooms; directly on the beach. I. S. HINKSON.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

**THE FRANKLIN.**
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

New England.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS MAPLEWOOD HOTEL**
Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel.
Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2
**AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers**
Hotel Majestic, New York City.
MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15. LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

**PASSACONAWAY INN**
YORK CLIFFS, Me.
Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

**OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.**
Opens June 25.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.**

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid; will assist in waiting, care of children, or sewing. Present employer's, 17 West 17th St.

Cooks.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland young woman. 202 East 26th St., second floor, front.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young woman; two in family; go to mountains or seashore; four and one-half years' reference. Ellie, 554 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class laundress or chambermaid in a private family; city or country. 413 West 28th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady would like to place her nurse; middle-aged Protestant; she is efficient, faithful, and obliging; no cards. Call, before 1, White, 216 West 83d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, or PARLORmaid.—Thoroughly competent; highest references; country for the Summer. 47 West 99th St., ring Finnerby's bell.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.**

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; thoroughly reliable; ten years with last employer; city or country. William, 921 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Intelligent man, lately landed, speaking German and Hungarian, wishes a situation on a farm or with a private family; has held position as tutor abroad. S. G. T., Box 184 Times Office.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALES.**

LADIES—If you can send us the name and address of a lady corset agent we will send you a beautiful National emblem set in gold. Address Gilbert Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Conn.

**HELP WANTED—MALES.**

SALESMEN.—$100 a month and expenses guaranteed selling to merchants and families our machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent. cheaper than ice. For full particulars address Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive, plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive. plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

# THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor, NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL, Commissioner of Jurors. County of New York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, granted at Special Term, Part II., in said county, on June 4th, 1898, and filed in the office of the clerk of said court in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on June 4, 1898, notice is hereby given to JANE MACFARLANE and WILLIAM W. MACFARLANE, who composed the late firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and to said William Macfarlane & Company, and to all creditors of the said Jane Macfarlane and William Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and said William Macfarlane & Company, to show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on July 14, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why Homer R. Scoville, Esq., attorney at law, of the City of New York, or some other suitable and proper person should not be appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of William Macfarlane & Company in the place of Briton Richardson, the deceased assignee, to complete the trust created under the deed of assignment made by the said Jane Macfarlane and William W Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, to the said Briton Richardson, and wind up the estate, and to require and obtain an accounting by the personal representatives of the deceased assignee, if, in his judgment, advisable, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, June 7, 1898.

MORIMURA ARAI & COMPANY, Creditor of William Macfarlane & Company.
NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Morimura Arai & Company, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. je11-1aw3wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-1aw6mS

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS T. BAKER, lately doing business at No. 17 East Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said FRANCIS T. BAKER, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, No. 141 Broadway, in said Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on or before the 19th day of July, 1898.—Dated May 6th, 1898.
WALTER K. BARTON, Assignee. 141 B'dway, City.
C. GODFREY PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.
My7-1aw6wS

## SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.
DAVID B. CAHN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,
DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je18-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name John Doe being fictitious and his real name unknown to plaintiffs composing the firm of H. Wiechert & Company,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 13th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City. (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.

To HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name of John Doe being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of Henry Wiechert & Company,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of May, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said city, County of New York and Borough of Manhattan.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, Cable Building, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. may14-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ANNA L. R. MINES, Josephine Reade Morris, Catherine Livingston Gordon; Anna L. R. Mines and Arnold W. Catlin, as committee of the person and estate of the said Catherine Livingston Gordon; Catherine Louise De Wolf, George Louis Catlin Edward Catlin or Edward Goldcoin, defendants.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 16th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the City and County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant Edward Catlin or Edward Goldcoin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the third day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.
my7-1aw6wS

## SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—WILLIAMANNA LORING, plaintiff, against ELLA IRWIN CHASE, defendant. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 19, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Ella Irwin Chase: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my14-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—ANTHA M. VIRGIL, plaintiff, vs. ALMON K. VIRGIL, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 3d, 1898. HOBBS & GIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Almon K. Virgil:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6th, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated May 6th, 1898. HOBBS & GIFFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor. 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

LEVI, PAULINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Merz, Maria Hoffman, Catharine Marinus, and Annie Jones, the heirs and next of kin of PAULINE LEVI, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph Levi of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Levi, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
may14-1aw6wS&je25

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York. Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&s3

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

## LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

# WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

**Delmonico's**.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
**Restaurant Martin** .......Alc., Tdh., $1.25 University Place and 9th St.
**Brevoort House** } 5thAv&8th St. Alc.Tdh.1.25
**Brevoort House** } Finely equipped Rest.
**Brevoort House** } Music Concert Sundays.
**LeonFlouret**.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
**Gazzo**.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
**The Marlborough** Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
**Luchow's** German Rest., 110 E. 14th. Alc.
**Mouquin's** } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
**Mouquin's** } Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av&28 St.
**Mouquin's** } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 AM
**Hotel Hungaria**, 4 Union Sq., East... } Tdh.L'ch, 12 to 3 P.M., 50c. Tdh 5 to 8:30, 75c, w. wine, $1
**Au Chat Noir** } 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh., w'h wine
**Au Chat Noir** } Upt'wn, 32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
**Au Chat Noir** } After Theatre Suppers.
**Au Chat Noir** } Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
**Hotel Greuner**, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.) Breakfast 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c., with wine
**The Hungarian Rest.** On 2d Av., No. 156. } Cafe Boulevard. Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
**Wiehl's**............102 East 14th St., a la carte
**Agassis Rest.**, 116 University pl., alc., tdh., 50c
**Jacquin**.......57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
**Avon Beach Htl.**, (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
**Avoca Villa**, (Bath B'ch, L.I.) G.W.De Sheilds
**Breiser's**, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc, tdh, 40c.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

# Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

# Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

**Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.** Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

# WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cymric, June 21, 6 AM | Majestic, July 13, Noon |
| Germanic, June 22, Noon | Germanic, July 20, Noon |
| Teutonic, June 29, Noon | Cymric, July 27, Noon |
| Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon |

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin-screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

# ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MANITOBA..........June 18
MINNEWASKA..........June 25
MOHAWK..........July 2
MOBILE..........July 9
MASSACHUSETTS..........July 16
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

# CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Campania, J'ne 18, 3 PM | Servia, July 5, 9 AM |
| Umbria, June 25, 10 AM | Etruria, July 9, 10 AM |
| Lucania, July 2, 2 PM | Campania, July 16, 2 PM |

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

# JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
PERU, via Honolulu..........June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu..........July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE. UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

# NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| K.F'drich, June 21, 2 PM | K.F'drich, July 19, 2 PM |
| Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., July 26, 10AM |
| Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM |

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., June 23, 9 A. M.
Barbarossa..........Thurs., June 30, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ems......June 18, 2 PM | Ems......July 23, 9 AM |
| Kai.W.II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller......Aug. 6, 9 AM |

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

# HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM |
| F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM |

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

| | |
|---|---|
| Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM | Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM |
| Penna., June 25, 9 AM | Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM |

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

# AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Friesland......June 22 | Westernland......July 6 |
| *Chester......June 25 | *Berlin......July 9 |
| Southwark......June 29 | Kensington......July 13 |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

FRENCH LINE.

# COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

| | |
|---|---|
| La Bretagne.....June 25 | La Navarre......July 16 |
| La Bourgogne....July 2 | La Bretagne....July 23 |
| La Touraine......July 9 | La Gascogne....July 30 |

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

# HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, June 25, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

# ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Furnessia, June, 18, Noon | Anchoria, July 2, Noon |
| Ethiopia, June 25, Noon | Furnessia, July 16, Noon |

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boadicea........June 18 | Winifreda........July 2 |
| Alexandra........June 25 | Victoria........July 16 |

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

# NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

**8.30** A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

**8.45** A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

**10.00** A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central: due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

**10.30** A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

**1.00** P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

**3.30** P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

**5.00** P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

**6.00** P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

**6.25** P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

**8.45** P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

**9.00** P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

**9.15** P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road, Cape Vincent, and Clayton.

**12.10** Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
**9:15** A. M. and **3.27** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at **9:20** A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

# WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
**1:00** P. M. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
**6:30** P. M. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
**7:45** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
**8:15** P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

# DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
**8:00 A. M.**—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
**10:00 A. M.** (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
**1:00 P. M.** (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
**4:00 P. M.**—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
**7:00 P. M.** (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
**8:30 P. M.** (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
**9:30 P. M.** (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

# ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
**9:00 A. M.**—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
**2:00 P. M.**—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:45 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
**7:30 P. M.**—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
**8:45 P. M.**—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
**7:50 A. M.** FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
**8:50 A. M.** FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
**9:50 A. M.** PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
**1:50 P. M** CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
**5:50 P. M.** WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.
**7:40 P. M.** SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
**7:40 P. M.** PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
**8:20 P. M.** MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 4:50, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50 (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

# Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 29, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c.: 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturday only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturday only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

# ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

# LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6.10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

# BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A.M., *1:45 P.M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

# THE RAINES LIBEL SUIT

## Testimony Offered by Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance.

## CHIEF BONNER ALSO HEARD

### Senator Raines and Congressman Quigg Give Contradictory Accounts of Their Meeting at Saratoga—Mr. Quigg's Alleged Apologies.

Interest in the libel suit of Senator John Raines of Ontario County against The New York Press Company, on trial before Justice MacLean and a jury in Part X., in the Supreme Court, was heightened yesterday morning because of the announcement that State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn would be called to testify. The score and more of witnesses who within the last two weeks had testified on both sides mentioned the name of Mr. Payn in connection with the alleged corruption fund said to have been raised in 1895 by the New York firemen for the purpose of oiling the wheels of the legislative machine at Albany, so as to secure the enactment of a measure increasing the salaries of the officers in the New York Fire Department. Mr. Payn was the first witness called yesterday.

"Where do you live?" queried Mr. Raines.
"Chatham, N. Y.," replied Mr. Payn.
"What is your business?"
"Manufacturer."
"What do you manufacture?"
"Well, paper, and collars, and straw hats."
"What is the capital stock of the concern?"
"From $100,000 to $150,000."
"Do you know Capt. John J. Burns?"
"Yes; I have known him all his life."
"Were you instrumental in having him appointed on the New York Fire Department?"

Objected to by Mr. Nicoll, and objection sustained.

In reply to another question, witness said he became interested in the 2 per cent. tax matter on an application made to him by Capt. Burns at the instance of Chief Bonner. Mr. Payn admitted having spoken with Senator Robertson about the officers' amendment, and recommended that the officers were as much entitled to an increase as the firemen were. Witness had also spoken to Senator Raines on the subject and otherwise interested himself in helping the passage of the bill to which was attached the officers' amendment.

Witness then told of a visit made to his home at Chatham by Capts. Burns and Freel with reference to legislative matters. In reply to a further question, Mr. Payn recalled having told Senator Raines to include the officers' amendment to the Firemen's bill then pending in the Senate.

#### Conferred with Mr. Platt.

"Did you see Mr. Platt with regard to the matter?" queried Mr. Raines.
"I did."
"Where?"
"At his office, 49 Broadway."
"Who else was there?"
"The Hon. Lemuel Ely Quigg," said the witness, loudly.
"What, if anything, did Mr. Quigg say to you?"
"He came over to where I was seated, shook hands, and said he was under a great obligation to me in the matter of the abandonment of the officers' amendment. I said he need not be obliged to me, that I took off the amendment because Mr. Platt, and not he, wanted me to."
"Did you say to Mr. Quigg that the taking off of that amendment would be expensive to you?"
"No, Sir," replied the witness, emphatically.
"What, if anything, did Mr. Quigg say to you with regard to the Judicial Sales bill?"
"He said he had great personal interest in that measure and that the people interested had contributed largely to his election."

Witness said that he characterized the measure as vicious and undeserving of support.

Asked if he had or had not met Mr. Quigg at the Saratoga Convention, Mr. Payn answered in the affirmative.

"He came across the hall to where I was seated with my delegation," said the witness, "and in putting out his hand to me said: 'In the hour of your great triumph I ask you to pardon me for the injury I have done you as editor of The New York Press. It has kept me awake over night, and now in this hour of your life I ask you to pardon me and shake hands.'"

Mr. Payn said he paid little or no attention to Mr. Quigg's plea for absolution and heeded him not.

Witness testified that on a subsequent occasion he met Mr. Quigg in Mr. Platt's office, where Mr. Quigg made another unsuccessful effort to shake his hand as an outward evidence of friendliness. On this last occasion, Mr. Payn testified, Mr. Quigg had talked of his having noticed that the Governor was about to appoint him to the office of Superintendent of State Insurance.

"What did Mr. Quigg say to you?"
"He said that he wanted me to permit him to write to the Governor and the President of the Senate favoring my appointment. He said he wanted to do so as he wanted to undo the wrong he had done me, saying it would take a few days of his time to prepare that letter, as he wanted it done vary carefully."

Witness in reply to a further question said that Mr. Quigg did not write the letter referred to, but came to him subsequently to say that he had had a talk with his attorney on the subject, and was advised that to do it would be a confession, and would be used against him in the litigation instituted against The Press by Senator Raines.

Witness said he had supported Gov. Black at the Saratoga Convention, where he was nominated, and that it was because of that fact that Mr. Quigg pleaded for absolution from him in his "hour of triumph."

In cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Nicoll, witness testified that during the session of 1895 he had permanent quarters in State Street, in Albany, and that his chief business in the State capital at that time was to "scrutinize all measures" introduced or pending in the Legislature.

#### Took General Charge.

"You took general charge, did you not?" queried Mr. Nicoll.
"That's what I did," responded the witness haughtily.
"And you ran the Legislature?"
"Oh, I don't know about that," replied the witness thoughtfully.
"You knew of the great opposition that was raised against your appointment by Gov. Black to your present office?"
"I did."
"And by the newspapers?"
"Oh, sure."

Witness testified to his inability to recall the names of the parties who employed him in lobbying in 1894 and 1895. He could not even state the amount in bulk received for his services in "scrutinizing" measures at Albany. Asked if it was as much as $100,000, Mr. Payn shook his head evasively, and repeated that he could not remember.

He subsequently admitted and recalled having been employed by the attorney of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to defeat a measure making it compulsory on the company to run all-night trains, and for which witness said he was paid the sum agreed upon, but the amount of that sum he could not remember.

"Are you a lawyer?" queried Mr. Nicoll.
"No, Sir."
"And how did you represent your employers in Albany?"
"I talked with Senators and Assemblymen on the subject of the measures which were of interest to my employers, advising them what to do and how to vote in the matter," replied Mr. Payn, pounding the Judge's desk with his right hand by way of adding emphasis to his words.

As far back as 1868, witness said, he looked after the interests of the Erie Railroad and Jay Gould in the Legislative halls at Albany.

"Did you receive the sum of $5,000 from Mr. Gould for looking after the interests of the Erie Railroad before the Legislature in 1868?"
"I did."
"And did you receive a similar sum from Mr. Thompson?"
"I did."
"And did Mr. Gould know that Thompson paid you, too?"
"I don't know."
"Did you tell Gould that Thompson paid you?"
"I did not."
"What positions did Gould and Thompson hold in the Erie Railroad at that time?"
"Gould was President and Thompson was a Director."
"What services did you render for that $10,000?"
"I examined a coal mine in Pennsylvania."
"Is that all that you did for Gould and Thompson?"
"I spoke to Senator Palmer in favor of the passage of the Erie Railroad bill."
"Did you retain your position as Harbormaster during that time?"
"Oh, sure." [Laughter.]
"Was that your first appearance as a lobbyman?"
"I was never a lobbyman," the witness answered hotly.

#### Had Admitted Being a Lobbyist.

Mr. Nicoll read from the testimony of the witness given before the Senate committee, in which he admitted being a lobbyist.

"Did you not so testify in reply to one of the Senators and Mr. Root?"
"Possibly," answered the witness.

Going back to the officers' amendment, Mr. Payn denied having drafted it, but admitted having inspired it. He knew nothing about the Pavey bill until he read in the New York papers of its passage in the Assembly during the progress of one of his journeys by rail to New York. Capt. Burns, he said, told him that the officers were included in the measure, and it was then that he became interested in its passage, particularly because of his friendship for Mr. Burns. He told how he had given the amendment to Senator Robertson, who tacked it on to the Firemen's Salaries bill, going into detail with regard to the manner in which it was dropped. Mr. Payn denied having induced Robertson to abandon the officers' amendment, saying that Mr. Quigg had made a special call on Senator Robertson with regard to that matter.

"How much money did you receive from the Exempt Firemen's Association?"
"Ten thousand dollars."

Witness said he received this money March 17, 1896, and that it was handed him by either Mr. Gildersleeve, a Trustee of that association, or Lawyer Buckley. Gildersleeve, the witness testified, told him that the amount named was raised for legislative purposes, to be used at Albany, and represented that he received the ten-thousand-dollar check appended his signature thereto, and doled out part of the money to others, including a lawyer at Albany.

The further cross-examination of Mr. Payn was temporarily suspended in order to afford the defense an opportunity of calling to the witness stand Fire Chief Hugh Bonner.

#### Testimony of Chief Bonner.

In reply to former Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, Chief Bonner said he believed he was a member of the Officers' Association in 1895. The witness was not allowed to state the reasons which prompted him to resign from membership in that body. Chief Bonner admitted knowing Capt. John J. Burns, the then President of the Officers' Association, and of his having a conversation with him, during which the corruption fund matter was touched upon.

The witness, despite continuous objections on the part of counsel for the plaintiff, said he asked Capt. Burns what action the Officers' Association had taken with regard to the published report in the newspapers concerning the existence of such a fund, and that Capt. Burns in reply denied all knowledge of such a fund. The Chief admitted having told Capt. Burns that if the published reports were true he would at once sever his connection with the association. He resigned in the early part of March, 1895.

This evidence was in direct contradiction to that adduced by Capt. Burns, who testified in the most emphatic manner that he had not spoken to Chief Bonner, nor had Chief Bonner spoken to him on the subject of the much-discussed corruption fund.

Witness denied having any concern whatever in the passage of the Two Per Cent. Tax bill which became a law in 1896, and in connection with which Mr. Payn received a $10,000 draft from the Exempt Firemen's Association of New York.

Mr. Payn, who resumed the stand, declared, in reply to Mr. Nicoll, he had no recollection as to his having, on July 29, 1896, received a second draft of $10,000 from the representatives of the association mentioned.

"Did you keep any of this money given to you?" asked Mr. Raines.
"Not a penny. I handed it all to District Attorney Burlingame of Albany County, who had charge of the entire matter."

Burlingame, the witness testified, had a dozen or fifteen lawyers assisting him in furthering legislative matters at Albany, all of whom, he intimated, had to be remunerated.

Mr. Payn further said, in speaking of Mr. Quigg, that Platt, Quigg, Raines, and himself had met in conference in this city in 1895 with respect to the Power of Removal and Police Reorganization bills.

In the course of a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. Nicoll, witness said the reason the $10,000 was paid him by Gildersleeve and Buckley was, he supposed, because he employed Burlingame to act on behalf of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He said he received a written acknowledgment from District Attorney Burlingame for all sums paid him, all of which he had either lost, misplaced, or destroyed.

In reply to a further question, witness testified that among those interested in the passage of the Two Per Cent. Tax bill were "Abe" Gruber and Mr. Lauterbach, but he denied that they received any part of the spoils.

This ended the examination of Mr. Payn, who hurriedly left the courtroom.

Foreman James J. Campbell, who in 1895 was attached to Engine Company No. 25, was next called. He could not recall his answers given to questions before the Senate committee. Mr. Nicoll, however, obtained from the witness the admission of his knowledge of a fund for legislative purposes.

Capt. Cartwright of Hook and Ladder No. 4 was next called. He denied in the most emphatic manner the statement attributed to him by Foreman Fitzgerald, who testified that Capt. Cartwright had said to him (Fitzgerald) that he (Capt. Cartwright) had informed the Officers' Association of his intention not to "put up one cent until after the Governor had signed the bill," and also that "the levy of $90 and $60 on officers, according to grade, was too steep." All this matter was communicated in a letter by Fitzgerald to Congressman Quigg.

#### Senator Raines Recalled.

Senator Raines, recalled for the fifth time, said, in reply to his brother, George Raines, by way of refuting part of the testimony given by Mr. Quigg, that he was standing on the rear porch of the United States Hotel, at Saratoga, immediately after the Republican State Convention of 1896, when he was approached by Congressman Quigg.

"He asked me," said Senator Raines, "whether he might speak to me. I said 'yes, if you wish.' He then said that he had wanted for some time, that he had found that he had done me a gross injustice in the publication of the article in The Press with reference to me. He said he wanted to apologize. That is what he said in substance, and these are nearly his words, too."

Congressman Quigg, called to the witness stand, denied the incident cited by Senator Raines.

Fireman Fitzgerald repeated his testimony given yesterday, and which was in direct contradiction to that adduced by Capt. Cartwright.

His declarations were corroborated by Assistant Fireman William J. Wiegland, who at the time of the alleged conversation between Capt. Cartwright and Fireman Fitzgerald was attached to Hook and Ladder No. 4.

Congressman Quigg, again recalled, reiterated his statement denying that he had offered apology to Payn in the Saratoga Convention, and that he had offered to write a letter to Gov. Black recommending his appointment to the office of State Superintendent of Insurance.

"Payn came to me," said Mr. Quigg, laughingly, "and asked me to write to the Governor, urging his appointment. I told him I could not, and did not, either."

Congressman Quigg also denied having offered apology to Senator Raines on the porch of the United States Hotel at Saratoga.

"We met on the piazza of the hotel," said Mr. Quigg, "where Senator Raines told me that the publication of the article had cost him a great deal in personal suffering and in expense, and where I told him in reply that he might console himself with the fact that it, too, had cost me something. He said that I must have known that the article was untrue, whereupon I told him that, on the contrary, I was satisfied it was true, and further, that inasmuch as we had to meet quite frequently I did not want a new quarrel every time we met. I did not offer him one word of apology."

In reply to another question Mr. Quigg said Senator Raines had nothing to do with the nomination of Black for Governor.

The announcement made by Mr. Quigg that Senator Raines had voted against Black for Governor at the Saratoga Convention caused a good deal of laughter in court.

#### Wanted Protection from Mr. Raines.

During the further interrogation of the witness by counsel for the plaintiff Mr. Nicoll objected to what he termed "the indecorous attitude of Mr. Raines in shouting and shaking his fist at Congressman Quigg," asking Justice McLean to call into requisition the service of one of the court officers to quiet Mr. Raines and prevent the witness from being buffeted.

At this stage it transpired that the Senate Committee which investigated the matter of the alleged corruption fund, had, in its report to the Legislature, recommended that counsel be remunerated. Mr. Quigg said the proposition had been made, but that he had rejected it.

The defense was unable to procure Denis Leary, to whom Chief Shaw had written after the officers' meeting of March 4, 1895, expressing regret that they had not "met him sooner as things might be different."

This ended the case as far as the taking of testimony is concerned, both sides having rested.

After the summing up on Monday, to which time an adjournment was taken, the case will go to the jury.

Character counts for much in medicine. Sixty-eight years of cough cures is the record of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

# WAR BOND SUBSCRIPTION

## Officials of the Sub-Treasury Place Their Receipts Between $400,000 and $500,000.

## BETTER SYSTEM OF BUSINESS

### Fewer Hitches Yesterday Under the New Mode—No Single Person Has Sent $500,000—Adams Express Company's Offer Accepted.

"Guess at between $400,000 and $500,000 and you'll be right," was all that the officials at the Sub-Treasury would say last evening of the receipts on account of the direct subscriptions to the war loan on the fourth day. It was known that Subscription Receipt No. 2,411 had been issued, and that the book containing receipts from No. 2,500 up was in use before the closing hours. It is said that since Tuesday morning 2,500 receipts had been issued up to the close of business yesterday, and if the average of $440 for the first two days has been maintained, receipts on account of direct subscriptions up to 3 P. M. yesterday amount to $1,100,000, or $275,000 a day. At this rate the amount of popular subscriptions for the New York Sub-Treasury on July 14 should be $7,150,000. Although Assistant Treasurer Jordan refused information about the subscriptions to the loan, as on Thursday, it was ascertained that while there were less certificates of receipts issued yesterday than on the day before, there were more single individual subscriptions and less subscriptions in block.

The taking of subscriptions was under a different and better system yesterday, so that the business of the cashier's office and the general business of the Sub-Treasury were not greatly interfered with. Money was received by Assistant Cashier E. W. Hale at the window of Deputy Assistant Treasurer G. W. Marlor's office, in the receiving department. Here a ticket was attached for identification to the subscription application which was sent to the correspondence department, where the certificate of receipt was made out. There certificates were taken to the Assistant Treasurer's office to be signed by Mr. Jordan, and handed to the subscribers in the main hall or at ahe bond division. Business was greatly expedited. At 3 P. M. only twenty subscribers were waiting for their receipts, and the clerical force in the bond division ended their work at 6 P. M., an hour earlier than on Thursday.

There were fewer applications for bonds by women yesterday than during the first three days, but the crowd was mainly of well-dressed men, who appeared to be making personal investments. Now and then it was delayed by a subscriber in block who verified a sheaf of receipts. In one instance the delay was caused by the messenger of a Wall Street bank who wanted receipts for $8,000, representing sixteen full direct subscriptions for clerks and officers of the bank. Only a few availed themselves of the privilege of putting the money and application in an indorsed envelope and leaving them to call for a receipt to-day.

Maurice L. Muhleman, the cashier of the Sub-Treasury, said that the report that $500,000 had been received from one person or corporation for 1,000 direct subscriptions was untrue, so far as the New York Sub-Treasury was concerned. He added that he could not speak for the Treasury at Washington.

The offer of the Adams Express Company to distribute Secretary Gage's circular and subscription blanks for the war 3s and to collect subscriptions has been accepted. The returns of the company will be made to Washington. Another auxiliary in swelling the amount of the direct subscriptions is Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, and incidentally their local correspondents, Baring, Magoun & Co. The firm advise their clients to invest in the loan by taking a five-hundred-dollar bond for each member of their families. In their circular the house rates the bonds at over par. As to the premium on the war 3s, it is of course "when issued." On the Stock Exchange there were some speculative dealings in the bonds at 101½.

#### NEW YORK LIFE'S SUBSCRIPTION.

##### Check for $200,000 Deposited to Cover $10,000,000 in Bonds.

Edward N. Gibbs, Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, after reading yesterday a dispatch from Washington stating that "the Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a subscription for $10,000,000 of the new bonds from the New York Life Insurance Company, inclosing a check for $200,000, as required by the Treasury regulations," made the following comment:

"The Secretary of the Treasury did not receive our subscription to-day, as that was made some days ago, but he did receive our check for $200,000, which was sent to meet the Treasury regulations and to complete the transaction. I do not see that there is much to be said about the matter. We offered to take the bonds as an investment and to help in assuring the success of the loan. We have no thought that the Government can accept a subscription of that magnitude at once, as the five-hundred-dollar fellows have the first say, and they must be heard from in all parts of the country. If we get the bonds we shall be content. If the small subscribers take the entire loan we shall be greatly pleased, as that will mean a very large number of bondholders, none of whom will be likely to listen to the preachings of the silver men."

## THE NEW BOND ISSUE.

### Secretary of the Treasury Announces that Indications Point to a Large Oversubscription.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury informed the members of the Cabinet at to-day's session that the subscriptions to the war loan were coming in very rapidly and that the indications pointed to a very large oversubscription.

It is now believed the entire amount could have been disposed of at a less rate of interest than 3 per cent., and regret is expressed that the act authorizing the issue did not name a rate a fraction less. On the offer received yesterday to take $100,000,000 at 101 the Government would have made $1,000,000.

In alloting the bonds the greatest possible care will be taken to prevent the acceptance of straw subscriptions. Bids evidently coming from members of the same family will be treated in the aggregate, and where there is a suspicion of an attempt to violate the spirit of the law the closest scrutiny will be made.

It is the purpose of the Treasury officials to carry out the spirit of the law, and the bonds will be distributed to the largest possible number of people, the small subscribers being given the preference above all others. Up to this time the subscriptions have far exceeded in number and amount the expectations of the officials.

#### NO BONDS FOR SPECULATORS.

##### Intent of the Law Governing Their Distribution to be Carried Out.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip was asked to-night concerning a report from New York that so many subscriptions to bonds came from speculators that the Government is to issue new blanks requiring notaries' certificates as to the identity and good faith of subscribers.

Mr. Vanderlip at once said that there was nothing whatever in the report. The amount and character of the subscriptions have been altogether satisfactory. Not absolutely, he said, for to-day a bid of several persons, amounting to $16,000, where all the names were signed in the same handwriting, was returned. It looked as if the applications had been made out by one man in sums of $500 each to secure the entire amount. Great care has been taken to see that the loan is made according to the intent of the law, and there seems to be no doubt that the intent will be carried out.

"The only cases that call for the use of a different blank than that commonly used," said Mr. Vanderlip, "is that to be used by a bank soliciting bonds for its clients. Where a bank undertakes to secure bonds, it is required that the bank shall obtain a power of attorney from its client to receive the bonds when allotted. This power of attorney requires the assistance of a notary. It may be that a report concerning cases of that kind has given rise to the inquiry you make."

Mr. Vanderlip said that he was not yet at liberty to say what amounts had been subscribed for to-day or what the total subscription has been up to this time. All that he would say was that the subscription has been very satisfactory.

# UNITED MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

### The New York University Institution to Have a Faculty of Ninety—Dr. Janeway Made Dean.

The Executive Committe of the New York University held the most important meeting in several years yesterday at the University Building, on Washington Park.

The committee was under instructions from the corporation to complete the organization of consolidation between the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Medical School of the University.

During the last month the roll of the Faculty of the consolidated school had been completed, and it was announced yesterday. The deanship has been given to Dr. Edward G. Janeway, professor of medicine in the old school. Besides him the following professors have been retained: Dr. A. Alexander Smith, principles and practice of medicine; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, therapeutics and clinical medicine; Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, principles and practice of surgery; Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., obstetrics; Dr. George D. Stewart, anatomy; Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, clinical medicine; Dr. Henry C. Coe, gynaecology; Dr. Edward K. Dunham, pathology; Dr. H. G. Piffard, dermatology; Dr. W. P. Northrup, pedratrics; Dr. E. D. Fisher, nervous diseases; Dr. H. D. Noyes, ophthalmology; Dr. P. A. Morrow, genito-urinary diseases; Dr. F. H. Bosworth, diseases of the throat; Dr. C. F. MacDonald, mental diseases; Dr. John H. Fordyce, dermatology; Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., gross pathology; Dr. John A. Mandel, chemistry and physics; Dr. E. B. Deuch, otology; Dr. Willis E. Ford, electro-therapeutics; Dr. John F. Erdman, practical anatomy, and Dr. William H. Park, adjunct in bacteriology.

All the above have held chairs in one or other of the consolidated colleges. Besides these, Prof. Graham Lusk has been called to the Chair of Physiology from a like chair in Yale University, which he has occupied for seven years; Christian A. Herter to the Chair of Pathological Chemistry, Henry H. Rusby, materia-medica; L. B. Bangs, genito-urinary surgery, and J. J. Garmany, Clinical Professor of Surgery. Besides these the following have been appointed clinical professors: Charles E. Quimby, medicine; Cornelius G. Coakley, laryngology; B. Robinson, medicine; R. H. Sayre, othopaedic surgery; Henry M. Silver, surgery, and Parker Syms, surgery.

In addition are eight lecturers, of whom Dr. J. Edward Stubbert is to treat of tropical diseases, a subject of special interest at this time. The professors will be assisted in their work by thirty-six assistants, making a Faculty of ninety.

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken read several letters from prominent Presidents of other colleges praising the consolidation. President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University said: "I beg to congratulate you on the favorable issue of your efforts to bring your medical college under university control."

President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University offered congratulations on the transformation of a "Faculty school into a university school."

The work of the college will be carried on in both the buildings heretofore used by the university on East Twenty-sixth Street, near First Avenue, and in the new Bellevue buildings adjoining. The new Bellevue buildings also adjoin Carnegie Laboratory, which will also be used. The school will be opened on Oct. 1.

Chancellor MacCracken reported an anonymous gift for the Protective Endowment Fund of $50,000, which will be given this week.

It was also announced at the meeting that Prof. Charles H. Judd of Wesleyan University had been appointed Professor of Physiological Psychology in the School of Pedagogy, and A. Bouton of the Rutgers Preparatory School as Assistant Professor of English in the University.

# PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 77.

### Drill of the Red Cross Infantry a Feature of the Exercises.

The graduation exercises of the class of '98 at Public School No. 77, Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, of which Miss Julia Richman is Principal, occurred yesterday morning. On the platform were Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education; A. W. Edson, Associate Superintendent; Charles Putzel, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, Twenty-fourth District; the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, and Mrs. Sophie C. Scheel and Miss Marion Houston, School Inspectors.

The programme rendered by the graduates and others was of unusual excellence and had many unique features. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Dr. Peters, the address of welcome being made by Chairman Putzel. Miss Malvina Newman, one of the graduates, read an interesting composition, in which she reviewed the work of the class during the past year. One of the features of the exercises was the drill of the Red Cross Infantry, in which seventeen of the smaller children of the school took part. Eight were attired in uniforms like those worn by Red Cross nurses; eight wore vivandiere uniforms and carried flags, and one was costumed as Cuba. They went through a drill originated by Miss C. Kearns, one of the teachers of the school, during which the nurses prepared bandages as if they were at work on the field of battle, the vivandieres marched, and the drill closed with a striking tableau, Cuba cared for by the nurses and protected by the flag. Another feature was a concerted recitation, "Which Land Is Best?" in which the national hymns of various countries were sung, the finale being a tableau of the flags of all nations.

President Hubbell presented the diplomas and addressed the graduates. State Superintendent Skinner also made a brief address. The exercise closed with the marching chorus, "Our Country's Flag."

Thirty-three graduates have completed the grammar school course, and are entitled to apply for admission to the Normal College, while thirty graduates are entitled to enter the High School.

In the college class Annie G. Ahern, Sadie C. Isenberg, Fannie Moses, and Harriet P. Steiner passed the highest examinations. Ella A. Bueckle, Eloise M. Nugent, and Ida Weene were the honor students in the High School class

#### Manual Training High School.

The commencement exercises of the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, were held last night in Association Hall, 502 Fulton Street. Translations made from Virgil's "Aeneid" by John Trevette Allen, Albert Rood West, and Edward H. Ostrom, Jr., were recited by Messrs. West and Ostrom. Miss Emma E. Hollis read an essay on "Coleridge, His Character and Influence," and a poem by Richard Irving Hussey, entitled "In the Village Church," was recited by Miss Katharine Duncan. Miss Phebe A. Berry made "A Plea for Shylock," and Miss Amy Antoinette Broadhurst read an essay on "Dreams." The valedictorian was Mr. Allen. This, with music and the presentation of diplomas, made up the programme. The graduates numbered thirty-three.

#### Pratt Institute.

The commencement exercises of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, were held at 8 o'clock last night in the assembly hall. The address of the evening was on "The Use of the Imagination," and was delivered by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie of Boston. Charles M. Pratt, President of the Institute, presented the diplomas and certificates. There were nearly 200 of these in the various departments of the institute. The Rev. Dr. John Humpstone offered the opening prayer and pronounced the benediction. After the exercises there was a reception in the library, and refreshments were served.

# STAMP TAX AND BANKERS

## The New Internal Revenue Law Imposes Uneven Duties on Banking Paper.

## TWO KINDS OF TAX ON DRAFTS

### Heavy Burdens on Time Drafts and Promissory Notes—Complicated Points Referred to Counsel—Telephone Messages—Brewers' Stamps.

Some of the provisions of the war revenue tax law, which are to take effect on July 1, are causing uneasiness among bankers and brokers. There are complications in the law regarding the taxing of drafts and other papers used in banking, and already several of the New York banks have instructed their legal advisers to examine the new law and report on the best means of simplifying its enforcement. Brokers whose business necessitates the frequent borrowing of large sums of money for short periods of time are greatly disturbed because this revenue law requires that on and after July 1 every promissory note shall pay a stamp tax of 2 cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof. This provision will be a heavy drain on the business of stock, grain, cotton, and other brokers who are habitual borrowers from the banks on one and two days' time.

A clause in Schedule A of the new law provides that bills of exchange, (inland,) drafts, certificates of deposit drawing interest, orders for the payment of any sum of money otherwise than at sight or on draft, or any promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and each renewal of the same for a sum not exceeding $100, shall pay a stamp tax of 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents additional.

Another clause in the same schedule requires that a two-cent tax stamp shall be placed on each bank check, draft, certificate of deposit not drawing interest, and order for payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations at sight or on demand. This clause, it will be observed, imposes a stamp tax of 2 cents on all sight drafts, no matter whether they call for large or small amounts. The foregoing clause imposes a tax of 2 cents for each $100 on drafts otherwise than sight drafts.

An eminent legal authority on banking returned an affirmative answer two days ago to the following question propounded by a bank cashier: "Do you interpret the new revenue law, as relating to stamps on checks, drafts, and notes, to mean that a sight draft for, say, $5,600, calls for a two-cent revenue stamp, whereas a one or three days' draft for the same amount will require $1.12 in stamps?"

Another point raised by this same cashier, and now under legal advisement, is stated as follows: "How would you regard drafts payable upon arrival of merchandise—as sight or time? Some of these are paid on presentation and some are held for a week or longer before payment. We expect to receive very many drafts not properly stamped, and it looks as though we shall need to charge our correspondents with stamps omitted or deduct from face of draft when returns are made."

#### The Promissory Note Tax.

The Stock Exchange brokers feel that the promissory note tax, if literally enforced, will prove to be a heavy burden for them to carry. It is customary for some of the big brokers, when the stock market is active, to borrow from $100,000 to $500,000 for one or two days, giving their promissory notes in connection with the collateral. At the stamp-tax rate of 2 cents per $100 on each note, a broker would be compelled to pay $20 for the use of $100,000 in addition to the interest charges. This would be an important item of expense where the use of the money was "just for a day." A bank President, in discussing this point yesterday, suggested that the brokers might possibly, by putting their heads together, evolve some way of effecting their loans without giving notes. Most of the large brokerage houses in Wall Street have referred this and all questions pertaining to the war revenue law to their counsel.

The tax on bank checks, while comparatively simple, (2 cents on each check,) is generally regarded by New York bankers as a prospective source of petty annoyance and expense to the banks. Veteran bank cashiers and tellers who remember how the check stamp tax operated during and for several years after the close of the civil war, say that it was then found impossible to get the regular depositors of a bank, especially women, to stamp all of their checks. The regular depositor would either forget or else "leave it to the bank" to put on the stamp. Inasmuch as no bank would dare cancel or return checks without the revenue stamps, the missing stamps were affixed by the bank tellers and the cost charged up to profit and loss. In this way a bank would lose from $100 to $200 a month.

The new law includes "all original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States" in the stamp tax provisions in the same class with one and three day drafts and promissory notes; that is, 2 cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof. It is provided, however, that "the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps."

#### Tax on Telephone Messages.

The collection of the internal revenue tax on telephone messages which goes into effect with other special taxes on July 1 will, according to the law, be based on the faith of the Government in the telephone companies. A clause in Schedule A provides that it shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operating a telephone line to make, within the first fifteen days of each month, a sworn statement to the Collector of Internal Revenue in each of their respective districts, stating the number of messages or conversations transmitted during the preceding month, for which a charge of 15 cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversation the said firm must pay 1 cent.

There is a proviso in this telephone tax clause that a single message or conversation need pay only one tax, no matter how many lines are used in its transmission.

Since last Tuesday the average daily output of beer and ale stamps under the new law from the Third District office at 153 Fourth Avenue has been about 30,000 stamps. This district is "the brewery district" of New York, and the brewers have been taking out more than their normal requirement of stamps because of the fear on the part of many of them that the Government's supply might suddenly run short. The fact that the new stamps have not yet been printed is known to the brewers, and some of them are uncertain as to the quantity on hand of the old issue, which internal revenue officers are now restamping in red ink. Assurances from Washington within two days are to the effect that the supply of stamps of the old issue is ample to meet all emergencies

There is now a force of thirty-two men connected with the Third District office. Deputy Collector Andrew J. Sparks said yesterday that twice that number would be required to carry out the provisions of the new law thoroughly. Each sworn return made by the manufacturers of and dealers in articles taxed by the new law must be verified by a Government Inspector. "We could not begin to do that work with the force we now have," said Mr. Sparks. "We expect to hear from Washington to-morrow in relation to our requisition for additional help, but I am afraid that we shall not be allowed as many new men as we need. We may get about fifteen extra clerks and Inspectors."

## INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

### Instructions Issued to Collectors as to the Manner of Their Use and Cancellation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The following circular of instructions has been issued to Collectors of Internal Revenue:

The revenue act of June 13, 1898, providing stamp taxes on the documents, articles, and things enumerated in Schedules A and B of said act becomes operative as to such taxes on and after July 1, 1898. In view of the public demand for information relative to the method of procuring, affixing, and cancelling said stamps, the following instructions are furnished, with the request that you give the same the widest publicity possible. Adhesive stamps of the following denominations will be supplied Collectors before July 1, 1898, for sale:

Documentary stamps under Schedule A, 1, 2,

Until the clock strikes 6—the hour we close, any man or any boy needing anything to wear—for body, head, hands or feet; for any time—day or night; for any purpose—work or play; to keep cool in or keep warm in, can find it in a jiffy.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


3, 4, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents; 1, 3, 5, 10, and 50 dollars.

Proprietary stamps, Schedule B, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ⅝, 1, 1¼, 2, 2½, 4, and 5 cents.

These stamps may be sold to any person, whether for use or resale, and when purchased in quantities of $100 or more in value at one time a discount of 1 per cent. is allowed. Wherever practicable, but one stamp should be placed upon an instrument or article; where any one stamp will not denote the tax as few stamps as possible should be affixed. Proprietary stamps must be affixed conspicuously on the outside of the article or package, and, where practicable, so that the opening of the article or package will destroy the stamp. All such stamps must be plainly canceled when affixed by writing, or imprinting with a hand stamp, the initials of the party or firm who paid the tax and the year when affixed.

Collectors should make orders at once for proprietary and documentary stamps, in quantities and of denominations desired for a two months' supply. Stamps for checks and drafts will be imprinted upon the paper or instruments in the Cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, and San Francisco, and it is expected that such imprinted stamps will be ready for delivery before July 1. All orders for such stamps will be made through Collectors and forwarded to the stamp agent at the place where such stamps are imprinted.

If necessary the 2-cent documentary stamp may be used on bank checks, drafts, &c.

Private dies for printing proprietary stamps will be prepared and furnished to such proprietors as desire them and comply with the provisions of Section 9 of the act of June 13, 1898. All designs for dies and applications for stamps must be submitted to this office through Collectors. All engraving will be done by the Government at the expense of proprietors, and deposits to cover cost of dies and the price of stamps (not less than $2,000 at one time) must be made before the stamps will be printed.

Manufacturers of proprietary articles will be required to use the general proprietary stamps until stamps can be furnished from their designs.

Collectors will retain applications for private dies and stamps therefrom until regulations prescribing methods and means of securing same are issued. The regulations relative to the stamp provisions of the revenue act approved the 13th inst., will be issued and distributed in a few days.

#### The Beer Tax in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—There is a war between the saloon keepers and the brewers of St. Louis over the new war tax. The saloon men complain because the brewers are charging them $1 extra a barrel for beer. They also say they are compelled to do away with the "canners," which is one of the profitable branches of nine out of ten saloons in this city. The saloon men say the brewers should allow them the lowest possible rate for they are compelled to cut down on the size of their glasses and cans and the consumer is beginning to rebel. The brewers say they must charge the saloon men $1 per barrel more, and even then they are not escaping the effects of the new revenue tax.

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Suit Against the St. Paul—To Foreclose a Mortgage of $600,000 Due in 1884.

MADISON, Wis., June 17.—Suit for foreclosure of a mortgage for $600,000 has been begun in the Federal Court against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, by Albert C. Gunnison, George A. Bright, and Howard J. Forker, all of New York, trustees for the holders of the bonds secured by the mortgage.

This mortgage was given in 1864, by the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railway Company, which has since been acquired by the St. Paul, and now constitutes the division of that system between Portage and Milwaukee.

The present action is on a demurrer by the defendants, who claim that the mortgage is invalidated by the delay in attempting to foreclose it; also that it is an attempt to redeem, and that the statute of limitation has run out. The mortgage was due in 1884.

The plaintiffs are represented by ex-Senator W. F. Vilas, A. L. Sanborn, and Burr W. Jones; the defense by Burton Hanson, C. H. Van Alstine, and George R. Peck.

#### RECEIVER FOR SAGE'S ROAD.

##### The Poughkeepsie and Eastern an Unprofitable Investment.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 17.—The Directors of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, running from this city to Boston Corners, have brought proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the company. This morning Judge Barnard appointed Joseph J. Slocum of New York, brother-in-law of Russell Sage, the actual owner of the road, temporary receiver, and enjoined creditors from bringing new suits or pressing old ones.

The road parallels for its whole line the Poughkeepsie Bridge Road, and as it depends on local patronage for existence competition is fatal to it. From the time of its construction it has been an unlucky corporation. It cost the City of Poughkeepsie about $700,000. In 1893 Russell Sage bought it for $50,000, after a man named Cone had sunk a fortune in it, and attempted by close management to make it pay expenses.

Mr. Sage gives the result of his investment to be a loss of $222,068.98.

#### EASTERN RAILWAY TRUST DEED.

##### Minnesota Road to Issue Bonds Not to Exceed $15,000,000.

DULUTH, Minn., June 17.—The Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota has filed in the office of the Register of Deeds a trust deed covering a large part of its property in this section. The deed is given to secure an issue of bonds not to exceed $15,000,000, and is made out to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as trustee. It covers all of the First Division of the road, extending from Hinckley to Duluth, and all of the Northern Division, which is the Fosston Extension.

The money derived from the sale of the bonds is to be used in constructing the Fosston Branch, buying other branches, and in redeeming the old bonds, of which $4,700,000 are outstanding. The bonds are for fifty years, payable in gold, and bearing interest at 4 per cent.

#### RATE WAR IN THE WEST.

##### Passenger Fare from Chicago to Portland May Go Down to $5.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Passenger rates between Chicago and the Pacific Coast are likely to go down to $5 unles some settlement of the present rate war is speedily reached. The Western lines declare that they are becoming tired of the situation, and favor the adoption of heroic measures for its cure. With a five-dollar rate in effect from Chicago to Portland, the lines believe the Canadian Pacific would have to go out of business so far as getting any travel from the United States in concerned.

The Eastern men are beginning to take a lively interest in the war. The aggressive action of the Baltimore and Ohio in applying the low rates between the Northwest and the East in both directions has awakened some of the roads which have hitherto taken but little interest in the fight.

The Trunk Line Passenger Committee discussed the situation last Tuesday and finally decided to prepare a complete statement of the whole case, to be submitted to a meeting of the Presidents of the Trunk lines, which will be held next Thursday. Pending this meeting it is probable that the American roads will leave the matter in its present shape.


AMUSEMENTS.

**Manhattan Beach.**
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band To-day, 3:30, 8. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
BICYCLE TRACK—TO-DAY.
Edouard Taylore, France. Tom Linton, England.
Match Race, 30 Miles, 50 Pacemakers.
Other Events, Professional & Amateur

**Madison Square Roof Garden.**
Opening To-night at 8:15.
SECOND SEASON.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
BY THE
Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
HENRY P. SCHMITT, CONDUCTOR.
In Event of Rain Concert in Amphitheatre.
ADMISSION 50c.

THE COOL Casino | Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. | THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL!
FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY. MATINEE TO-DAY! "The Greater" ERMINIE!
Happy Opening, "Evergreen Roof," To-night! Music in the Air! Castle in the Air!
40 Artists! Rice's Summer Nights! 45 Orc'tra!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Robert Downing—last week—INGOMAR
Brilliant success of PAPINTA
ROSSOW MIDGETS. PATRICE.
Next Week. Felix Morris, "A Game of Cards," Tony Wilson, and New War Views.

5th Av. Theatre. Eve. 8:30. MAT. SAT. AT 2
MRS. FISKE. as CYPRIENNE, with fine cast.
in Sardou's delightful comedy DIVORCONS

WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Barbette of Olympia in Action at Manila. Orchestral Concerts. | EDEN Musee | WORLD IN WAX. New To-day; Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.

AMERICAN Theatre & Roof G'd'n. 25c., 50c., 75c.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2 P. M. MADELEINE.
J'NE 20—Gilbert & Sullivan's THE GONDOLIERS

LENOX LYCEUM Madison Av. & 59th St. Rudolf Aronson...Mgr.
TO-NIGHT Popular Promenade Concert by the BANDA ROSSA
50 Musicians.......................Admission, 25c.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus

LYCEUM LAST 2 TIMES. 4TH AV. & 23D ST. Last 2 times.
This Sat. Mat. & Night.
KELCEY-SHANNON CO.
in Clyde Fitch's new play
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. Adm. ROOF GARDEN. 50c.
COOK'S TOUR—100 PEOPLE—STAR CAST.
CHARMION, ROGERS BROS., and Others.
MATINEE TO-DAY—GENERAL ADM., 50c.

Intercollegiate Championship Baseball Game. YALE VS. PRINCETON, Polo Grounds, TO-DAY, at 3:30. Reserved seats for sale at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed., To-day, 2:15.
LAST WEEK THE GREAT STOCK CO.
DIPLOMACY. Good orchestra seat 50c.
June 20—A new play, "The Ragged Regiment."

MANHATTAN Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
LAST WEEK WAY DOWN EAST.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Eves. 25-50-75c., "The Mascot." | Matinee To-day.
Next Week—Gilbert & Sullivan's "MIKADO."

COLUMBUS Columbus The. Stock Co. | JIM THE PENMAN.
Last Week. Mat. To-day.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay. June Meeting, 1898,
June 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30; July 2, 4. Rain or Shine.
TO-DAY.
GREAT SUBURBAN HANDICAP,
The Double Event and 4 Other Races.
First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander.
Trains Direct to Track.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10.
Boats Leave Foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY, 11:20, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20.
Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10.
Brooklyn Elevated Trains leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, NEW YORK SIDE, EVERY 10 MINUTES, from 12 Noon to 2:30 P. M. TIME, 30 MINUTES. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track.
☞THE SUBURBAN WILL BE RUN ABOUT 4 P. M. ADMISSION TO FIELD 50 CENTS. Extra Accommodations Returning from Track.


# SUICIDE AFTER A QUARREL.

After a quarrel with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Addison F. Weaver, last night, David J. Ferris, who lives at 477 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, shot her in the head, and then killed himself. The woman is not badv hurt.

Ferris, until seven years ago, kept a large grocery at Thirtieth Street and Fourth Avenue. Then he retired after selling the place. He had, besides his wife, two sons, William, 10, and Henry, 20. His mother-in-law lived with the family. There had been some domestic trouble lately, for Ferris had acted queerly at times, and seemed to think that Mrs. Weaver was trying to separate him from his family. The two often disagreed concerning the manner in which the affairs of the household should be conducted.

Yesterday afternoon Ferris went down town, and it was about 7 o'clock when he returned. His mother-in-law wanted to know why he had not returned in time to have supper with the rest of the family, and Ferris responded that it was none of her business. As he sat down to the table to eat, Mrs. Weaver took a seat directly opposite him, and his eldest son sat behind Mrs. Weaver on a lounge. Ferris and his mother-in-law kept up a running talk during the meal. Mrs. Ferris was in the kitchen, and called to them from time to time to be quiet.

Suddenly, without any warning, Ferris drew a revolver from his pocket, and as his son jumped toward him, he pointed it at Mrs. Weaver and fired. The ball struck her jawbone on the right side, glanced off, and was imbedded in her neck. The woman put her hand to her face, looked at her hand covered with blood, and remarked with the utmost calmness: "Ain't you ashamed of yourself? You've shot me."

Ferris, holding the revolver in one hand and, leaning on the table with the other, laughed. Then he sprang toward the door. He opened it, looked into the hall, walked back into the room, laughed again, and, with a sudden jerk, put the revolver to his right temple and fired. The bullet passed clear through his head, and he dropped to the floor.

In a minute the other tenants in the house were in a panic. Very soon Patrolman Weyler had called an ambulance from Manhattan Hospital. Ferris was hurried there. It was a race with death for the ambulance. Ferris died as the vehicle drove up to the hospital door. He did not regain consciousness after the shot.

Mrs. Weaver would not be treated by the ambulance surgeon, but was looked after by Dr. W. R. Inge Balton, who lives in the house.

## EXCITEMENT AT ST. PATRICK'S.

About 150 worshippers, mostly women, were praying at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Cathedral, when an old white-haired man, with a wild look in his eye, walked up the main aisle and entered a pew and began muttering. Suddenly he rose and pulled off his shoes, left the pew, and walked up toward the altar.

It was Sacred Heart Day, and the Holy Eucharist was exposed for the adoration of the faithful. The worshippers concluded that the old man was demented, and wanted to reach the exposed eucharist, and two men followed to intercept him. The old man, however, entered another pew. A special policeman was called and told the man he would have to go out, but he refused and resisted when hands were laid on him.

Finally he was carried out to the church entrance, and an ambulance from Flower Hospital was summoned. At the hospital he gave his name as James Mitchell, aged eighty-five, with no home. He said he only wanted to pray. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from dementia

# The New York Times.

## Saturday Review of Books and Art

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**Books and Authors.**



*The New York Times.*
Saturday Edition, with
*Review of Books and Art.*
$1 Per Year.


### *Books for Summer Reading.*

Last year's Summer Reading Number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW awakened many favorable comments. The feature was something of a novelty in journalism, and the purpose for which the number was issued—to supply readers with a guide and directory concerning the best current books for the season—obviously met an existing and well-understood want. In the lists last year were named 220 books, each book named having a short descriptive, semi-critical notice. The books were classified under thirteen headings, and the method of selection had been such that the 220 books probably represented, with some notable accuracy, the best books for Summer reading that had appeared within a year.

Next week THE SATURDAY REVIEW will print another series of Summer reading books. It has been in preparation for several weeks, and in one or two notable respects it will be a better list than last year's was. In the first place, it will be a shorter list. Instead of containing 220 books, the number will not much exceed 150. With nine classifications, there will therefore be under each heading an average of about sixteen books only—not too many, it is hoped, for a busy reading world to examine and choose from. We have drawn this list, moreover, from the books of two years, whereas last year the books were restricted to the output of one year. The result is that in this year's lists books of much higher quality in the average have been secured. Within two years THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has received from the publishers 4,000 separate books, (4,000 titles, that is; and, of course, many more than 4,000 volumes.) These 150 are, therefore, to be taken as the best that have been found among 4,000 books for Summer reading.

Inasmuch as this number will contain more pages than sixteen—at least twenty-four pages—space will remain for about the usual amount of reading matter independent of the descriptive lists. Not since the holiday number issued last December has so large and varied an array of articles been secured for any one number of THE REVIEW. Some very notable books will be reviewed by writers signing their names, and there will be special articles of timely literary and art interest, also signed.

It is believed that in this number—issued though it will be with Summer well upon us—readers will find that the highest level in journalism as applied to the news of literature and art has been reached. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW believes that the reason for its coming into existence and the reason for its success—it has found subscribers of its own in every State in the Union, every province of Canada, and several countries in Europe and Asia—has been in its purpose to be a literary and art newspaper. It will present the number of June 25 as the best example it has thus far offered of its purposes and performances in that direction.

### *New York in Fiction.*

A literary journal now publishing a series of articles on "American Cities in Fiction" began oddly enough with Boston, and, as New Orleans was placed next on the list, New York, according to this peculiar arrangement, must wait for her turn as patiently as she has waited all these years for the great American novelist who is to do for her what Dickens did for London and Balzac for Paris. For it cannot be said seriously that any of the talented and sometimes brilliant writers who have treated New York in fiction is the one for whom we have been looking. This may be said, although one is familiar with the wholly admirable work of Edgar Fawcett, William Dean Howells, Edgar Saltus, Henry James, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Henry Harland, Thomas A. Janvier, Richard Harding Davis, William Henry Bishop, and F. J. Stimson.

Some of this work has been extremely well done—witness Fawcett's "New York Family," "The Evil That Men Do," and "An Ambitious Woman"; Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes," Saltus's "Transaction in Hearts," James's "Washington Square," and Mrs. Harrison's "Anglo-Maniacs," and one or two of Janvier's earlier sketches and most of his later stories; but in all, even in Fawcett's novels, there is something lacking. It is analytic and patchy rather than broad and metropolitan. There is not enough of New York. We are still on tiptoe for the masterful novelist of this great city, for the man (no woman can do it) who shall utilize in fiction the types along the river piers and bordering streets, as well as the passing show in the body of the town; for the man who shall immortalize in living letters the odors of the slums, the perfume of the elegancies, the oddities of the slang, the thousand and one romances we touch elbows with; the tragedies that are farces, the farces that are often tragic, the aspirations, hates, hopes, and loves of three millions of a cosmopolitan population. Where is he?

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There is now no longer any doubt—Mr. I. Zangwill is a mind reader. We had been told so, but we doubted. Now we have indubitable proof of his powers. We are no longer in doubt. It will be recalled that in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4 we printed a brief interview that a Parisian editor had with Mr. Zangwill, in which the latter said, in reply to a question about there being an American syndicate or money-making affair at the bottom of the war: "Most assuredly. The war has been gotten up entirely by and in the interests of the Century Company—Napoleon, Lincoln, the civil war, and even poor Washington, having been exhausted as fields for 'copy.' There was nothing else to be done; stopping The Century could not be contemplated for an instant, and so, reluctantly, the dogs of war were let loose." We thought that Mr. Zangwill was having a little joke with the Frenchman, but it seems that he spoke seriously. To-day we received the following from The Century Company. It reads like a confession: "The Century Magazine has arranged for a series of articles on the present war, somewhat in the manner of its famous 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.' The series will be entitled, 'Battles and Leaders, Places and Problems of the Spanish-American War,' and a number of important articles are already promised for it."

## *Meissonier's Widow Dead.*

### Large Collection of Her Husband's Paintings Left to France—Letters Now First Published Relating to "1807."

Mme. Meissonier, who died in Paris a few weeks ago, was the second wife of the celebrated painter, to whom she was married in 1889. Her maiden name was Besançon, and she came from an ancient Grenoble family. Ever since her husband's death she has divided her time between her residence in Paris, 12 Rue Legendre, and her country house at Poissy, the studio of which is now occupied by her stepson, Charles Meissonier, who is an artist that critics say may some day do honor to the memory of his father. Meissonier's first wife was Mlle. Steinheil. With her he lived nearly fifty years. She died in 1888.

The second Mme. Meissonier has left by will to the State her large collection of her husband's paintings, but Paris and the Louvre are not to receive the entire benefit, the cities of Lyons and Grenoble (Meissonier was born in the first and passed his youth in the second) receive a collection of bronzes after sketches made by the master, and to the village of Poissy is bequeathed 25,000f. to form a charitable fund to be known as the Fondation Bezançon-Meissonier.

Ever since the death of her husband Mme. Meissonier has been diligently at work collecting those paintings of her husband that were owned by private persons. In this she had been most successful, although at one time there seemed to be some rival in the field, (who it was has never been known,) for Mme. Meissonier refused the offer of 800,000f. for her husband's "Siège de Paris," which now goes to the Louvre. The Luxembourg already possesses "Solférino," and "Le Liseur." The principal bronzes which go to Lyons are "Le Trompette de Murcie" and "Le Cheval," both sculptured by Duroc.

Our Paris correspondent, Mr. Strong, writing under date of June 5, says of Mme. Meissonier: "Mixed feelings are being created in art circles now that the terms of Mme. Meissonier's will are known. She herself died comparatively poor. It is a question, however, which is being widely mooted now whether she would not have done better to have sold her husband's works, which she looked upon as a sacred trust committed to her, and thus have permitted of a wider dissemination of his glory. She even impoverished herself by buying back as many of his pictures as possible in order to increase the value and importance of her gift to the State. The Luxembourg already possesses two very fine examples of Meissonier; the Musée de Condé at Chantilly (which now attracts such large crowds of visitors every Sunday that special trains have to be run) is even richer, with the best of the Napoleon series, and, as Meissonier's genius was more effulgent than diversified, it is improbable that his reputation will gain greatly from a general comparison of his productions in the bulk. Mme. Meissonier was comparatively young when she became the wife of the illustrious painter, and her relations with the children of the first marriage were never very cordial—a circumstance which doubtless explains the more special conditions of the will."

The personal recollections of Meissonier, written by the late Charles Yriarte—selections of which, published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4—appear to have attracted much attention. Meissonier was a man of strong individuality; his works were highly esteemed, and were largely represented in American galleries. Especially of interest is the reference that Mr. Yriarte makes of the famous "1807," now one of the prime treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to which it was generously presented by Judge Hilton. But Mr. Yriarte did not tell all relating to the manner in which this great work of the master passed into the possession of A. T. Stewart. It so happened that the artist was accused of not acting fairly toward Sir Richard Wallace, who had the first option on this picture.

Knowing that Samuel P. Avery, Sr., had the fullest knowledge of the details of the transaction, he being at that time active in art affairs and on intimate terms with Meissonier, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW applied to him for such information as he could furnish, and he has kindly sent us copies of the following letters, the first addressed to the artist by Mr. Kingman, then Mr. Stewart's partner, and residing in Paris; the second from the artist to Mr. Avery, supplementing Mr. Kingman's. These letters have never before been published, and explain themselves, as well as clear Meissonier's name from any accusations of unfair dealing. Mr. Avery has directed our attention to another letter which shows the artist's exactness in all that pertains to his work. It is interesting because the pictures referred to were in the well-known collection of that honored patron of art, John Taylor Johnston, whose paintings were sold in December, 1876. "The Marshal Saxe"

represents a group of small figures on horseback, painted on a panel 7 by 9 inches. It sold for $8,600 and was bought by D. O. Mills. The "Soldiers at Cards," on a panel 8 by 10 inches, brought $11,500. The purchaser was James Gordon Bennett:

"June 26, 1878.

"Mr. E. Meissonier:

"Sir: I beg to be excused for my tardiness in responding to your request. I must ask your indulgence for the manner in which I interpret your wish, for I may have misunderstood; but I seize well your idea, what you want is a statement of the circumstances by which Mr. Stewart became the purchaser of your great work of art entitled '1807.'

"Here are the true facts: Mr. Stewart had seen the picture in question in your studio, and said before several persons he wished he was to be the possessor of this important example of your talent, but as he knew that '1807' was to be the property of Sir Richard Wallace, he had too much delicacy, and knew you were also delicate, to express the hope to ever see this masterpiece in his New York gallery, so he dismissed the subject from his mind until you should have commenced another large picture that you then had in view. Judge then of his surprise later on when he received my dispatch announcing to him that Sir Richard Wallace had asked to be relieved from his engagement with you, and consequently you were free to dispose of your work to Mr. Stewart if he would agree to the conditions which you named, your contract with Sir Richard being thus annulled. Mr. Stewart immediately responded by cable, making a liberal offer, which was accepted by Mr. F. Petit in your name, who informed you by telegraph at Florence, where you then were. This is the way your chef d'oeuvre became the property of Mr. Stewart. The odious calumnies so largely spread on this subject by the American press through a Paris correspondent of a New York paper did not merit the least attention on your part, but they furnish me with the opportunity, which I take with pleasure, to address these lines, which I hope will give you entire satisfaction.

"Accept, distinguished Sir, the assurance of my highest esteem. KINGMAN."

"Paris, July 22, 1878.

"Mr. S. P. Avery:

"My Dear Sir: I thank you exceedingly for the pains you have taken to refute the ridiculous association of my person with calumnies touching my honor made by a person who was introduced into my house and who was received with courtesy by me. This person had the audacity to insert it in an American newspaper, on leaving my house, and thanking me for my polite attention! I intended at first to reply by simply publishing the letter from Sir Richard Wallace in which he asked to be relieved from the contract, and my reply consenting to it, and in publishing also the letter of which I inclose a copy. This letter from Mr. Kingman, the agent of Mr. Stewart, is sufficient proof against this villainous calumny and clearly proves that little faith can be put in the statements this person has dared to write about myself and others, but I concluded that it was more dignified not to honor the charges with any response, considering that contempt for such literature was the only thing worthy of me. The reply which I did not deign to make you have made yourself, very complete and with perfect tact, as one knowing the arts and appreciating those who cultivate them, and who is indignant when they are outraged. Once more I want to thank you with all my heart for myself and for my confrères.

"Accept, my dear Sir, the expression of my best sentiments. E. MEISSONIER.

"P. S.—If you had intended to visit me tomorrow I must inform you that I will be engaged in the morning with the Secretary of the Interior for a reunion of the High Commission of the Exhibition, and in the afternoon will be at Versailles with the President of the Civil Tribunal, but if you remain in Paris on Monday I will place myself at your disposal any hour of the day."

"Poissy, 9 December, 1876.

"Mr. Avery:

"Dear Sir: I cannot exactly recall the picture of which you write, about 1860; I treated this subject several times with soldiers of the same period. One of these pictures was painted directly for the Marquis of Hereford; the other went to Mr. Petit, who, as you know, disposes of all of my works. I cannot say that I have taken more pains with one of these pictures than with another, as it is my practice never to slight anything; nor do I ever permit a picture to leave my studio until I have bestowed upon it my most serious care. Nevertheless, if the picture of which you write is the one which has in the left-hand corner a greenish-blue and yellow standard, and if the soldiers are playing cards at a table and not upon a bench, I can assure you that of all the pictures in which I have treated this same subject it is the one that pleases me best, both in color and composition, as well as in the action of the figures.

"As for the other picture, I have already stated that it was not I who named it. I never intended to represent Marshal Saxe, above all to paint him on the eve of the battle of Fontenoy. This false title was given to the picture, I believe, at an exhibition at Munich. I trust this title will not be retained and that I shall not be charged with the ignorance of those who at Munich baptized the picture with it. At Fontenoy, in 1745, Maurice de Saxe was forty-nine years of age. He died five years after, and everybody knows that at Fontenoy he was suffering so severely from the gout that he could not sit on his horse. Let the simple title of 'Marshal Saxe' remain then, if you choose, but do not allow it to go further, and do not ask for the names of the officers who surround the Marshal. It seems to me that the picture is sufficient in itself and does not need the support of a historic title. Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my regards.

"E. MEISSONIER."

As an appendix we print the letter which the artist addressed to Mr. Stewart on the transfer of the "1807":

Poissy, Jan. 27, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Stewart: I have delayed writing you because my letter must be a last adieu to a work of many years—an act of final separation. You will comprehend why I wish to do so only at the last moment; as, however great may be my satisfaction to know you are to be its possessor, I can only part with it in pain—a picture which has been for so long a time the life and joy of my studio.

Le voila, that which will be soon in your possession, be good enough to receive as a friend; not as one that pleases at the first contact, and is then soon forgotten, but as one of those who, by intimate acquaintance, is loved more and more. Permit me to believe that when you are looking at this picture—on which I have bestowed all the science and experience I have been able to acquire in my art—your pleasure will constantly grow greater.

I have the conviction—which I do not express without a certain pride—that the value of this work will increase with time. What may or can be said of it will pass away, but the picture will remain, to be an honor to both of us; and although it can defend itself, yet, among the thousands of persons who have hastened to see it, many have done it injustice with a certain malevolent appreciation—still I have the right, having painted it with so much sincerity of purpose, to defend and explain it. Strange as this may appear, it must be done; because, however singular may be the fact, some, I understand, have not been pleased to go and see for themselves, but have adopted the unfair judgment of others.

I did not intend to paint a battle—I wanted to paint Napoleon at the zenith of his glory; I wanted to paint the love, the adoration of the soldiers for the great Captain in whom they had faith, and for whom they were ready to die.

I previously had represented, in the picture "1814," the heartrending end of the imperial dream—those men, only recently intoxicated with glory, now shown exhausted, and no longer believing in their invincible chief. My palette then did not have colors sad enough for the purpose; but today, in "Friedland, 1807," wishing everything to appear brilliant at this triumphant moment, it seemed to me I was unable to find colors sufficiently dazzling. No shade should be upon the imperial face, to take from him the epic character I wished to give him. The battle, already commenced, was necessary to add to the enthusiasm of the soldiers and make the subject stand forth, but not to diminish it by saddening details. All such shadows I avoided, and presented nothing but a dismounted cannon and some growing wheat which would never ripen.

This was enough.

The men and the Emperor are in the presence of each other. The soldiers cry to him that they are his, and the impressive Chief, whose imperial will directs the masses that move around, salutes his devoted army. He and they plainly comprehend each other, and absolute confidence is expressed in every face.

Such was the idea as it leaped from my brain the first instant when I embodied the picture in thought; and which, in spite of the long time I have taken to put it on canvas, has always remained with me so clear and plain that I have never in any manner modified it.

As to the execution, only a painter (and one of great experience) can say what time, labor, and patience have been brought to bear upon this work to produce a single whole out of so many diverse elements. Only he can say how difficult it is, from such varied materials, to put aside all these artifices which so often are used in art to cover defects. The growing wheat is even proof of the difficulties I have encountered in covering it with the dust which hides so many things.

I said to you at the beginning, and again let me repeat it, that I have faith in my work. Time will consolidate and strengthen it more and more, and I am almost certain your enlightened love for art will protect it, in case there should be need.

Now, dear Sir, let me close by offering you my portrait. You desire to have one, and I have had the pesaure of painting it for you myself. With it, I trust you will speak of me more intimately, and will always be enabled to recall how much I am

Your devoted
E. MEISSONIER.

Poissy, Jan. 27, 1876.

"Friedland, 1807," was sold at auction at the sale of the Stewart collection, March 25, 1887, and purchased by Judge Henry Hilton for $66,000.

We only echo the wish, often expressed, that at some time the portrait above referred to may be found near the painting in our museum.

## Lowell, Prof. Child, Jane Austen, and "Tom Jones."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the taste for Jane Austen recalls to me certain remarks made by the late Prof. Child of Harvard. I had suggested to him that the most charming of the English novels written in the eighteenth century were "Tom Jones" and "The Vicar of Wakefield." "I must say," retorted the dear old professor with unwonted abruptness, "that I care nothing for 'Tom Jones.' 'Tom Jones' is a dirty, low-lived scoundrel, and I can take no interest in him." This was right Johnsonian language, and, for a moment, I felt very much like little Boswell under the bludgeon of the great lexicographer. Only for a moment, however, for Prof. Child's perennial frankness was always sure to temper itself with courtesy, and now, after a brief pause, he modestly added: "Mr. James Lowell used to like 'Tom Jones,' but I never could like the book." And later, as I rose to leave, Mr. Child remarked very cordially concerning another subject we had been discussing: "I am glad you like Jane Austen. Mr. Lowell told me he never cared for her, and I used to think 'How much he missed.'"

These remarks seemed to me a happy illustration of the way in which men of the broadest possible literary culture may differ in matters of taste. A few years ago, no two men in Cambridge respected each other more than Mr. Lowell and Mr. Child; and one might easily conjecture that the spice of their long friendship was the frankness with which they expressed their opinions to each other. No sincere person pretends to like every classic.

Want of appreciation for Miss Austen may arise from the narrowness of the life she describes. Her observation was exceedingly delicate and refined, but her materials were small. Spinsterhood was not conducive to the expression of passion, and provincial life amid old-fashioned ideas of feminine education did not exploit Miss Austen's intellectual powers to their utmost possibilities. This last circumstance tells especially against her men, who generally have or do not have "good understanding," but are hardly able to exhibit their faculties in Miss Austen's world, save by their appreciation of that decorum for a sufficient knowledge of which Goethe assures us we must apply to high-bred women. Superficially Jane Austen's men are apt to seem mere bundles of marriageable qualities. They have or do not have good understandings, or good manners, or good looks, or good principles, or good incomes. And no unimportant item is this last, for the canny Jane seems to have believed that happiness always depends, more or less, on what is cislunary, and that, other things being equal, the heart is more constant where the stomach is well fed. But first of all one perceives that Miss Austen's characters live and move and have their being in the sphere of the proprieties. And it is chiefly by her consummate mastery of propriety as a medium for the representation of character that her work has won its enduring, if somewhat circumscribed, reputation. And it is not very difficult to imagine why Lowell, whose writings are far more distinguished for robust intellectual qualities than for subtle perceptions, may have dismissed Miss Austen with a hasty judgment which he never afterward cared to reconsider.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., June 15, 1898.

## *Admiral Duncan.*

### His Share in the Naval Wars of Nelson's Time Set Forth in a Biography of Him.*

Admiral Duncan was one of the eminent sea commanders whom the perils of Great Britain in the eighteenth century called into existence. Boscawen, Hawke, Keppel, Howe, Rodney, Hood, St. Vincent, Nelson, and Collingwood were of the number. Written memorials of all of these heroes except Duncan exist that will keep their memory alive. It seems only fitting that to the existing biographies there should now be added that of the Earl of Camperdown on Admiral Duncan.

Adam Duncan was born in Dundee on July 1, 1731, and first went to sea in 1746 in the Tryal, a sloop-of-war commanded by his cousin, Capt. Robert Haldane. Why he went thus to sea is not recorded. The fascination that is ever connected with sea life in the minds of youth offers perhaps a plausible explanation. After some service with Capt. Haldane on the Tryal and the Shoreham, he was taken by Capt. the Hon. Augustus Keppel as a Midshipman on board the Centurion in January, 1749. Capt. Keppel had at that time just been appointed to the chief command of her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean with the rank of Commodore, and was directed to proceed to Algiers and the Barbary States for the purpose of checking by means of treaties the piratical expeditions from Moorish ports and also to obtain the release on the best terms possible of all his Majesty's subjects who had been captured and held for ransom, and in which service two weary years of negotiation were spent. The experience and education that Duncan received under Capt. Keppel were of great value to him, indeed with the exception of a very short time he was with Capt. Barrington his only commander was Capt. Keppel for a considerable period.

In 1754, through the sickness of Lieut. Napier, Duncan received the appointment of Acting Lieutenant on board the Norwich, and in 1755 his appointment was confirmed by the Admiralty and he was transferred back to the Centurion for service on the North American station. By other transfers he finally became Second Lieutenant on the Torbay, carrying seventy-four guns, immediately after the commencement of the Seven Years' War. Duncan, as First Lieutenant, was wounded in the leg by a musket ball in the bombardment of the French fort St. Michael. It is rather remarkable, considering the large number (more than fifty) of ships and fleet actions in which he took part that this was the only wound which he ever received. On Sept. 21, 1759, Duncan was promoted to the rank of commander, and left the Torbay for the command of the Royal Exchange. He was said to have been the biggest and finest looking man in the navy, standing 6 feet 4 inches in height. Ralfe's Naval Biography thus speaks of Duncan's appearance:

"In person he was of a manly and athletic form, erect and graceful, with a countenance that indicated great intelligence and benevolence, and was considered one of the handsomest men of the age. It is reported that on his appointment to a Lieutenancy and passing through Chatham, the inhabitants were so struck with his figure and appearance that they came out of their houses and followed him as far as the eye could reach, as though they beheld some strange or unusual prodigy."

In 1761 Duncan, at the age of thirty, became a Captain on board the Valiant, and saw some active service against France and Spain, but during a period of some fifteen years of peace that followed Duncan's occupation was gone, and he repeatedly asked in vain for employment. In 1778, however, through a fatal colonial policy of George III. and his Ministers, which resulted in a colonial revolt, when it became apparent that the American colonies were able and intended to make some resistance to the mother country and that France and Spain intended to enter into an alliance with the American colonies, Great Britain was roused into action and compelled to place reliance on her sea power. Duncan was ordered to the command of the Suffolk, seventy-four guns; afterward to the Monarch, of the same armament, and later, through the influence of Admiral Keppel, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the command of the Blenheim, ninety guns, and in which he took part in the relief of Gibraltar.

In 1787 Duncan was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral, in 1793 to that of Vice Admiral, and in 1794 he was appointed Commander in Chief in the North Sea, the duty with which he was principally charged being to prevent military expeditions being dispatched from the Texel. The Texel was to be blockaded and the Dutch fleet destroyed, if possible. Circumstances did not, however, favor the carrying out of the orders under which Duncan acted. In 1797 the deep-seated discontent which pervaded the entire English Navy on almost every subject interesting to the seamen, the amount and time of pay, clothing, food, leave, prize money, and discipline, became transformed into open mutiny, and it was the North Sea fleet which ultimately furnished to the mutineers their largest contingent, and it was on Admiral Duncan that the whole brunt of this mutiny fell. He had to cope with his own squadron as well as to keep the enemy within the Texel. Though he was not able at once to extinguish the mutiny he controlled it to a certain extent wherever he went, and, most important of all, never relaxed the blockade of the Texel. Mr. Pitt afterward said that the service he thus rendered was the best he ever performed.

On Oct. 11, 1797, the battle of Camperdown took place, in which the fate of the Dutch Navy, under De Winter, was decided, and victory remained with the British after a gallant fight in which large losses took place on both sides. All authorities agree that the victory was complete and quite conclusive. The great Nelson, though not acquainted with Lord Duncan, wrote to him after the battle of the Nile to tell him how he had profited by his example, which it would seem goes far to dispose of the critics who condemn the lack of a systematic plan of attack and manoeuvre. At the close of the action off Camperdown both fleets presented a pitiable spectacle. The losses of the British, according to their reports, were 228 killed and 812 wounded. The captured ships were nearly all dismasted. The Dutch Vice and two Rear Admirals were wounded, and their returns were 550 killed and 620 wounded.

The news of the Camperdown victory, won at a moment when the spirit of the nation was flagging, imparted fresh strength to Mr. Pitt and his Government. Admiral Duncan received a sword of honor and the freedom of the Cities of London and Dublin. Rejoicings and illuminations in Scotland and Ireland marked the universal joy with which the news of the victory was received. The King conferred the dignity of a Viscount of the Kingdom of Great Britain upon Admiral Duncan, and to Richard Onslow, Vice Admiral of the fleet, was given the title of Baronet. A number of gold medals were struck in commemoration of the victory, and in the House of Lords Earl Spencer moved the thanks of the House to Admiral Lord Duncan and the officers serving under him, and similar action was likewise taken in the House of Commons.

Honors were heaped upon Lord Duncan on all sides, and when he dined with the Lord Mayor on Lord Mayor's Day "his chariot was drawn by the mob down Fleet Street, and all the way to the Guildhall. The ladies greeted him from the houses with huzzas and waving of their handkerchiefs." It required a strong head and sound common sense to be proof against ovations which proceeded from all classes in the nation, and Lord Duncan might well have been pardoned if he had given way to some extent to feelings of pride or exultation. He did nothing of the sort, however, but, as noted in The London Times, bore himself modestly and meekly.

In 1798-9 the Texel was again under blockade by Lord Duncan, and in 1799 he was engaged in the expedition to the Helder. On Aug. 30, 1799, the Dutch fleet in the Texel surrendered, and the mission intrusted to Admiral Duncan in 1795 had been amply fulfilled. His health now began to fail him, and on April 28, 1800, the Admiral was retired. The last years of Lord Duncan's life were spent quietly in Scotland. In July, 1804, he went to London, and on his way home was taken suddenly ill and died at Cornhill, near Coldstream, on Aug. 4. By a strange coincidence the ship Venerable, whose name was so intimately associated with his, was totally lost in a gale upon an English shore only a few weeks after the death of Lord Duncan.

Such is the brief record of a British sailor, resolute, fearless though prudent, honest, true; who lived in a time of national peril and crisis, and after a protracted and arduous service now lies sleeping his long sleep near his Scottish home, with his task performed and his duty done.

*ADMIRAL DUNCAN. By the Earl of Camperdown. With three portraits and a plan of the action off Camperdown. Quarto. Cloth. Uncut edges. Pages, 416. Price $5. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

### Spain and Money.

From The Spectator.

Her expenditure is already so far in excess of her resources that she offers to borrow at 8 per cent., without finding any readiness of response, that her people have lost all confidence in her ability to pay, that they are consequently hoarding currency, and that she must, probably within the month, resort to inconvertible paper. She has adopted the silly expedient of prohibiting the export of silver, only to find, of course, that she has rendered her store of silver less valuable without preventing its export, and is already issuing coin which is not legal tender—that is, in fact, base money—because there is no other in the vaults.

She is trying in all markets to raise loans, but all markets are shut, and she must in the end consent to "suspend," or "pass," or "scale" the interest on the debt. That will not necessarily stop the war, for all experience shows that when once a nation is in a sufficiently stubborn temper fighting can go on while there is lead and powder; but if the war continues the distress will be of the extreme kind, the kind which produces revolutions. It is no neighboring people which Spain is fighting, and which might be fought, as Prussia was once fought by France, by soldiers with hay bands instead of boots, but an enemy securely seated 4,000 miles away, who can be reached, to use an old hyperbole, only by silver bullets. A protracted war will bleed Spain to fainting point, and of a short war we can see no evidence whatever.

# Paul Kruger.

## A Volume on His Life and Times in South Africa.*

Looking at the map to be found in Mr. F. Reginald Statham's "Paul Krüger and His Times," it is the geographical position of the South African Republic which strikes you. Fortunately or unfortunately, (these opposite conditions to be settled hereafter,) the South African Republic blocks the way. North lies Matabeleland, south the Orange Free State, west of it Bechuanaland, and to the east Swaziland and Portuguese East Africa. Human progress depends so much on situation, and the South African Republic blocks the way—that is, for the present. Mr. Statham is the warmest advocate of Paul Krüger and his policy, and describes the President of the South African Republic as a Horatius standing against the Tuscan advance. Those who have planned "the destruction of the South African Republic have met with the steady and unwearying resistance of the patriotic forces which Paul Krüger has personified and expressed." As to the two great factors in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes and Paul Krüger, that of the first, the author says, "rests on personal success," while that of the latter "rests upon personal devotion."

"Both, as may be said, have emerged from obscurity; both have brought marked personal characteristics to bear upon the circumstances by which they were surrounded; both have succeeded in respect of the main object of their endeavors, and both in minor matters have to a certain extent failed."

The name of Krüger appears for the first time in 1713, and is found in the records of the Dutch East India Company at Cape Town. Early immigration to South Africa was by no means exclusively Dutch. The oppressed of many nationalities, French and German, sought a refuge at the Cape. "The name of Jacob Krüger, the original founder, or 'stemvader,' of the Krüger family, finds a place in a list that reads almost like a South African directory. Among these names is de Beer, Bester, Blignaut, Bosman, Brand, Van Breda, Combrick, Faure, Fick, and others, and all the names are perpetuated to-day. The original Dutch East India Company had somewhat Spanish ideas in regard to colonists, who were to be State chattels, and were by no means kind to the new-comers. Many of those of Dutch or French origin left Cape Town before the nineteenth century and sought the country north of it.

In this movement the Krüger family took part. A petition of Jan Krüger in the middle of the last century addressed to the Governor of Cape Town states certain grievances in the Colesberg district, and this shows that the Krügers occupied then a leading position.

Mr. Statham is a genealogist of merit. He traces step by step the Krüger family until we get to Stephanus Johannes Paulus, the man of to-day, who was born in 1825. The President of the South African Republic was early inured to action. When he was not yet eleven years old he was present at a fight between the Dutch immigrants and the Matabele, and took part in the defense of a wagon train. There was a heavy assault, the savages were driven off, but the Matabele carried away the oxen and sheep of the immigrants. Mr. Statham refers to Mr. Poultney Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" as bearing testimony to Paul Krüger's personal courage.

Beginning with the Great Treck of 1836, the conclusion of this historic event was the recognition of the South African Republic as an independent State by the document known as the Sand River Convention. During all these episodes Krüger was constantly at the front. At seventeen he was elected Assistant Field Cornet, and three years later was made Field Cornet. He commanded a small force and led expeditions, and with success.

"During all this time, and indeed throughout his life, he has never been known to be ill, unless with fever, while his stirring adventures both in war and in the hunting field might well form the basis of a thrilling romance. Through all these adventures he has never been wounded, though his clothes have often been perforated by assegais or bullets, a fact which doubtless has induced the belief among the natives that he is invulnerable."

For the better understanding of Paul Krüger his particular religious feelings must be considered. Mr. Statham writes:

"That this religious feeling takes a shape which was better known in the England of a century ago, the England of the Methodist revival, than in the England of to-day, detracts nothing from its value. * * * The faith of these leaders of the evangelical school came to them always through severe personal struggle, which in the end refined their natures and kindled their enthusiasm. It was precisely the same with Paul Krüger."

The author then tells of Krüger at twenty-five years of age going into the wilderness, disappearing for a time, and returning thence a man of deep and earnest religious convictions.

"The acknowledgment of these convictions and their public illustration and enunciation has been the habit of his life ever since, and every one who knows Pretoria knows the church opposite the Presidency, wherein upon almost every Sunday Paul Krüger may be found employing both eloquence and earnestness in throwing the light of his own personal experiences on the lessons of the only book which he cares to read."

In this South African Republic, founded in 1852, there were, however, jarring elements. There were rivalries, Hendrick Potgieter and Andreus Pretorious representing two distinct factions. Krüger sided with the Pretorious party. Attempts were frequently made to unite the various factions, but not successfully. Paul Krüger was Commandant of the Pretorious force. Besides the political differences there was what was much worse, a bitter religious controversy. "One of the chief points of difference between the Dutch Reformed Church and the Separatist Reformed Church lay in the fact that by the latter only those hymns might be used in public worship which were paraphrases of Scripture—a point of difference which remains down to the present day." The Separatist Church, commonly called "the Dopper Church," is the one to which Paul Krüger gives his adherence.

After a while the popularity of Pretorious declined and, writes our author, "personal rivalries and personal intrigues had usurped the place of patriotism and regard for public welfare."

Your Dutch colonist, with ideas of the sixteenth century, has his peculiarities, and so there was the chance of bloodshed in the republic. Commandant Krüger invested Potchefstroom with a force of some 1,000 men and three pieces of artillery. The besieged party made a sortie, was driven in, and then its leader fled. It is as useless as it is uninteresting to follow further these faction squabbles.

In 1867 Commandant General Krüger led a party to Schoemansdal, to oppose the native aggressions, and then the Commandant retired, and his friends insist that he acted with proper judgment or he would have been overwhelmed, "discretion being (sometimes) the better part of valor." In 1869 Krüger was a member of the commission to settle the boundary between the republic and the Portuguese territory. In 1872 the Rev. Thomas François Burgess, a Dutch clergyman and theologian, was elected President. In 1874 came the finding of diamonds near the course of the Vaal River, and conditions were changed. So when gold was discovered a new era came about in Southern Africa. Now began the coming of men not Dutch from all parts of Europe. Poor Mr. Burgess had his hands very full. It does seem that as President he believed in the commercial and agricultural development of the republic, and wanted a high class of schools and even railways. So as to further his plans President Burgess went to Holland. Mr. Statham writes that there was weakness of character shown by Burgess and ignorance of exact conditions.

"The weakness in his position arose from the fact that, as time went on, he was less and less trusted by the rural population of the Transvaal, who constituted then, as they do now, the overruling element in the country. It is one of the peculiarities of South Africa that the population of the towns and the population of the country know very little of each other. Not being able to realize the large population which, in so large a country, may live in the most scattered manner, the inhabitants of the towns acqu're the habit of believing that they are an important factor in the country."

Not exactly precise conditions, but something akin to these, are to be found in the United States. Then there came about in the African Republic troubles between the better educated and more advanced townspeople and the ignorant and reactionary country folks.

When Burgess returned to Africa, in 1876, the troubles between the South African Republic and the British Government had increased. The finances of the republic were in a sorry condition, and it was believed by the British Government that the Boers were violating some of the conditions stipulated in the Sand River Convention, namely, in regard to slaves.

Mr. Statham presents lengthily all the pros and cons, but with a decided bias for the Boer. The whole business is very much mixed, and English or African political feeling colors this particular portion of the book. Matters came to a crisis in 1880, when Krüger, no longer satisfied with protests, took to action and showed determination. Then came the breach between the Boer and the English, which has never since been healed. "Sir George Colley was defeated with a heavy loss, while endeavoring to open the road to Newcastle." England had made a mistake. Then followed another action, that of Lang's Neck, in which once more the English troops were defeated. It was, writes Mr. Statham, "Gladstone's moral courage" which was equal to the occasion. There was an armistice, and in time there was peace.

Having served three times as President, Paul Krüger now begins his fourth term of office. The author seems to dread the future. He scents calamity in the air, and he believes that it is all due to misapprehension, and that agents are commissioned still further to mislead the mind of the English public, already wellnigh saturated with misrepresentations with regard to the South African situation. "Either," he writes, "South Africa will cease to form a portion of the British Empire or it will be utterly wrecked or destroyed. * * * The eternal hatred stirred up between the leading European nationalities will forever render a renewal of prosperity impossible." More than once Mr. Statham says that the British mind has been poisoned, and the venom has been administered by missionaries, official journalists, traders, and speculators. We hardly think it probable or even possible that Great Britain will ever give up her suzerainty over the Transvaal. And as to Paul Krüger making treaties with foreign countries, Germany or France, though England may allow that, the South African Republic is a sovereign State, she will make this strange discrimination, that the republic is not entirely independent.

Does Cecil Rhodes's grand project, of having a strip of land to run straight north from the Cape to Egypt, to be traversed by a railroad, await a possible consummation? Geographically, as it was expressed at the beginning of this article, "the South African Republic blocks the way." No matter what happens, admiration must be expressed for Paul Krüger, who has been so steadfast, so courageous, even as an obstructionist. His difficulties are, however, on the increase, and are augmenting every moment, as the author of this volume shows.

*PAUL KRUGER AND HIS TIMES. By F. Reginald Statham. With Portrait and a Map. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.


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# Gladstone.

## Some of His Talk on Great Questions Recalled.*

To the innumerable books started into existence before Mr. Gladstone was put in his grave will be added the countless ones yet to come devoted to his memory. The Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache's "Talks with Mr. Gladstone" is, what its title indicates, a recollection of conversations in which the late great English statesman took part. We need not look for profundities or for exactly dazzling thoughts, but Mr. Gladstone could take up any kind of a ball tossed him and make good play with it. Mr. Tollemache may be called a Boswell in a minor sense, though he differs from Johnson's shadow in this respect—he does not invariably agree with the speaker.

We all know how enthusiastic Gladstone was about Greece and the Greeks of to-day. Many think to-day with Gibbon that the infiltration of pure Hellenic blood into Greek veins is but very little. At a breakfast in the house of John Stuart Mill Mr. Gladstone talked about Greece, and this is Mr. Tollemache's record of that conversation:

"Mr. Gladstone went on to talk of his own somewhat romantic mission to Greece. He appeared to think that the old Greek type of countenance still lingered in Continental Greece more than is commonly supposed. I reminded him of the statement quoted by Gibbon from a Byzantine historian that 'all Greece has been Slavonized and become barbarous.' 'Yes,' replied Mr. Gladstone, 'I remember the passage well; and does not Gibbon go on to say that the language is as barbarous as the idea?' I have thought this worth recording, as serving to show that, little as he sympathized with Gibbon, he yet knew Gibbon's history well. He told Mr. Mill that he had never witnessed such complete and contented idleness as at Corfu. He related that he had there seen three men leisurely driving two turkeys along the road!"

Mr. Gladstone's intensity at times is explained. A visit was paid by a gentleman to the statesman.

"My friend concluded by telling me that the great orator's eager and, as it were, hypnotic absorption in whatever he took up was sometimes apparent even in trivial matters, and that at such times it was apt to become extravagant and even oppressive: 'He will talk about a piece of old china as if he were standing before the judgment seat of God.'"

We are informed that Mr. Gladstone did not understand Browning, and had no appreciation for George Meredith. He said that "one of his daughters had made him begin 'Diana of the Crossways,' but he had evidently stuck in it.

This story about American authors and their self-esteem we think we have heard attributed to Mr. Lowell ever so many years ago. After talking of American novelists and contrasting them with Scott, Mr. Gladstone said an American had declared "that he did not suppose that there were ten men in Boston equal to Shakespeare."

Discussing Bismarck, Mr. Gladstone said in regard to him and Palmerston:

"He had a happy faculty of making his words exactly fit his meaning. This does not sound a very uncommon thing, but it really is so. People are so apt to say more than they mean. Parnell is another striking instance of the same guardedness of expression."

The topic being Napoleon, Gladstone thus expressed himself:

"Napoleon at St. Helena used to protest against being compared with Cromwell; he used to say that he had not cut off his King's head, but had merely appeared as the savior of society. Well, it was the allied powers, and especially the English, who by making war on the French frustrated every attempt of the Republic to set up a durable Government. And in the meantime the English laborer was impoverished. In 1812 he was ten times worse off than he now is. He received only half his present wages, and he had to pay five times as much for bread. At one time corn rose to 21s. a bushel; while now, or at least during the past few years, and until quite lately, he had to pay only 4s. a bushel."

Gladstone rarely indulged in a joke, so he hardly appreciated what was a clever hit of Cobden's:

"I never knew Cobden pause for a word; it must have been most exceptional. But he was wanting in quickness of perception. I remember his making a speech shortly before the repeal of the corn laws, and on that occasion Peel, who seldom bestowed high praise, muttered, 'This is admirable.' But in this very speech Cobden went on to make use of a very unfortunate illustration: 'My honorable friend the member for Rochdale manufactures long yarns at a low price!'"

It follows, then, that Mr. Gladstone has no appreciation for Talleyrand, who, bad and slippery as he was, was nevertheless master of the gibe diplomatical. Some one was describing the news of the death of Napoleon at St. Helena as it reached France, when a person present exclaimed:

"'Quel événement!' 'Ce n'est plus un événement,' replied the master of epigram; 'ce n'est qu'une nouvelle.' Mr. Gladstone did not like this saying, which he criticised as follows: 'Your anecdote about Talleyrand is singularly illustrative of the man, and of the blinding power of a cynical habit of mind.'"

Here is a good criticism of Mr. Gladstone's on current English, and well worthy of remembering. He was lauding Bright's English, and he said: "The purity of Bright's English I regard with mingled jealousy and admiration." But he went on to say that Bright once had used the verb "to transpire" in the sense of "to occur," and "to transpire" was a vulgarism, meaning "to ooze out."

The Jane Austen romances have excited some attention of late, due to the letters of the London correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. This is the way Mr. Gladstone estimated this particular school of fiction:

"G.—I am not so enthusiastic about her as some people are. An old friend of mine, Rio, (he is long since dead,) complained that Macaulay 'can neither dive nor soar.' This is true of Jane Austen. Some one said of Randolph Churchill (it was only true of him in his earlier days) that 'he was a first-rate actor in a third-rate piece.' This also might be said of Miss Austen.

"T.—Walter Scott has spoken of himself as successful in the bow-wow strain, while Miss Austen excelled in the representation of everyday life.

"G.—That is Walter Scott's modest way of putting things. He was generosity itself. In all those volumes of his there is a complete absence of self-laudation. After all, Miss Austen was parochial, while Scott was world-historical — Welthistorisch, as the Germans would say.

"T.—I complained that some of Miss Austen's characters seemed to me wooden; they contrast in that way with some of Miss Ferrier's.

"G.—Which of Miss Ferrier's have you read?

"T.—'Marriage.'

"G.—You should read her 'Inheritance.' It is far her best. She had the great advantage of writing in the interval between the earlier and the later school of novelists."

Mr. Gladstone had none of Carlyle's fondness for German literature, for Mr. Tollemache says that in a talk

"Mr. Gladstone went on to advert to the extreme clumsiness of German prose, always excepting that of a few great writers. He spoke of German prose as being 'worthy of African savages.' Being asked how he explained this, he compared the German prose of the present day to the English prose of two or three centuries ago."

*TALKS WITH MR. GLADSTONE. By the Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.


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## Dr. Furness's Work.

### The Eleventh Volume of the Monumental Variorum Edition of Shakespeare.*

The eleventh volume of Dr. Furness's variorum comes after the usual interval to remind us that the best and sanest Shakespeareans are not all in England and Germany and that in spite of our Donnellys and crack-brained Baconists and host of half-educated, wholly impractical fellows who meddle with Shakespearean history, philology, and criticism, we still have a living share in the important and lasting work of editing and preserving the noblest product of our language. Dr. Furness has never been one of the "discoverers," and if little of the glory of the decipherers of the puzzles in the First Folio since Theobald's time belongs to him, it must also be said of him that he has never been led into such wild absurdities as the best of them have committed. Dr. Furness, however, deserves much more than this kind of easy, negative praise. If not a solver of Shakespearean problems he has ever been a wise and safe critic of the various solutions; his judgment is sound, his taste catholic, his comprehension ample, his sympathy never failing. Thus far, since 1871, (he was but thirty-eight years of age when his first volume was published,) he has put forward only ten of the plays, "Hamlet" requiring two volumes, and even if he live to the ripe age his father attained, he is not likely to reach "Troilus and Cressida" and "Titus Andronicus" and the other least esteemed plays. But for what we have received and are about to receive let us be grateful.

As in most of the plays he has treated of, Dr. Furness reproduces the first folio text of "The Winter's Tale"; but in this case that course was inevitable, for there is no early quarto edition in existence, though one may have existed, as its title, "A winter Nights Tale, an excellent Comedie, 1606," appears in "The British Theatre," (Dublin, 1750,) and, what is more, the sum of the evidence, meagre enough, to be sure, is against the existence of the play in manuscript as early as 1606. The editors of the First Folio, it seems, gave the "copy" of this play to unusually careful compositors, happily, too, for the text is more involved than in any other play. It also contains many examples of what students of language call "absorption"—the absorption, that is, of certain sounds in pronunciation by similar sounds terminating preceding words. Dr. Furness gives examples of this from various plays, including Romeo's "There lies more peril in thine eye than [in] twenty of their swords." In three plays, at least, this elision of a word is denoted by careful printers by an apostrophe. Two are used in "The Tempest," one appears in "Measure for Measure," and no fewer than eight are employed in "The Winter's Tale." This fact, Dr. Furness thinks, is proof of the compositors' unusual carefulness, especially as it is not likely they saw the written words themselves, composition in those days having been generally done by dictation—"a practice in early printing offices which, had it been known to Steevens and Malone, would have removed the necessity of supposing that the plays were occasionally taken down in shorthand at a public performance; what these editors held to be the voice of the actor was most probably the voice of the reader to the compositor."

"The Winter's Tale" seems to have been included among the plays in the First Folio at the last minute as an afterthought, and a copy of the folio actually exists in which the play is omitted. There is little difference, none of interest except to scholars, in this text and that of the second, third, and fourth folios. Some slight changes of lines, to improve the meter in the second folio, copied in the later ones, led Tieck to fancy the second folio was edited by Milton. That "seacoast of Bohemia" so outraged the sense of fitness of some of the early editors that Hanmer changed Bohemia to Bythnia. But Dr. Furness finds the accumulated criticism of this "seacoast" and the lion in Arden of "As You Like It" rather amusing than instructive. The posture of each critic used to be that, while the error seemed sufficiently ridiculous to him, the comments of other critics were tasteless and objectionable. Ben Jonson ridiculed Shakespeare's Bohemian seacoast as early as 1619. Thus an intimate friend of Shakespeare and brother dramatist did not know that Shakespeare borrowed the error along with much of his plot from Greene's novel, "Dorastus and Fawnia." "What credence thereafter," asks Dr. Furness, "is to be given to the numberless allusions wherewith the commentators and editors would fain have us believe that Shakespeare's plays are crammed?—allusions which, unless recognized and appreciated by the audience, lose all their point." As a matter of fact Bohemia once had a seacoast, too, but that does not matter.

But these questions and a hundred others need the careful, deliberate treatment of the scholar, and the results cannot be fairly summarized in a short newspaper review. The textual notes are as ample and illuminative as ever, and no fewer than forty editions are collated while five others are referred to whenever necessary in considering disputed passages. The voluminous appendix includes chapters on the text, date of composition, and source of the plot, (including the text of Greene's novel;) a selection of historical criticisms from English, German, and French sources, and consideration of the incidental music, various actors whose fame has been associated with the play and other interesting matter, besides the stage version of Garrick called "Florizel and Perdita."

Of this Dr. Furness sensibly remarks that, like all of Garrick's stage pieces, it was designed to meet the popular demands of the hour. He holds that the manager of a theatre is as little responsible for the taste of his customers as the bookseller. Moreover, before condemning Garrick for ruthlessly altering the text of Shakespeare he bids us remember that Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great critic of his era, who shares with Shakespeare and Chaucer some of the honor of making our language, considered a speech in "The Mourning Bride" of Congreve the finest poetical passage and declared that there were not seven faultless lines in Shakespeare. Garrick did no harm. "Florizel and Perdita" has passed away, along with Dryden's "Tempest" and C. Johnson's preposterous "Love in a Forest" and other perversions, "but Miranda and Rosalind and Perdita remain the same, and will reign unchanged and unchangeable forever in our hearts."

*A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Vol. XI. The Winter's Tale. 8vo. Pp. xiii., 432. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4.

### The Isles and Shrines of Greece.*

Mr. Samuel J. Barrows's book was announced for publication during the last Christmas holidays, but books of travel have no especially appointed season, and his descriptions of modern homes and customs have lost nothing by delay. His title is really descriptive, which is a novelty, and as he was with Dr. Dorpfeld in 1893 he has seen some wonders of excavation not beheld by any other American, but these having been publicly described by the explorer himself, Mr. Barrows is content to give only his private impressions. In speaking of the mass of nine-fold ruin at Troy he mentions a bit of brick taken from the second city, and dating from 2000 to 2500, B. C.:

"It was originally sun-dried, but it has passed through a terrible fire. The outer part, where it was in close contact with wood, has been melted till it is nothing but a cinder. What was the inner part still retains the semblance of clay, and is friable. Running through it you can see the marks and the mold of the straw laid into it; for it tells of a time when bricks were not made without straw. After the Boston fire one could find many evidences of the terrible heat, but no piece of brick just like this. When this brick was burned neither Chicago nor Boston was known or thought of; the Pilgrims had not landed at Plymouth; the United States was a far-off event; Columbus had not set sail for the New World; the art of printing was unknown; neither England nor France had a national existence; Mohammed was not born; Paris had not been made the seat of the Frankish monarchy; Italy had not been conquered by Theodoric; Jesus had not come, and the marvelous results of His life were undreamed of; Julius Caesar, Pompey and Cicero, Darius, Plato, Socrates, Sophocles and Aeschylus were unborn. I have a few fragments of clear charcoal made from the beams set in the wall. It was just where these beams were that the fire raged hottest, and the adjacent brick was almost melted. It seems remarkable that the delicate piece of straw laid in this brick should have imprinted on the clay the lines of the fibre of which it was composed. Think of a wisp of straw leaving its signature on a piece of brick made four thousand years ago!

Various circumstances gave him more intimate insight into family life than is permitted to most travelers, and his visits to one school were made on the novel footing of a scholar studying modern Greek. He says that he was guilty of but one breach of discipline; that he pulled the long braid of the girl who sat in the seat before him, simply to break the ice of formality and to assure her and the rest of the class of his youthful sympathy. Now there is one way, and only one, the civilized world over, of receiving that delicate attention. The surprised victim jerks her head quickly to the right, discovers the author of her woe, and then becomes stonily unconscious as far as her shoulders and the back of her head can assume that expression, her face meanwhile bearing a look of intense discomfiture, only equaled by that on the face of the puller, who is always made to understand that his neighbors do not regard him as much of a hero. Did the little comedy play itself out on these lines with the sober clergyman for its central figure? The result of his investigations, scholastic and otherwise, is that he says:

I have seen Greek homes under many aspects—those of the rich in Athens, and those of the poor in little villages, in the islands, in the mountains of the Peloponnesus and on the plains of Thessaly—and I have been impressed with the solidity of the virtues which support the family life. They have something of the strength and simplicity of the old Doric temples. Frugality, temperance, contentment, an unsophisticated rusticity which is not boorish, and a kindly but unostentatious hospitality are more common than in the days of Baucis and Philemon. Reverence for parents, brotherly and sisterly affection, are the rule rather than the exception.

The book is nowhere too technical for the ordinary reader, and modest scholars not curious in measurements and dates, but willing to have their Homer and Theocritus and Zenophon brought nearer to their vision will find it a great aid. It is well indexed and illustrated after photographs taken by the author.

*THE ISLES AND SHRINES OF GREECE. By Samuel J. Barrows. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Roberts Brothers.

## Reviews of Books.

### Daudet's Last Work.*

The legacy the reading public has received from the dying hand of Alphonse Daudet is, without doubt, one of his greatest works. It has all of his inimitable charm of style, vividness of delineation, and subtlety of humor; while in character study he has surpassed himself, pre-eminently in the masterly portrait of Raymond Eudeline, "the stay of the family," as the title is literally translated, and much more adequately than by the English or American publishers.

The plot is original and striking. Urged on by the supreme misery of a noble spirit, indebtedness which cannot be met, a Parisian manufacturer, Victor Eudeline, for the sake of freeing his family from his misfortunes, commits a heroic suicide. The education of his two sons had been the passion of his soul. Year after year they had stood at the head of their classes, until the father could no longer pay for their tuition. He spends the night before his death in writing two letters, one to Marc Javel, his new landlord, Under Secretary for the Interior, the other to his old friend, Pierre Izoard. His hope is that his boys may get something from the Government, so as to finish their studies. "Above all things, I pray for this for Raymond, my eldest, the one who must take my place, and, after I am gone, be the head, the support of the family. And this, too, I beseech you, my old friend: let him finish his education and never let him go into business. Business is worse than the galleys; every day you are in it you must run the risk of ruin and dishonor; may one, at least, of my two boys escape it." Marc Javel, for the sake of the popularity indispensable to his political career, and Pierre Izoard, inspired by the purest friendship, take the unfortunate family under their protection, a protection, so far as the Under Secretary is concerned, "a good deal more illusory than effective." The elder boy, Raymond, passes three or four years as bursar at Louis-le-Grand; the younger, Antonin, is apprenticed to an electrician. And here begins the divergence in the characters of the two boys. Both had sustained a nervous shock at the death of their father, affecting the elder intellectually, the younger physically. Raymond, the brilliant scholar, though now toiling with his whole soul for a definite object, ceased to gain prizes, failed even "to get a nomination." Antonin's speech was affected; he became hesitant, a stutterer. Raymond begins to pose as the head of the family, to fancy himself, like Hamlet, burdened with a task too great for him; Antonin, silent, awkward, with a workman's hard hands, begins, little by little, to care for his mother and sister, to clothe them, to lodge them, to make electrical inventions that increase his ability to add to their comfort, all the while worshipping Raymond with a dumb, doglike devotion, a sincere sense of inferiority. Dina, the bright, pious, passionate little sister, obtains a situation in the Post Office, and adds to the family income; even the ineffectual Madame Eudeline shows herself capable of caring for the shop in which Antonin has installed her. Only Raymond, nerveless and helpless, pursues his studies, and preserves his pose, weighed down by imaginary responsibilities, and wrapped in a self-illusory haze. His family and friends take him at his own valuation, except his clear-eyed little sister, who, seeing things as they are, once succeeds in puncturing his vanity; and a shrewd Russian girl, Nihilist and physician, Sophie Castagnozoff.

In its portrayal of French family life, in the sidelights thrown upon social and political ethics, and in the half-unconscious revelation of the Gallic attitude toward the virtue which we dignify by the generic term "Le Soutien de Famille," "holds the mirror up to nature," and is realistic in the true sense of the word. Its characterizations are as admirable as they are diverse. The Eudeline family; the noble-hearted and faithful friend, Pierre Izoard; his daughter, "brought up apart from all practice of religion," carefully trained intellectually and morally, absolutely "candid and innocent," but weak through an instinct of maternity transformed into love; the ugly little Russian student of medicine, with impossible clothes, "vast memory, and quick intelligence"; the brilliant journalist and police spy, Manglas; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Valfon, and his family; Marc Javel, "the air balloon, which floats wherever the breath of popular favor blows it, a man who is of no use for anything or to any one, but who deceives everybody"—all these, and every other character of the story, are not only depicted, they breathe and move upon each page.

The study of Raymond's decadence, of the effect of learning and responsibility upon a mind and character too weak to bear them, is one of the great achievements of literature. Never were shown more clearly the subtle and insidious steps by which weakness passes into baseness, pose into perfidy. We recall three characters of fiction whom Raymond's touches at certain points. He has Richard Carstone's vacillation, Tito Melema's fatal avoidance of everything unpleasant, and Edward Langham's desertion of sacred and self-imposed obligation. He writes a book, dictated by wounded pride, which is an exploitation of his fancied martyrdom to an unworthy family. At the last moment he takes his brother's place for five years of service in the marines, and we fancy that a flame of real nobleness has burst through the crust of selfish pride, when his farewell letter shows him a coward and a weakling still, entering the service that he may escape the most imperious duties of life, fleeing from the woman who has sacrificed herself for him, from the old friend whose heart he has broken, from the life which has been "failure crowning failure, failure from end to end."

And yet such is the marvelous power of the writer that the poor boy's realization and confession of his weakness almost atone for it, and we leave him with our contempt overlaid by pity.

Over against this complex, introspective, feeble character stand the simple, unconscious strength and goodness of the younger brother, the real "Soutien de Famille." The reader cannot help wondering what would have been the result had they changed places. Would the self-consciousness born of his position have paralyzed and distorted Antonin as it did Raymond, and would Raymond have developed Antonin's strength and helpfulness in the blessed atmosphere of hard work and mental freedom? In other words, unanswerable question—which gives the determining impulse to character, heredity or environment? One thing, certainly, the book teaches with unmistakable emphasis, that what we call the higher education is a thing good or bad according to the character of the student. Infinitely pathetic are the closing words of the volume, the words of Raymond's farewell letter to his brother: "I beseech you not to let my boy learn Latin—and not to give him any classical education. My father sacrificed himself to get it for me, and it has done me nothing but harm."

It will be seen that "Le Soutien de Famille" is a profoundly sad book, and yet, like "L'Evangéliste" and "Sapho," it has its "bit of brightness, its corner of repose where the soul may rest awhile from the stern tragedies of real life."

It is rich, too, in forcible and pregnant passages, several of which we had marked for quotation, but lack of space forbids longer tarrying with a book of which it is difficult to say the last word, all the more difficult because it is Daudet's last and very serious and suggestive word to the public that he has charmed for nearly a quarter of a century.

*THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Levin Carnac. With a critical sketch by Adolphe Cohn, LL. B., A. M. Illustrations by Marchetti. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

### Mr. Howells's Stories of Ohio.*

Mr. Howells has in the present volume given his writings the form of a series of historical stories, in which his native State is described and pictured from as remote a period as the geologic ice age. The slow-moving glaciers in the distant past covered most of the present State of Ohio. They rounded off the corners of her hills, smoothed the contour of her valleys, left glacial scratches on her rocks, and transported boulders from remote points where they had an origin and left them on the various glacial moraines. After the ice age came a strange and mysterious people who left traces of their one-time existence in the shape of curious and wonder-inspiring mounds and other earthworks of which Ohio has perhaps more than any other State. The remains of the ice age and the mound builders compete in interest with any fairy tale for young readers.

These people who built the mounds lived as do the Eskimos of our day, and dropped the axes and other implements of chipped stone that are still occasionally found in Ohio. They hunted the white bear, the mammoth, and the mastodon. Our knowledge of them is only too small and fragmentary. Ohio, from the time of its first discovery and settlement to the present time, has always filled an important place in the general history of our country. Its local history is full of moving events and scenes worthy of record and of treatment by the best historians. It will surprise some of us to learn that Ohio was at one time a province of France, but so Mr. Howells very interestingly points out. It is not easy for us now to regard a State like Ohio, having an orderly system of government, its population law-abiding, and with peace within its borders, as torn by savage and sanguinary warfare in which the French and then the Indians were participants. But for a long time its history is crowded with battles, Indian outrages, outrages on the part of the white men, captures, tortures, scalpings, and now and then an escape thrilling and exciting. It was a time of constant danger, life was very hard, but it was also sweet, and often gay and glad, in spite of troubles that were numerous. Homes sprang up wherever the settlers' axes could make a little clearing in the woods and hew out the logs to make a rude and simple hut or cabin.

The log cabin became the typical American home, and hardly any other shelter was used by those who in the sturdy pioneer days laid the foundation for the stately mansions of the present days. It was a long time before there were mills

*STORIES OF OHIO. By William Dean Howells. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Pages 287. Price 60 cents. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company.

to grind the corn. The early custom was to pound it into meal for bread with a heavy wooden pestle in a mortar made by hollowing out some tough-grained log. The first mills were horse power; then small water-power mills. Drink was very common. Men drank hard to soften their lives, none too easy; to drown its many cares, and to heighten its few pleasures. Traces of this custom still linger. There were no rich people in the early days, but all were poor together. There were no classes, and every one was kindlier as well as freer then than now. They made the most of the corn huskings and quilting bees that brought old and young together in harmless frolics. A wedding was a great event in those days, and guests came from the country round for twenty miles or more. Camp meetings were popular and whole neighborhoods gathered and dwelt in tents for days in the beautiful autumnal weather and spent the nights in prayer and song.

Little log churches were built at the crossroads, which served as well for schoolhouses during the week. In the early days all books were rare and costly. But those who longed for them managed in some way to get them then as now. The stories of lost children are among the backwoods incidents most affecting. In the forest that bordered the homes and fields of the settlers the little ones often strayed away, or in their bewilderment failed to find a path back to the cabin they had left among the stumps of the clearing. Some fell thus into the hands of the Indians, others met an unknown fate. Ague was the scourge of the entire region, and prevailed by the rivers and on the stony hills. Fevers of several kinds were also common, and those who were spared by ague were often overtaken by fevers. Sanitary conditions were ignored because they were unknown and medical skill was undeveloped, the remedies being for the most part only such as home nursing and treatment could supply.

The dress of the pioneer settlers was at first the skins and pelts of the deer, the fox, and the wolf, and could not have varied greatly from that worn by the savage Indians about them, for we often read of how Indians were mistaken for white men at first glance. The whole family went barefoot in Summer; in Winter moccasins of buckskin and leggins of the same were worn. Coats were of homespun, a mixture of wool and flax called linsey woolsey, out of which the dresses of the wives and daughters were also made. For a wedding dress a cotton check was thought superb and cost regularly $1 a yard. Silks, satins, velvets, and laces were quite unknown. A man never left his home without his rifle, which was a part of his dress, and in his belt he carried a hunting knife and a hatchet, on his head he wore a cap of squirrel skin, often with the plume-like tail dangling from it. The custom of men sitting at the end of a pew in church arose from the need of always bearing arms everywhere and of being always ready to defend themselves and families at a moment's notice. The furniture of the cabins was, like the clothing, home made. Bearskins were used as bed clothing. The floor often consisted of the mother earth, with a growing grass carpet.

In 1804 Ohio began her career as a State of the Union. An interesting figure that lived in early Ohio days was a man who was known as "Johnny Appleseed," because he went about planting apple seeds and disposing of the young trees to the various farmers who wanted them. It is an exceedingly interesting chapter to read of the opening of the Ohio canals, the development of its railroad systems, and of its steamboating and how the primitive things gave way before those of modern times. The truth often appears stranger indeed than any fiction could ever be.

## A Gallant Young Knight *

"The Forest Lovers" is the title of a charming romance. The scheme of the story is bold and original, and has the freshness of the great master's "As You Like It." The whole action takes place within the vast Morgraunt forest, in which are found an abbey, a convent, a few castles, a number of villages, numerous outlaws and thieves, and plenty of wild beasts. The story carries the reader into "times and spaces alike rude and uncivil."

The hero of the tale is a gallant young knight of three and twenty, Prosper le Gai by name, who rides forth alone at dawn driven from his ancestral home by his elder brother. Not down-hearted, but cheerful and courageous, he starts on his journey, during which he meets with many exciting adventures, which often prove him a daring and excellent fighter. But these encounters only lead up to and follow the tale of love upon which the interest of the story centres. Isoult, a lovely young maiden, meets with great danger, and needs a strong heart and helping hand just at the moment when our hero appears. His bravery and gallantry do not betray him, and he at once assumes her cause and weds her with no thought of love, simply to save her from impending peril. The various vicissitudes which assail each, their adventures unique and exciting, urge on to the end, where the knight, wedded solely to fulfill a vow to succor the needy and oppressed, learns to love his wife truly and loyally, as she in turn has learned to love him.

It is impossible to adequately describe the beauty of language and masterly skill which the author has employed in the weaving of this delightful story. There is not a tiresome page in the book, and in no place does the story lag. It is full of interest and excitement. The love in the story is pure and ideal; the characters are faithfully and strikingly portrayed from the noble young knight and the modest heroine to the villainous Galors, than whom a more despicable creature can hardly be conceived.

"The Forest Lovers" leads out of the well-beaten path of the novel, and well deserves a careful perusal. It shows the author to have been in close communion with nature and mingles harmoniously the artistic, poetic, idyllic, and romantic.

*THE FOREST LOVERS. A Romance. By Maurice Hewlett, auther of "Pan and the Young Shepherd," "Earthwork Out of Tuscany," &c. Decorated cover. Cloth. 12mo. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

## Bernard Shaw's Plays *

Of these seven plays, "Arms and the Man" has been acted both here and in England, while "Candida" and "Widower's Houses" have each had a few performances in England. The last named, however, is no better worth stage representation than two of the unacted plays, namely, "You Can Never Tell" and "The Philanderer," which is to say not worth it at all. Mr. Shaw is always smart and glib, and he is not more demoniac or less human in any one of his plays, taken as a whole, than in another. They are all readable, if one likes to read Shaw's stuff, and for the sake of good measure he has written a long introduction to each volume, in which he sets forth again in his fluent, showy way, his barren philosophy and his unbounded self-esteem. Shaw's contention is that he is one of the comparatively few persons in the world who have a normal vision. He declares an oculist told him that this is true of him physically; he feels that it is equally true of him mentally and morally. He sees all the facts of social life just as they are; other folks do not. This is a good joke, but one tires of the iteration of it. The fault of Shaw as a dramatist is his lack of poetry. He has not a touch of the poetical in his composition, and the critic and satirist who is not a bit of a poet cannot reasonably hope to win renown as a dramatist. Of course, this criticism, and any other that may conceivably be made against these pieces, has been "discounted," as the phrase goes, by the author in his prefaces, wherein he proclaims his own artistic and literary kinship with the great. But this clever, voluble jack-of-all-trades, this so-called Socialist who gravely asserts his belief in "the selection of fit persons for high functions"; this vociferous advocate of plain fare and industrial reform, and the sacrifice of the individual for the good of the community who devotes all his time to word juggling about the arts of music and the drama which at their best are aesthetic gratification for the cultivated and at their worst are not to be tolerated at all; this carnivorous vegetarian and opera-haunting ascetic cannnot be judged by his own comic standards when he puts his wares in the open market.

Mr. Shaw's new book is one which the multitude of readers would find intolerably dry. The moral of "Widower's Houses" they would fail to comprehend; the few "facts" it proclaims they know well enough. The personages of this piece would not interest them even if portrayed by the best of actors, (who could not be hired to undertake that task,) and the play would soon be skipped over in the reading. There are two or three passages in "The Philanderer" that seem capital burlesque. Probably a plumber's assistant would laugh at them if they were read aloud to him. But Shaw says the thing is all serious. "You Can Never Tell," he confesses, represents his only attempt to write a "popular" play. He is much more at his ease in "Candida" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession." The first of these is cruelly satirical, and the reader fancies he can see the author's ironical grin behind its most serious passages. But, like "Mrs. Warren's Profession," it contains possible "situations," which is not true of most of the other plays. "Mrs. Warren's Profession" has an unspeakable subject and the details of the story are unlikely; but the courtesan's daughter, bred in purity and learning, and kept in ignorance of her mother's ill-fame until she reaches womanhood, is a character fit for dramatic treatment, and in treating of her and her mother Mr. Shaw has just escaped the "conventional." This play is too harsh and repellent, too bitter in its view of life, too dry and inconsequential, to be acted; but it is something to find in a play by Mr. Shaw any recognizable view of life.

A smart bit of historical perversion is called "The Man of Destiny," and its subject is a supposed incident in the life of Napoleon. This shows, as scenes in the two other plays we have just commended, and as some scenes in "The Devil's Disciple" (acted here last Winter, but as yet unpublished) show, that Shaw has the instinct of stagecraft and the knack of devising situation, and that if he had the poet's gift he might easily become a real dramatist. By borrowing or imitating the poetical instinct he might, as it is, make of himself an uncommonly successful playwright. But he will do nothing of the kind. He will continue to see things with his "normal vision" and to condemn his critics because of their strabismus.

A striking portrait of the author serves as frontispiece in Vol. I. His face is long and narrow, the brow high, the eyes (it strikes one who has seen no other likeness of Shaw) shifty, the nose large, broad and blunt at the tip, the hair and beard scant. Not a handsome man, surely, and one who, except for the oddity of his dress and his views, and the unusual opportunities he has enjoyed to publicly exhibit both, would never have attracted much notice. And, to conclude, it should be borne in mind that there are ten thousand men and women in America and England writing smart, partly "original" wholly unactable plays.

*PLAYS; Pleasant and Unpleasant. By Bernard Shaw. 2 Vols. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

## Dunbar's Folks from Dixie.*

Of Mr. Dunbar's "Lyrics of Lowly Life" Mr. Howells has written: "His brilliant and unique achievement is to have studied the American negro objectively, and to have represented him as he found him to be, with humor, with sympathy, and yet with what the reader must instinctively feel to be entire truthfulness. He reveals a finely ironical perception of the negro's limitations, with a tenderness for them which I think so very rare as to be almost quite new." These words apply with equal force to Mr. Dunbar's volume of prose sketches, "Folks from Dixie." Had it appeared anonymously we should welcome it as a very delightful addition to the dialect stories of the South, and as an unusually faithful and delicate delineation of character. There is a certain distinction in the style and a wise restraint in the handling which would be sufficiently remarkable whatever might be the authorship of the stories, but which, in the circumstances, rises into the region of the marvelous. We fear Mr. Dunbar wishes his critics were colorblind, and would judge his work as literature only, without insistence upon the note of personality. But he must forgive us for saying that in view of his race and the traditions of his childhood he has done two unique things: He has treated the negro "objectively," as Mr. Howells says, with perfect truth and sympathy, but without a trace of sentimentality; and he has treated the former slave owners we had almost said subjectively, not only without any touch of bitterness, but with a comprehension and tenderness so fine as to be beyond praise. Nothing could be more nobly conceived than the story of "Nelse Hatton's Vengeance." To have written it required rare qualities of head and of heart.

We think Mr. Dunbar falls into the common error of rather over-spelling his dialect. "Ovah" for "over," "ouah" for "our," seems needless, for those final "r's" are not often rolled, unless, perhaps, in the West. We have not happened to hear "wif" for "with," the usual corruption being "wid"—but it savors of impertinence to find fault with the dialect of a writer belonging to "the inner cult."

Again, to quote Mr. Howells, Mr. Dunbar "has evinced innate distinction in literature; in more than one piece he has produced a work of art," and we may add that just how artistic and finely felt are the things he has done can be fully appreciated by the Southern whites alone.

*FOLKS FROM DIXIE. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. With Illustrations by E. W. Kemble. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

## A Singer of the Sea*

Mr. Day is the editor of a paper devoted to nautical sport and, therefore, perhaps, feels it incumbent upon him to sing of the sea. Now, it is extremely easy not to write verse, and hence the man who ventures to sing must be pretty sure that he understands music or he is likely to encounter the sneers of the populace. Mr. Day has some of the qualities of a poet. First and foremost, he is able to perceive the poetic aspect of the things about which he writes. No doubt he has gained a suggestion or two from Rudyard Kipling. There are evidences in his writing that he is not unacquainted with the works of that unique poet. But nevertheless Mr. Day sees certain features of ocean life through his own eyes, and that is a valuable achievement.

It is not every man that would find poetry in the bare idea of the coasting trade or the movement of tramp steamers. Mr. Day does, and he writes with considerable spirit, if not with fine technical skill, about these things. He is evidently not one of those who believe that all the romance went out of the sea along with ninety-one-gun battleships, the wild plunge of the flying jibboom, and the reefing of main topsails. Therein Mr. Day shows himself practically appreciative of the pretty well established fact that the poetry of a thing is not in the thing itself, but in the man who writes about it. A fly on a window pane made a poem for Theodore Tilton. Mr. Day's best poem is probably "The Coasters." At any rate, it is good, and the conclusion of it is worth quoting:

We split the swell where rings the bell
On many a shallow's edge,
We take our flight past many a light
That guards the deadly ledge.
We greet Montauk across the foam,
We work the Vineyard Sound;
The Diamond sees us running home,
The Georges outward bound;
Absecom hears our canvas beat
When tacked off Brigantine,
We raise the Gulls with lifted sheet,
Pass wing-and-wing between.

Cargo reef in main and fore,
Manned by half a crew,
Romping up the weather shore,
Edging down the blue—
That's the way the coaster goes,
Scouting with the lead,
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Cruz to Quaddy Head.

Mr. Day's weakness is the absolute commonplace into which he occasionally drops. When this is coupled with poor prosody, the results are sadly discouraging, as may be gathered from the concluding stanza of "On the Bridge," where the two officers have sighted a liner, and then one says:

In silence we watch her for quite a time
Until she becomes a smoky blear;
Then, as ten rings out from the fo'c'sle chime,
I go aft to my cheese and beer.

There really is not any particular place in this world for that sort of verse, and there is a good deal too much of it in Mr. Day's book. But there is some which, like "The Coasters," gives the volume a reason for existence.

*SONGS OF SEA AND SAIL. By Thomas Fleming Day. New York and London: The Rudder Publishing Company. 1898.


# Longmans, Green, & Co.'s New Books

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**LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers, 91-93 Fifth Ave., New York.**

## George Moore's "Evelyn Innes."

### A Curious and Perhaps Deplorable Example of the Modern Psychological Novel.*

The obvious thing to do in beginning a notice of this new work of the author of "Esther Waters" and "The Confessions of a Young Man" is to condemn its immorality. But there is no danger that any fairly alert person in the world of novel readers will be left in ignorance of its baneful influence. There is, indeed, more danger that the audacity and elegant depravity of the tale will impress many readers to whom its predominant psychological qualities will be as Greek to Casca. To tell the bitterest truth, Mr. George Moore is not only immoral to the utmost verge of indecency, (immoral, too, in a sense not to be applied to the mere coarseness and frankness of Fielding and other essentially wholesome writers not accounted polite,) but he is also interminably wordy and prosy, insufferably pedantic, and grotesquely eccentric and illogical in some of the "appreciations" of art with which his new psychological novel is laboriously padded.

All the same, the reviewer who does his duty will not cast this book aside until he has read every word of it, and made such effort as he is capable of making to weigh its subtle, elusive merits in the balance with its obvious faults. One cannot dismiss George Moore with a few of the conventional phrases in the stock of every book reviewer. He does not "write well," speaking broadly, because his construction is often feeble and he employs words and phrases a master of good English would reject. His stories are in no general way "interesting," like those of the popular novelist. "Esther Waters" was a powerful, wonderfully graphic, essentially truthful work, but it was preceded by some erotic stuff and followed by the somewhat mystifying and tedious "Celibates"; and it was not "nice" or romantic or a thing young men and women could talk about on the piazzas of Summer hotels. In "Esther Waters" Moore was a follower of Balzac; in "Evelyn Innes" the influence upon him of both Balzac and Flaubert is recognizable.

Evelyn's mother was an opera singer of cold temperament, distinguished by her exquisite virtuosity, her very ordinary artistic comprehension, and her virtue. Her father is a musician of great sensibility and painful delicacy of taste, and so much zeal that the other elements of his nature have been starved and dwarfed in the development of his art instinct. An organist in a poor Jesuit church in a London suburb, this man, left a widower with a daughter to care for, devotes his life, his very soul, to the revival of old-time music. In a small way he is successful. There is a revival of Palestrina and Vittoria brought about through his devotion and enthusiasm, and his church profits by it. Evelyn's voice, known to be of uncommon beauty, is neglected while she learns the viola de gamba and sings simple songs by Byrd and Morley; but she learns to read music at sight with a sureness few great prima donnas of opera ever acquire; her ear is developed to absolute perfection, not "ruined by the piano," and she has a cultivated taste, for she knows that music "ended with Beethoven and began again with Wagner." How about Schumann? But never mind Moore's lack of logic, it is a study of the psychological and spiritual life (with a picture in words of her physical life) of this woman that makes up the book.

Evelyn is exquisitely sensitive, strongly emotional, highly imaginative, with a leaning toward the rhapsodical side of religion. She is the kind of high-strung person who enjoys impressions of having lived in this world or some other like it in some previous state of existence. At the age of twenty-seven years Evelyn is the acknowledged superior of all other singers (or better say impersonators) of Wagner's heroines, Brunnhilde, Elizabeth, and Isolde. She has sung Elsa at Baireuth, but not very well, she thinks, for she does not quite comprehend the meaning of Elsa. Mr. Moore's analysis of her portrayals of the three others might be taken as the groundwork of a new and fascinating theory of dramatic criticism. At this time Evelyn has long been living, without a sense of shame, a kind of life accounted immoral in society, and especially vicious for more reasons than one in the eye of the Church. She neglects her devotions and tries to batten on agnosticism, but failing to find sustenance in that intolerably barren field, looks longingly in the direction of mysticism and Rosicrucianism. She had suffered a recurrence of faith in Florence, when a sudden renewal of feeling for religious art led her by easy stages to the confessional. There she was refused absolution, and for a few days thought seriously of changing her mode of life and casting adrift from the amiable, talkative, superficial, jackass baronet, who has to speak more vulgarly than Mr. George Moore in his present mood would think of doing, "put up for her."

Then, just at the close of the tale, (when she is rather worse than better, morally speaking, like a reformed drunkard, who relapses into his old ways,) she has another spell of repentance, followed by confession, penance, absolution, and a peaceful retreat in a convent, where she misses her bath dreadfully. She leaves this retreat in a mood of religious exaltation to return behind the fast-trotting chestnuts Sir Owen bought for her to her elegantly appointed house in Park Lane. The inference is plain that these recurrences of faith will be more frequent in the future and will last longer, and that she will die a saint or quite the reverse, according to circumstances.

This is not nearly all the substance of Mr. Moore's new story, which contains a scene between a father and an erring daughter which safely can be set down as original in English fiction, and a scene behind the scenes in a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" at Covent Garden, which many persons will think worth chattering about. Then the spaces are crammed full of information, of rhapsody and analysis pertaining to Omar and Balzac, Celtic lore, and Mother Dana, the works of St. Theresa, musical history out of Grove's Dictionary, the relative fineness of the ancient and modern ear, the graphic arts, especially the Dutch painters and Pre-Raphaelites, Blake, and fine jewelry, (jewellery is Mr. Moore's word,) and nice clothes and things to eat, the Kabbala and Krishna. Mr. Moore, however, does not know everything and sometimes makes queer mistakes.

*EVELYN INNES. By George Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

## Recollections of a Middy.

### Rear Admiral's Montagu's Book About Times Between Sailing Ships and Steamships.*

Here is a book which bridges a chasm. The chasm is that which existed between the old English Navy of sailing vessels and that in which steam played a part. The expression "played a part" is used advisedly, because the change from sail to steam was not instantaneous. The old sailing line of battleship did not give way at once to the modern vessel in which canvas was merely an auxiliary. It was the steam which was the auxiliary at first. It brings a smile to the face to read that the splendid ninety-one-gun ship Princess Royal, to which Mr. Montagu was attached as a mere child in the days of Inkermann and Balaklava, could make under steam the notable speed of nine knots an hour. Sail power was intrusted with most of the work on those old wall-sided fellows.

Mr. Montagu was only twelve and a half years old when he went into the English naval service as a midshipman, equipped with an oversized sea chest and an equally oversized yearning for home. But he seems to have been a good deal like the boys of to-day. As soon as he smelled powder and saw a few shells burst among the "Rooskies," as the sailors called them, he became intensely interested in the service, and did not wish to go home at all. He tells of his experiences in those early days in homely and direct language. There is not a particle of literary elegance in Mr. Montagu's writing, but there are a fine manliness, a convincing sincerity, and a sailorlike bluntness which are full of genuine attraction. He mingles anecdotes of others and statements about himself just as they occur to him. He tells how Lord Anglesea, his maternal grandfather, was wounded at Waterloo:

"His leg was shortly afterward amputated. As all the surgeon's knives had become blunt from the long day's work, it took twenty minutes to perform the operation. I was the second of four sons, and was educated by a private tutor."

Again the loyalty of the old sailor comes out in equally blunt and unskillful yet convincing style:

"In a man-of-war we are all constantly reminded of our sovereign and the honor due her station. At 8 o'clock, when the colors are hoisted, the band plays our national anthem, and all officers and men salute the colors as they are hoisted to the peak. The quarterdeck is always saluted when officer or man comes on to it, simply because it is the Queen's quarterdeck and is honored as such. At every mess, when the wine is passed round, our first duty is to recollect our sovereign and raise our glasses to 'The Queen,' ('God bless her!') All these matters tend to keep us in perpetual recollection of our Queen and the duties we owe to her Majesty; and it is, indeed, a fine sentiment."

"A Middy's Recollections" will prove interesting to the general reader because of the side lights it throws on history, but perhaps its greatest charm lies in its exposition of the fine, bluff, manly personality of the author. One feels at once that he is in direct communication with one of those frank, strong-natured English gentlemen who have been the pride and the strength of the English Navy. Aside from that the volume fairly bristles with details illuminating life on board the warships of her Majesty in the first half of her auspicious reign. At one time Admiral Montagu was on one of a squadron of four sailing vessels homeward bound. His pathetic remembrance that the precious old craft would not go to windward in a fresh breeze under short canvas, but simply slid bodily off to leeward, will make the naval reader smile.

The author's account of his examination for the grade of Lieutenant will convince many that it was no easier matter to advance in the old navy than it is in the new. To be sure there were no questions about electricity and automobile torpedoes, armor or armor-piercing projectiles to answer in those days, but there were other troubles, and a sailor had to be a seaman at any rate. The author says:

"Three old salts sat on me—two of them big commanders, the other a post Captain. The ball was opened by one of these setting me questions, which I was expected to answer viva voce. I was to take command of his old brig, to find her alongside the jetty in Portsmouth Harbor, dismantled; to fit her out, get my guns in and stores, and take her out to Spithead, mooring her at that anchorage."

Well may the author add, "This question was a hot one." He had his revenge, however, for he went into so many details in his answer that he bored his examiners into stopping him in the middle of it. Admiral Montagu retired from the service in 1886. He has done well in putting into a book his recollections of his midshipman days.

*A MIDDY'S RECOLLECTIONS, 1853-1860. By Rear Admiral the Honorable Victor Alexander Montagu. London: Adam and Charles Black. 1898.

## Captain John Smith.

### Alexander Brown's Attack Upon Him—Pocahontas, Rolfe, and Tobacco.*

That industrious person, the historical iconoclast, is still at work. It is not enough for him to have dimmed the glory of Cortez's conquest of Mexico and to have reflected upon the truthfulness and accuracy of Prescott's immortal story of that conquest, to endeavor even to asperse the fair fame of George Washington, but he must needs turn his attention once more (he first did it years ago) to the less important but no less romantic story of Capt. John Smith. The historical iconoclast who would now show the fallacy of what he calls "the claims and pretensions of Capt. John Smith," and who characterizes them as "incorrect, unjust, and ungenerous," is Alexander Brown, the Virginia historian and writer, and the author of the historical work, "The Genesis of the United States," and the "Memorial of the Cabells and Their Kin."

Mr. Brown does his work of demolishing the memory and fame of Capt. John Smith in a large volume containing, with its index, some 688 pages. He admits that "he has been a student of history ever since his childhood, and that Capt. Smith was the hero of that childhood," but says that "after reaching manhood, as he continued his studies, he was obliged to abandon one idea after another, which he had derived from Smith's history, until he was finally obliged to relinquish his faith in him." He then became convinced that "there was certainly something wrong with our earliest history." He further states that "Smith's story is beneficial to himself, but injurious to others, and that, however true parts of it may be, it conveys an untrue and trivial idea of the great movement of which he pretends to be an instrument."

We are glad to know that the author is not "moved by a personal animosity toward Smith, and is not working under influences unfriendly to Virginia," and that "he bears Capt. Smith no malice." An unprejudiced person, reading his book even carelessly, might, without this disclaimer, consider Mr. Brown decidedly vindictive toward the memory of a man now dead over three hundred years, and even with the disclaimer will probably not be ready to follow him in all his conclusions anent Capt. Smith. Are we really to abandon under Mr. Brown's influence that most charming and romantic story of the Princess Pocahontas, which, as he himself says, "has been woven into a pretty, touching story, which has appealed so strongly to human sympathy as to overshadow matters of the greatest historic consequence"? The story of Capt. Smith and Pocahontas rests upon the imperishable pillars of a romance that appeals to all time, and so long as "human hearts are human" the story of Pocahontas will remain indissolubly interwoven with the earliest history of the United States. Says Mr. Brown: "Even if Smith was first saved by an Indian Princess—which at best is a historic doubt—he was saved last by an English Captain—which is a historic fact—and but for the last saving the first would have been to little purpose."

But little as we may sympathize with Mr. Brown's onslaught upon the memory of Capt. John Smith, willingly as we admit that Smith "was not the only brave man in Virginia," that he was neither a hero nor a saint, neither the founder of Virginia nor the father of New England," and that undoubtedly "he was to a great extent inspired by the trait of vanity," and, while we may also admit that "Smith may not have given an entirely correct idea in his history of the Virginia movement and of the men who formed it," we need not admit after a careful perusal of Mr. Brown's work that he has entirely proved his case; nor need we agree with him that "few men in any age have been more overrated than Capt. John Smith; no event of modern times more ungenerously considered than the founding of this Nation, and no men more unjustly treated in history than those who really accomplished that task."

The book appears to us as more valuable in its chronological record of the early days of the Virginia colonies, which records have been made up from long and laborious research in both English and American archives, than as a controversial essay on the merits or faults of Capt. John Smith and his history. The author says that "the object of his work is to supply a historic deficiency and to do justice to the men who had 'further designs than making tobacco plantations in Virginia.'" He well says that "it is a mistake to consider the matter of the founding of the Virginia companies as one of especial historic importance to Virginia owners, and that the broad historic question is not a sectional matter at all." As one reads his vivid pen pictures of the early days of the Virginia colonies, many of them given in the quaint wording in which they were written, of the tedious and perilous voyages made between the mother country and the Virginia shore, of the sickness which desolated the little communities, the privations and sufferings of the colonists, and of the constant warfare with the Indians, one wonders more and more at the courage and faith of these early pioneers, and marvels, not that they should have had failings but that their failings were so few. Even if Capt. John Smith had been the veriest scamp and the greatest rascal unhung we could not but admire his bravery and his fortitude, and it seems to us

*THE FIRST REPUBLIC IN AMERICA; an Account of the Origin of this Nation, written from the Records then (1624) sealed by the Council, rather than from the Histories then licensed by the Crown. By Alexander Brown. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

that the controversial spirit has led Mr. Brown to forget that these rare and great qualities "shine afar in a naughty world," and should cover a multitude of sins.

It is interesting to recall that the first marriage in Virginia, which occurred in December, 1608, was between John Laydon and Anne Burras, the maid of Mrs. Forest, respectively the first gentlewoman and woman servant that had arrived in the colony; that Pocahontas, after she became converted, was christened Rebecca, and that John Rolfe, who became the husband of Pocahontas, was the first Englishman in Virginia who took the pains to plant, tend, and cure a crop of tobacco for export, to which circumstance the after prosperity of the colony was chiefly due. A sample of this crop was taken to England in July, 1613, and, in spite of royal opposition and notwithstanding every hindrance, Virginia tobacco came to supply the place of the vanished hope of mines and the South Seas, and, in fact, prevented the abandonment of the colonies. It is particularly timely to recall that the Virginia colonies were constantly menaced by the Spaniards from the West Indies and from St. Augustine, and that Philip II. cast many a covetous eye upon them and sent several unsuccessful expeditions against them.

But it is impossible to do more at present than to throw this little flashlight upon Mr. Brown's long story. He divides his story into three parts. The first is the record of the Colony under the Crown from 1605 to 1609, the second that of the rule of the company from 1609 to 1625, of which the years from 1609 to 1619 were those of the Smythe administration, and from 1619 to 1625 were those of the Sandys-Southampton administration, and the third the story of the Colony when the Crown resumed its authority, from 1624 to 1627. These twenty-two years were the formative ones of the colonies, and their story is told with a wealth of detail and an earnestness and sympathy, which, apart from the onslaught on the memory of Capt. John Smith, makes it one of absorbing interest to all interested in American Colonial history.

## *Maclay's History of the Navy.**

Edward Stanton Maclay's "History of the United States Navy" took a very excellent position among works of its kind when it first appeared. It had a strong reason for existence in the simple fact that there was no history of our navy that was really worthy of the name. It was therefore one of those books which literally filled a long-felt want. The general public had begun to take an interest in the development of our new navy, and this naturally led to a general inquiry as to what our sea forces had done in the wars of the past. The stories of the great naval duels of 1812 had often been told in a vague way, and men had heard of the exploits of Paul Jones, though it must be admitted that for the most part they got their information from Cooper's "Pilot," in which the famous Captain appears as a near relative of Byron's corsair.

Mr. Maclay's history gave the general public an opportunity to acquaint itself with the men, ships, and deeds of our navy in as pleasant a manner as could well be expected. The larger and more technical aspects of the various battles were not discussed in a technical style, but were set forth in language of the simplest kind. The illustrations were apt, and the book in general proved to be a most interesting popular presentation of its subject. Recent events suggested to the author the advisability of bringing his work up to date. He has done so with judgment and celerity. It certainly gives one a sort of thrill to realize how rapidly we are making history, by finding that the book now concludes with the battle of Manila Bay.

This bringing of the book up to date, however, is not all that Mr. Maclay has accomplished. When he first published his work he put forth a general invitation to persons possessed of naval information to furnish it to him for use in future editions. He says: "This invitation has been responded to generally, so that with these additional details it is believed that this new and enlarged edition is a complete narrative of our navy's career from the earliest records down to the intervention of the United States between Spain and Cuba."

The new chapters, which are to be found in the second volume, are on the operations of our war vessels in pursuit of vessels engaged in the slave trade, on the work of the naval forces in the civil war, and the attack on the Wyoming. Mr. Maclay has also introduced into his work the story of Commodore Schley's expedition to the Arctic region in search of Gen. Greely and his companions, a more extant story of the wrecking of the Trenton and her consorts in the harbor of Apia; the story of the final appearance of the dreaded Confederate ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads, the latest developments in gun and ship building, and the history of the outbreak of the present war down to the victory of Admiral Dewey.

It is wholly unnecessary to go into any detailed comment on Mr. Maclay's treatment of these new matters. He has adhered to the general style of his first edition. The later part of his new matter was evidently prepared with some haste, yet it is well presented. The details are incomplete, to be sure, but they seem to be correct so far as they go. There are several new illustrations. Among them are excellent pictures of the battleship Oregon, the monitor Puritan, the armored cruiser New York, and the torpedo boat Porter. There are also some additional maps, and the descriptive list of our fleet is brought down to date. Taken altogether, Mr. Maclay's history is a good record, in popular style, of the growth and achievements of our navy.

*A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, FROM 1775 to 1898. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M. New Edition, revised and enlarged. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

## *Here and There.*

A volume of great importance in art is to be published by Mr. Bernard Quaritch. Its title is "A Florentine Picture Gallery." In 1889 the Trustees of the British Museum acquired this volume from the Ruskin collection, Mr. Ruskin having bought it some time in 1862. "The drawings belong to the most interesting period of Florentine art, about 1460," Literature says. "They measure 13 inches high by 9 inches wide, and are executed in pen-and-bistre and bistre-wash, with an extraordinary richness of invention in matters of costume, ornament, and decoration. The draughtsmanship is that of an accomplished jeweler; in architectural and decorative design the artist shows himself steeped in the influence of those masters who were transforming Florence in his time—Brunelleschi, Michelozzi, Donatello, and Luca della Robbia; the style of his figures shows that the artist belonged to that group of realists which comprised Andrea del Castagno, Paolo Uccello, Alessio Baldovinetti, and the brothers Pollaiuolo." Mr. Sidney Colville, an excellent authority, believes that the drawings were made by Maso Finiguerra, a Florentine goldsmith and niello-worker of 1426-64. The series begins with the creation of man and ends with the foundation of Florence. The English law insists that not less than five copies of all published books shall be sent to certain libraries, and to this big demand Mr. Quaritch has always objected. He regards it as a kind of "punishment." As the book is to cost some $45, that makes $225 which the publisher has to give away.

In spite of the strained relations between France and England, there is no breach in the Gallic-Anglo literary entente cordiale. French symbolists still recite fin de siècle verse at receptions in Mayfair, and the British author finds pleasant recreation, inspiration, and congenial companionship on the boulevards of Paris. Striking evidence of this outre mer good-fellowship has just been given, and by it the British Museum is decidedly richer in its manuscript department. The gift is the large collection of documents which M. F. Chevremont made use of in his bibliography of Marat, the "Ami du Peuple." It took M. Chevremont, who is well known in England, half a century to get together this unique collection, and the reason why he presented it to the British Museum is said to be because he believes it will be safer in London than in Paris; for, it is explained, many French librarians have uncontrollable prejudices against the famous revolutionist.

In The Review of Reviews for June may be found a capital article with the title "What an American Saw in the Philippines," by Joseph T. Mannix. Added to this so as to give more complete information, Mr. Charles Johnston of the Bengal Civil Service has written about "The Philippines in History," and the Rev. E. E. Strong on "Spain and the Caroline Islands." The inhumanity of the Spaniard in the Philippine Islands is shown. Mr. Mannix comments on "the sublime confidence" of the Spanish officers, and he writes that "the great majority of the well-paid officers manifested so much indifference in regard to the insurrection that many of the foreign residents actually believed that they were not anxious to see the revolt ended." One horrible thing told is that the Spanish fashionable society of Manila made it a point to witness the shooting of rebel prisoners.

The contents of Cassier's Magazine for the month is excellent, presenting such topics as occupy attention to-day. There is Johannesburg to-day, with many illustrations, showing the mining operations; there is an article on "Wire Ropeways," nickel-steel armor in the United States, "Present-Day Shipbuilding Projects," "Raising Wrecks from the Thames," "A Short Talk on Patents," and the "Types of British Tank Locomotives." All these papers are accompanied by photogravures. The mechanician is not alone interested in the material Cassier's magazines gives, but the non-professional reader finds a vast amount of valuable matter in this excellent publication.

The last issue of Municipal Affairs devotes itself to "municipal art," and here, touching on a vital topic, manages it in a thorough manner. The articles are entitled "Public Art in American Cities," "Popular Art in Belgium," "The Cities Plan," "Civic Architecture from Its Constructive Side," "Municipal Architecture," "Mural Painting," and "Civic Treatment of Colors." All these papers are written by experts and show knowledge and good judgment. Municipal Affairs is handsomely illustrated. Mr. Blashfield's thoughtful paper on "Civic Architecture from Its Constructive Side" is worthy of the most careful study.

London seems to be delighted with Mr. G. W. Cable's readings. The whole matter and method of Mr. Cable are something quite new to it. The text is in the romancer's head, for he recites portions of his stories. It certainly shows appreciativeness on the part of a London audience to understand the niceties of Creole talk. The Academy says that after the lectures people ran to the bookshops to read "Dr. Sevier," and could not find it. Some enterprising New York publisher might ship to London an assortment of Mr. Cable's books.

In an article entitled "Woman's Help in War," The Criterion says: "Dethroned as she may be in the mass, and as a sex shrinking behind the panoply of warrior man, her influence remains most potent if individualized to the utmost. * * * There could be no war with heart in it unless woman's heart is in it with the man's." The treatment of the numerous articles found in The Criterion is excellent. In it may be found papers on all topics of present interest, with criticisms on art, the drama, music, and books.

In a recent number of Puck there are two notable pictures. In Mr. Dalrymple's colored cartoon the gaunt Yankee and stout English soldier are side by side, and the legend reads: "United We Stand for Civilization and Peace." There is, too, a neat print by Mr. Taylor. The scene is just outside of a London park, and a party of American tourists asks the policeman some question. The dialogue, entitled "In this Era of Good Feeling," runs as follows:

Tourist (in London)—I suppose we foreigners give you lots of trouble with our questions?

The Bobby—Bless you, ma'am, we don't consider Hamericans as foreigners any more.

One peculiarity of The Wide World Magazine to be had of the International News Company is the character of topics it treats. There is no place for fiction. The subjects are either the great natural phenomena or truthful stories of adventure in different parts of the world. The magazine is lavishly illustrated with photogravures. There are views in Japan, Canada, in the Fiji Islands, in Perak, and in Egypt. It is hackneyed to write that "truth is stronger than fiction," but The Wide World Magazine proves at least that much.

Literature tells of "a case of conscience." In the Chapter Library at Durham a fine copy of the Sarum Missal of 1514, printed by Hopyl for Byrkman, Paris, 1514, "disappeared mysteriously from the locked case early in 1844," and then all traces of the Missal were lost. A few weeks ago came a parcel addressed to the Chapter Library, and it was the precious volume intact, and even the bookplate was there. For over half a century there must have been a collector who suffered from the pangs of conscience.

Photography is a fine art—that is, when the picture-maker uses his powers of selection, and photography approaches all the nearer to art in proportion to the acquaintance the holder of the camera has with what is nature in its happiest disposition. Of course, the technical, the manipulative skill, the exposure, all have to do with the making of an effective print. The usual art critic knows nothing about the technicalities of the business, but he can appreciate the good judgment of the American Amateur Photographer in an art direction.

The price an uncut copy of the first edition of "Waverley" brought at the Ashburnham sale may be mentioned. It found a purchaser at £78, and it is reported that after the sale £100 was offered for it and declined. It ought to be remembered that about a twelvemonth after Sir Walter Scott's death the greater part of the manuscript of "Waverley" was sold for a beggarly £18, ($90.) Of course, these early editions of "Waverley" have their merits as curiosities, but they want the notes Sir Walter subsequently added to them.

For The Pall Mall Magazine Miss E. Nesbit has been writing a series of children's stories. The merit of one, "Good Hunting," was so distinguishing that it was commented on in a former number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Mr. Alden in a recent London letter wrote about Miss Nesbit and the charm of her work. The story called "Noel's Princess" in the June Pall Mall is conceived in the lady's best style. The children are bent on discovering a true Princess—and they find one.

This is a thought of Mr. Gladstone's, which leaves ample room for speculation: "The colors that will endure through the term of a butterfly's existence would not avail to carry the works of Titian down from generation to generation and century to century." The ant in Africa builds his hill, and so does man in Greece his Parthenon. The ant's fabric succumbs to the rains; in a time longer or shorter man's noblest edifice topples over. It is only nature that renews incessantly her butterflies.

Aix-les-Bains is to erect a statue to Lamartine to commemorate his famous song, "Le Lac." Supposably by those verses the poet immortalized the Lac de Bourget. Lamartine is to be represented in profound reverie, and the sculptor is M. Weitmen. Perhaps the vogue of "Le Lac" was in no small measure due to Neidermeyer, who wrote the music for it.

It is, indeed, a question whether Bürger's "Wild Huntsman" or his "Lenore" are ever quoted to-day, but certainly to our fathers and mothers they were familiar poems. Bürger early attracted Sir Walter Scott's attention. It is proposed that a memorial shall be erected at the village of Molmerswende, where Gottfried August Bürger was born, in 1747.

The President of the French Republic opened in person the exhibition of the works of the Vernets at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. For this celebration the Emperor of Russia sent the portrait of Nicholas I. and Vernet's "Review in the Carrousel."

Sir Charles Tennant has presented Sir John Millais's portrait of Gladstone to the British nation. Sir Edward Poynter at the Academy banquet announced the gift.

## *Authors at Home.*

### Albert Shaw in Irvington.

XXX.

The journalist and student of men and Government, Albert Shaw, (he likes best to be thought of as a journalist,) divides his days between the library of his home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and a quaint editorial room, very much a-litter with books and pamphlets, in the building on the site of Old Clinton Hall, in Astor Place. Except when the day of publication for The American Monthly Review of Reviews draws nigh, he is as likely to be found in one place as in the other. In the warm days of midsummer the library at Irvington has attractions that town naturally lacks, and then, too, Dr. Shaw's horse is at the door and the entire valley of the Hudson, with Broadway (the old Albany Post Road) its boulevard, is before him. Not every editor has such pleasant surroundings, but, on the other hand, few editors as young as Albert Shaw, Ph. D., have wooed fortune so successfully.

It is toward the middle of a dreamy June afternoon. The writer of these lines has been for some time smoking drowsily on a veranda, behind a lattice screen that shakes in the breeze. To the west a bit of the blue Hudson is set in a frame of green, to right and left elsewhere—everywhere—are patches of green of every tone. The world is at peace. This is far away from the haunts of men, the movement of affairs, the analysis of aught besides nature. But—

Through the window there comes the sound of a voice in evident monologue. Rounded sentences are rolling from some one's lips. Though I have agreed to give Dr. Shaw an hour and more with his stenographer, and the hour is by no means up, I cannot resist the temptation to step into the room and see this bookman and editor, who ranks so high in the opinion of foreign literary men and economists, at work.

It is not work of a picturesque sort that I find him at, but work that nevertheless gives a clear indication of his powers—the drudgery of a large mail. Tryon, the sturdy, middle-aged stenographer, sits near by, notebook in hand. Dr. Shaw is in an easy chair, the great divan under the window his table. Upon the many-colored surface of this long seat are spread heaps of letters, and with a mastery that makes nothing of details, Dr. Shaw is answering them. Nearly all that he writes, manuscripts and letters alike, is dictated these days to save time, and the pen of our forefathers—it sometimes seems that in this generation of typewriting—has come to get infrequently into his hand. He dictates neither rapidly nor steadily, so it seems even to his man Tryon, but in the course of a few hours the largest notebook is filled up, and yet others are called into requisition.

"So many people," begins Albert Shaw, as the last letter disposed of he settles himself back in his chair, "think of me as a student of municipal government alone that it is worth while speaking of the range of my studies. Not municipal government only—though, as it happens, I have written chiefly upon this phase of the question so far—interests me, but all government, town, village, county, city, State, and National alike. I have studied into it all; in fact, the first elaborate article I ever wrote for print was on township and county government in the West. I am constantly gathering fresh data on these topics, and have plans ahead for much that will prove interesting.

"There is one thing," and Dr. Shaw laughed as he said this, "that I find difficulty in making people understand. I believe in reforms, but I am not a reformer. It is as a journalist and a student of things as they are that I gather my facts and present them. The reformer sees things rather as they should be than as they are. I sympathize with him and believe in him. But it is my humbler task to do for him some of the drudgery involved in collecting, comparing, and analyzing actualities. I say to the public—as I practically did in 'Municipal Government in Great Britain' and 'Municipal Government in Continental Europe': 'Here is what has been done in this city and in that, in full detail. I do not suggest your adopting any of these plans for your own city—you must decide yourself what is best for you. But here the facts are.'"

A study of this man as he speaks repays one. He is tall and slender, and when one catches his eye he does not look nearly his years. These years number barely forty, though he has been in the public mind as a literary man a full decade and more. A product of the West, he does not seem so, for his chief characteristic is a certain quiet reserve, gained, no doubt, through his association with English and Continental savants, to whom he became known at a single bound some years ago. At certain moments when in active conversation he seems almost boyish, but it is the boyishness of a man who has the faculty of perpetual youth. No, it would be hard to picture this man in the guise of a "reformer." He is quite evidently purely a student of affairs, with the ability to sort out of heaps of confused documents the story of a government local or national, and present it in popular, concise form.

"I have been in active journalism very much of my life, you see," he went on. "After being graduated at Iowa College in 1879 I bought a half interest in a country paper that came out twice a week, and did nearly everything on it, even learning how to set type and gather up 'locals.' That was for the experience and to get the knack of writing quickly and in brief, compact sentences. I kept on with this paper for three years, giving little of my time to it during the last year, however, for I had then entered Johns Hopkins."

The story is interesting, but it is not the purpose here to trace it in detail, nor to tell of Dr. Shaw's work as editor in 1885 and later of The Minneapolis Tribune, when he gained a marvelous knowledge of the growth of the Middle and Far West. For these and the securing of his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Johns Hopkins are but incidents of a busy life. What is of especial interest in these days is the way he sprang suddenly into notice as a litterateur.

"My first article? Yes," said Dr. Shaw. "It all came about in a very curious way. It was in the early eighties, and I was studying at Johns Hopkins. James Bryce was then collecting material for his 'American Commonwealth.' He had already visited this country and knew the Johns Hopkins people. He wrote them, saying that he wanted details of a typical township and county government in the West, with some regard to their historical evolution, and he asked if some one of the Johns Hopkins students, especially fitted for such a purpose, could not make some studies for him.

"As it happened, they picked me out. I was known to have studied these subjects. I was then in the midst of just such topics; I had lived out in this country, and the selection was a natural one. For several weeks I worked up the details, both at Johns Hopkins and from documents in the Congressional Library in Washington. I took the evolution of county government in a State whose northern tiers of counties were governed in accordance with the New England idea of the supremacy of the towns within the county, and whose southern tiers of counties were modeled upon the Virginian plan of having the townships subordinate to the county itself. In between came the counties conducted, some on one plan, some on the other. In direct opposition were these ideas of county government, the New England Republican, with the town meeting of Democracy its basis; the Virginian somewhat monarchical, the county government appointing the pettiest rulers of each town.

"These details and many more were made up into an article that went to Mr. Bryce. He not only found in it what he was seeking, but he turned it over to John Morley, with, so we heard, certain words of commendation, and Mr. Morley printed it in The Fortnightly Review!"

And now fairly started into recollections, Dr. Shaw plunged into stories of his trips in Europe, of his studies there, and of how he came finally to take up that particular branch of the science of government he has made his own—the ruling of cities. With James Bryce and the English review editors behind him, he found himself already known the moment he stepped on English and Continental shores. It was easy for him then to get access to great dignitaries of states and cities and great economists.

"I was 'passed on' from one to another, all the time I was abroad, and a curious thing about it all was my remarkable fortune in always getting at the one man who had all the information I wanted at once. Another strange thing was that my small speaking knowledge of foreign tongues did not put me back or hinder me in the least. I can read French and German and Italian well enough to get at all the points of documents and laws, and I found, much to my gratification, that a good proportion of the men I went to see could talk in English better than I could in French or German. Of course the men I came for the most part in contact with were highly educated and at the very top of the ladder in political economy and statesmanship. Such a man, for example, whom I came to know very well, was Emil de Lavelaye. I visited him at his home in Liege, and he made my way easy in other directions and countries.

"But after all, for all of these researches, I needed to see but very few men. In reality, the way it came to me, there was less difficulty in getting together this data than would seem possible."

What led to the making of the "Municipal Government" books, by which Dr. Shaw is in a great measure best known to-day, constitutes a little story in itself. The Century published some years ago, it will be remembered, an article on Glasgow and its government.

"I had just completed a very careful study of Glasgow," Dr. Shaw went on, "and was enthusiastic over the modern system they had adopted. While on the ground and at a white heat I sat down and wrote it out. Just as it was this article, 20,000 words long," (people who are not literary workers will be interested in knowing that 20,000 words mean about thirteen solid columns of a New York morning paper,) "went to The Century and was soon published by them. Then really began my studies on the government of cities. I have already started on descriptions of the cities of this country—one or two of these have been published—and from time to time I shall write on others. In the intervals of my editorial work I am collecting material for these.

"I am sure you don't know this little book," and Dr. Shaw held out his first volume—"Icaria." "I had almost forgotten it myself, but it is quite in my mind now, because I am rewriting it." I did not recall it, and few will, I fancy. It is a study of that famous communistic settlement founded in this country by Etienne Cabot and his followers in the fifth decade of the century. Icaria, the village, all that remains of the experiment, which was a foredoomed failure, is still to be seen in Southwestern Iowa. This book, bound in blue with gilt lettering and published in 1884, is very rare. Few copies are known to exist to-day. It has especial interest, however, from having been Dr. Shaw's first work, put between covers after it had been accepted as his thesis for his degree of Ph. D., at Johns Hopkins.

This volume gives evidence of yet another side of Albert Shaw's character. He has made himself an authority upon the history of communism, and has studied with particular interest the experiments of settlements in America. Yet another branch of his research has been the development of co-operation in the Middle West, and he has written much on this.

A year from now the minor historian of the men of to-day that finds Albert Shaw "At Home" will discover him amid different surroundings. The house at Irvington he now occupies is merely a temporary abode. A permanent place for his literary Lares and Penates has just been chosen, and the site has been purchased. It is the old David Dudley Field Summer house, on the Hudson's banks, a few furlongs to the south of the town of Dobbs Ferry.

We drove down there to get the view of the river and to catch the June charm of the Summer day on this site, one of the very best along the Hudson. From the little cliff the river bends to the southward, and on a bright day the white dome of the great mausoleum of Grant can be seen, twenty miles away. This country place, a recent owner of it having been an admirer of Horace, bears on its gates the title "Sabine Farm." The old stone house where David Dudley Field passed so many happy hours at the height of his reputation is very picturesque and quaint. But Dr. Shaw only proposes to live in this until he can build. He is perfecting plans for a residence that will be most unique and will include a library and study that will be famed through the countryside.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

## *Paris Letter.*

### Guillaume's Election to the Academy—Henner's Grand Medal.

PARIS, June 5.—The election of M. Guillaume to the seat in the French Academy vacated by the late Duc d'Aumale has occasioned some surprise in literary circles, and was solely the result of political intrigue. The hot favorite for the Duke's succession was Gen. Comte du Barail, a very distinguished French cavalry officer, who fought with the Duc d'Aumale in the famous Algerian campaign, which resulted in the capture of Abd el Kader's smalah, (an incident immortalized by Horace Vernet in a gigantic picture at the Palace of Versailles,) Gen. du Barail, who was always a confirmed Bonapartist, subsequently became Minister of War under Marshal MacMahon and joined with the Duc de Broglie and the other members of the then Cabinet in the conspiracy for restoring the legitimist pretender, the Comte de Chambord, to the throne. The Comte de Chambord, who was unyielding in a fatal degree, wants the old royal white flag of France, with its three golden lilies, substituted for the national tricolor, and this proposition du Barail successfully opposed, to the disgust, so he says in his admirably written memoirs, of the Duc de Broglie. It is this passage in the General's memoirs which has made his election an impossibility. The Duc de Broglie not only prides himself on his accuracy as a historian, and has denied the truth of the General's anecdote, but he leads the so-called party of the Dukes, which is all powerful in the Academy. The feud between the Orléans family and the Barails has now lasted for three generations, and this final incident has only further embittered it. Charles X. declined to allow young Barail to receive a commission in the army, so he entered the negro regiment commanded by his father in Algeria, and rose from the ranks, step by step, by sheer dint of gallantry and intelligence to be Minister of War. He writes in a brilliant, picturesque style, and has an extraordinary colloquial knowledge of the Oriental languages and dialects. In appearance Comte de Barail is the typical officer of the Second Empire, and with his white imperial and twisted mustache, clear blue eyes, and regular features, resembles closely the late Duc d'Aumale, whose worthy successor he would have been.

M. Guillaume, who has been chosen in his stead, lives so much in Rome that he is little known here, but he ranks among the few men of genius, both in art and letters, of whom France can still boast, and his selection to succeed the great Duke, though not strictly the consequence of his own merits, does honor to the Academy that made it. A great sculptor, whose worldwide reputation serves to remind us from time to time that there are other great sculptors in France besides Rodin, he is the only French artist who is also deservedly eminent as a man of letters. His treatises upon sculpture, and some of his more fugitive writings, prefaces, lectures, and so forth, are models of rich, imaginative style. He is also a fine public speaker. He is, therefore, the only sculptor hitherto elected as such to the French Academy.

The Grand Medal of the Salon has been awarded, as I predicted it would be, to M. Jean Jacques Henner, the veteran Alsatian painter, whose exhibits this year were the portrait of a young lady and a large picture representing the "Levite of Ephraim Visiting the Body of His Dead Wife." The honor was conferred on M. Henner by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-members of the Société des Artistes Français, and it was as much a tribute to the general affection in which he is held as to his artistic talent. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, however, should bear in mind that the Grand Medal of the Salon is given to some extent in rotation, and that M. Henner's turn had certainly come. There have been, indeed, cases of really great painters, who have never won the coveted distinction, a circumstance attributable to the jealous intrigues of rivals. But Henner has, as far as I know, no enemies. An old bachelor, he lives almost entirely in his studio. He has amassed great wealth, for his pictures have had the size and quality which procures for them an easy sale. His style being, moreover, markedly equal and his mannerism invariably the same, (even the grouping and the composition of his pictures scarcely ever vary,) he is easily recognizable by the least experienced of connoisseurs. His pictures clothe well. Whether or not he will go down to posterity as a very great artist it is difficult to say. To the Parisian mind he represents Alsatian art, and the lost provinces are right to be proud of him.

I hear that M. Maurice Leuder, the author of "Guillaume II. Iptime," a book which gave a very documented account of the German Emperor's private life, and was consequently placed upon the Prussian "Index," will, after concluding his work on the Czar, write an illustrated biography of Gladstone, which will be published both in French and English.

ROWLAND STRONG.

## London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
**William L. Alden,**
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed in the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, June 5.—Miss Corelli has hastened to contradict the report that she had selected a peculiarly objectionable title for her next book. It is not necessary to be an admirer of Miss Corelli's writings to give her full credit for a sincere belief in Christianity. That she should have selected a title even more blasphemous than any hitherto imagined by the most precocious minor poet was quite incredible. The report was undoubtedly the work of some very stupid practical joker, but it has given Miss Corelli the opportunity to display once more her skill in advertising. The ordinary person desiring to contradict an injurious report would have written a letter to the editor of The Times. But Miss Corelli is not an ordinary person. She preferred to publish her contradiction in the shape of an advertisement in the "agony" column of The Times. Naturally every one asks, "What in the world could have induced her to do this?" and every newspaper which copies or refers to her contradiction has something to say about her appearance in the "agony" column. The value of the free advertising thus obtained must be very great, and Miss Corelli fully deserves it. I confess that I have not been able to read her books, but I have the most sincere admiration for her genius in advertising. The silly story that she had undertaken to rival Mr. Le Gallienne in the choice of titles will do her no harm with her public, now that she has contradicted the report, and her method of contradiction will probably gain hundreds of readers for her next book who would otherwise never have thought of reading it.

When will that venerable story of the discovery of a mysterious tribe of people dwelling in a city built principally of gold and precious stones ever be permitted to rest? Sometimes the city is in Africa, sometimes in Central America, sometimes at the south pole, and, according to the very latest information, it is now somewhere in Australia. It is not quite true to say that the mysterious city is always built of gold and diamonds and rubies, but it is invariably a wonderfully rich city, and since Mr. Rider Haggard wrote of "She" it is always ruled by a woman of surpassing beauty. Mr. G. Firth Scott's "Lost Lemurian" is the latest variation of this good old story. His private city is situated in the unexplored regions of Australia, as I am told. I have not read the book, but a review of it, in which, by the bye, it is said to be eminently readable, I am reminded of the curious persistence of the mysterious city in fiction.

It is absurd to say that because one novelist has written of the discovery of a mysterious city, another should not also write of it. Fiction, even when it is most original, is, after all, made up of conventions. There is not a more original writer than Mr. Anthony Hope, and there are few more delightful stories than his "Simon Dale," but the book bristles with conventions. Take only one, the accidental overhearing by the hero of some very important matter. In real life a man very seldom overhears anything which proves to be to his advantage, but in "Simon Dale," as in thousands of other novels, the story would come to a dead halt if the hero did not do a little voluntary or involuntary eavesdropping at the necessary moment. What some one has called "the long arm of coincidence" is stretched over most novels, and the reader cannot help knowing that this is one of the tricks of the novelist's trade. In real life accidents are so many interferences with the lives of those to whom they happen. In novels they are of the very essence of the lives of the novelist's puppets. The world of the novelist is a conventional world, whether he call himself a realist or an idealist, and the novel reader who complains of a readable book that it is impossible in plot, or that its plot has been used before, is a very unreasonable person. If a writer can tell an interesting story concerning a mysterious city in Africa, inhabited by white natives, dressed principally in gold and jewels, by all means let him tell it. We have met Mr. Stanley Weyman's gallant Frenchman several times already, but we are only the more anxious to meet him again. We have read of Mr. Clark Russell's cruel shipmaster and mutinous crew and beautiful young woman with an abnormal and intuitive knowledge of seamanship, but if we are readers who can appreciate a good story, we hope to meet those same interesting persons a score of times to come. It is doubtful if such a thing as an absolutely new story will ever be written, but that does not in the least lessen the certainty that thousands of readable novels will be written in the course of the twentieth century.

There are people who can read the very best books that were ever written over and over again, but as a rule they are not the most appreciative of readers. When a book makes an exceptionally powerful impression upon you it may, perhaps, be given a second reading at once, but after that you will not care to reread it. Whereas, a less powerful book can be reread at frequent intervals with perennial pleasure. This is part of the secret of the popularity of moderately good novels. The impression that they make upon the reader is not strong enough to endure for any length of time, and they are therefore reread with almost as much pleasure as if they were new. On the other hand, a single reading of one of Kipling's best stories fastens it in the memory so firmly that there does not seem to be any reason for rereading it. There is nothing in the conception of the mysterious city or the mutiny at sea that is sufficiently forcible to sink it deep into the memory, and, accordingly, when a writer asks us to accompany him to Central Africa in search of the mysterious city, to sail with him on a merchant ship where the Captain and mates are to be killed by mutineers, and the handsome young sailor passenger to be asked to take charge, we accept with alacrity.

The stealing of valuable jewels is another inexhaustible incident. The late Wilkie Collins is generally supposed to have patented the Indian variant of this story, in which the jewel is stolen from a temple and is searched for by astute Indians, who are ready to stick at nothing in order to recover it. But even the Wilkie Collins patent cannot protect this story, and I read it only a short time ago in the guise of a prize story published in an American magazine. As for the unpatented plot of the theft of a jewel other than from a practicing heathen god, it is endlessly repeated. Mr. Bernard Capes's "Lake of Wine" deals with a marvelous jewel, and deals with it in a way to interest the most hardened novel reader. The best of all stolen jewel stories was undoubtedly Stevenson's "Story of the Young Man in Holy Orders" in the first volume of the "New Arabian Nights." Who will ever forget the young man's effort to qualify himself as a criminal by reading Gaboriau? So long as the world finds delight in gems, so long will it love to read of superb diamonds that have been stolen, possibly for the reason that they are always far too valuable to be bought by any one.

Mr. Cable's books are finding their way into the market. New editions of two of them were advertised last week, and I hope they will have the sale they deserve. It is annoying that so many people in England should imagine that American literature consists of "Leaves of Grass" and "My Official Wife." The conception of the typical American as a savage in a red shirt and revolver is so firmly fixed in the British mind that it is inevitable that Walt Whitman's poems should be regarded as the only truly American verse, but when the British public becomes familiar with Cable's books it may perhaps be discovered that "The Grandissimes" and "Old Creole Days" are far more distinctively American than anything that Whitman ever wrote.

The Spring bookselling season is of course over, and presently the season for selling magazine stories will also come to an end. I have never found any one who could explain why magazine editors in London buy next to nothing from the middle of June to the middle of September. People read magazines in Summer quite as much as in Winter, and no magazine changes its size according to the seasons. But as every new literary agent will testify, and as all magazine writers know to their sorrow, the editorial demand for short stories and sketches is very small during the Summer months. Probably the explanation of this curious fact is that many years ago, when there were only two or three magazines in existence, the editors were accustomed to take a long Summer holiday, and gave their subordinates orders to buy nothing in their absence. As soon as this became a custom it became inviolable, and now, although the mazagine editor takes only a fortnight's holiday in the Summer, he still adheres to the custom of not buying manuscripts in Summer, simply because it is custom. In this conservative land whatever is a custom is something to be religiously observed. Whatever is customary is English, and whatever is English is right. This plain and easy method of reasoning has so far kept England free from the political and social fads from which other nations have suffered.

I hear of no forthcoming books of any particular interest except Landor's book of Thibetan travel and George Moore's new novel. The latter was to have been published in May, but has not yet appeared. Mr. "Tay Pay," a gentleman who is sometimes known as T. P. O'Connor, is about to bring out a new paper with the remarkable name of "M. A. P.," which, being interpreted, means "Mainly About People." It is to consist entirely of personal paragraphs and articles concerning prominent persons, and is to be published by Pearson's. "Tay Pay" has a genius for starting successful papers and then leaving them to other people. His Evening Star went out of his hands when it had become firmly established, and his Evening Sun—who but an Irishman would have thought of an evening sun?—made a similar success and then escaped from its founder's control. There are few brighter journalists than "Tay Pay," and I don't suppose he has an enemy in the world. It remains to be seen what he will make of a purely personal paper, but most people will feel that he is a man of too much ability to waste his energy in writing paragraphs about other people.

Harmsworth's new magazine, which has been coming out every month for the last three years, has not yet appeared. Were it not that it has an editor and occasionally buys manuscripts, it would be regarded as a myth, but there is no doubt that it will appear some of these days, perhaps when Mr. Harmsworth has finally discovered the north pole.

I noticed the other day the death of Jacques St. Cère, whose real name was Rosenthal, and who wrote in the Paris Figaro such shamelessly brutal attacks on Germany and Italy that many people believed that he was an agent provocateur of the German Government. He was for some time a contributor to The New York Herald, and finally came to signal grief as a blackmailer. He is said to have died in consequence of his disgrace, which will seem rather absurd to those who knew him. If there was ever an individual totally incapable of feeling the sting of any disgrace it was St. Cère.

W. L. ALDEN.

## The Week in The Art World.

The unveiling of the memorial window to Edwin Booth in the Church of the Transfiguration, made by John La Farge, has been set for the afternoon of Friday, June 24. There will be appropriate ceremonies held under the auspices of The Players Club, whose members subscribed $7,000, which the window cost. The window itself is considered to be one of the best that Mr. La Farge has yet designed. It is a lancet window, and is unbroken by mullions or tracery. It represents the life-sized seated figure of an actor in mediaeval costume, garbed in a long red cloak, and intently gazing at a mask which he holds at arm's length. The color key is high and the whole window is a gorgeous piece of color. The figure is not a likeness of Mr. Booth, but is simply symbolical of the actor's art. A Rochester paper has indulged in some adverse comment as to the placing of a window to an actor in a church, and states that its design is about as incongruous in a church as would be a picture of the Last Supper on a theatre drop curtain. This comment regarding the placing of such a window in the Church of the Transfiguration in particular is rather late, as it happens that there has been a memorial window, a portrait of Montague, the actor, who died in 1878, in this same church for over twenty years, and this has provoked no criticism.

Mr. La Farge, in this last window, not only displays his remarkable feeling for color, but has shown much appreciation of his subject in the expression which he has given to his figure. This is not only well posed and strongly drawn, but is full of intense earnestness and deep thought. The unveiling will bring together a notable company of actors and men prominent in all professions.

The 'Varsity Challenge Cup, recently made by the house of Theodore B. Starr for Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of this city, by whom it has been offered to his Alma Mater, Cornell University, as an international rowing trophy, is now on exhibition at Starr's. The cup has a graceful and appropriate design, and will be much appreciated by the students and graduates of Cornell. It is a splendid specimen of modern work in silverware, and reflects great credit upon its designer and the artisans who completed the cup from the designs.

J. Augustus Page, who recently painted an excellent life-size portrait of Richard Croker, has just finished a life-size portrait of Henry D. McCord, ex-President of the Produce Exchange, which is now on view in his studio in the Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway. This portrait, like that of Mr. Croker, has much force, and is an admirable likeness. Mr. Page seems to have the happy faculty not always found among portrait painters of catching and transferring to canvas the characteristic personality of his sitters.

Messrs. Durand-Ruel are now holding an exhibition of the recent works of Camille Pissarro in their Paris galleries. There are twenty-eight canvases shown in this display. Most of them have as their subjects scenes on the Paris streets and boulevards, with different effects of Winter, Autumn, and Spring. Pissarro is one of the leaders of the modern French impressionistic school, and these recent works from his brush are more pronouncedly impressionistic than ever. They do not lack charm and force, however, and some have delightful color, while all are true renditions of the life of the Paris streets.

Preparations are actively under way for the loan exhibition of portraits to be held in the Academy of Design in December and January next for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital, and which was first noticed in this column some weeks ago. This coming exhibition will be the third of its kind to be held in New York during recent years. The first which was held about five years ago was for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopaedic Hospital, and netted nearly $30,000 for the two institutions. The second held two years ago was for the Orthopaedic Hospital alone and realized some $10,000. Only women's portraits were shown at the first exhibition, and the second was confined to the portraits of women and children. The third and coming exhibition will be wider in scope and will include the portraits of men. Stanford White, Benjamin C. Porter, J. Carroll Beckwith, and E. H. Blashfield will form a hanging committee for the coming exhibition, and Charles A. Barney, President of the Municipal Art Society, is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

During the past two years a number of portraits of well-known society women have been painted in Paris and New York by such artists as Madrazo, de la Gandara, Boldini, Chartran, Carolus Duran, and others, and these will be shown, together with several representative portraits by Gainsborough, Franz Hals, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other masters of the English and Dutch schools, which have been imported during the past few years. Upward of four hundred portraits will be shown, and the work of American artists will not be neglected. The exhibition will be made, of course, a social feature of the next Winter season. There is to be a Ladies' Committee, which will arrange for the holding of afternoon teas, receptions, and other attractions.

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The death of M. Adolphe Appian is announced. This artist was a pupil of Daubigny. Appian was a landscape painter of distinction and an engraver. He was born in 1818, and his first picture exhibited dates back to 1835.

## Walt Whitman.

### Selections from His Prose and Verse—What Whitman Stands For.*

In the course of time, no doubt, Walt Whitman will be edited, annotated, and explicated as much as Browning; and all because he refused to write in rhythm and rhyme. Some envious persons have asserted that Whitman wrote in his peculiar manner simply to excite discussion and thus gain for himself a sort of fame. Others have vowed flatly that he did not know how to write verse, and that he was, therefore, not a poet. In fact, some of the commentators have treated Whitman as if he were a sort of Wagner of poetry, and have damned him beyond redemption simply because he declined to make use of established forms. Some of these same commentators had already suavely accepted Macpherson's "Ossian" as genuine poetry, but forgave its absence of rhythm and rhyme on the ground that it was a prose translation.

It does not seem to be necessary at this time to defend Walt Whitman, though books such as that now under consideration are in a measure appeals of a defensive nature. The question of form in art has been pretty thoroughly discussed. The thoughtful person always discriminates between form and formalism, and grants to the artist the right to make his own forms. Since Beethoven made his first departures from the classic form of the symphony and Schumann worked them out in their fullest ramifications, leading to the literal development of a new and valuable form—the symphonic poem—in the hands of Liszt, no one has demanded of musical composers absolute fidelity to the symphonic form of Haydn and Mozart. The classic opera of Lully and Gluck long ago gave way to the romantic opera of Weber, and the classic novel of Smollett or Goldsmith would have as little hope of finding readers in these days as would the classic verse of Dryden. The classic drama of Molière is quite out of date beside the romantic plays of Victorien Sardou; and the comedies of Sheridan differ in manner most decidedly from those of Arthur Pinero.

The question whether Whitman was a poet or not will no doubt be discussed for some time yet, but not by those who can discriminate between the essentials and the accidentals of an art. To accept as poetry a series of apparently rhapsodical utterances, not always immediately intelligible, is difficult to those who regard the outward form as the invariable manifestation of an inward spiritual grace. But it is not the mere manner of a man's speech that makes him a poet. To recognize the true poet we must go back to the original signification of the Greek "polete"—a maker. He is not a mere maker of verse. God knows the world is harried by ten thousand too many of these. He is a maker of messages embodying the spirit of his time. And if that be true, Whitman was a master singer, for in him inhered the sublime sum of all the personality of the unbridled American.

He was a confluence and an affluence. In him centred the many streams of the ideas of his time. From him they went out again through new outlets and into new lights. His song was a great fundamental bass to the general harmony of the thought of his day. Upon that vast tone it seemed to rest; from that it seemed to develop in massive primary chords. It made a music as unsystematic and as big as that of the West. It was as broad and as formless as the prairie. But, best of all, it was the complete and convincing utterance of a gigantic, passionate humanity. It was elemental, because it voiced what was elemental in a strong, brotherly man. Whatever Whitman wrote was the utterance of his own soul. He stood absolutely independent in a world of conventions. He thought out of the simple self-reliance of an untrammeled mind, and he wrote what he thought just as he thought it without consideration of opinion from without. What is written in that way has strength. And this man had a very lofty opinion of the art which he practiced. This volume contains, among other valuable things, the preface to the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" in its original form, "printed verbatim et literatim from the text of the 1855 edition." Any one who desires to understand Whitman's theory of the art of poetry should read this essay. Here are a few of the nuggets from it:

"The known universe has one complete lover and that is the greatest poet."

"Without effort and without exposing in the least how it is done, the greatest poet brings the spirit of any or all events and passions and scenes and persons, some more and some less, to bear on your individual character as you hear or read."

"The art of art, the glory of expression and the sunshine of the light of letters is simplicity."

Think of the first chapter of Genesis, the Psalms of David, the Koran, the "Pilgrim's Progress," and be wise. But to go on:

"The old red blood and stainless gentility of great poets will be proudly their unconstraint. A heroic person walks at his ease through and out of that custom or precedent or authority that suits him not."

Now herein is contained Whitman's protest against slavery to convention and his plea for his own abandonment of accepted poetic forms. But he was not unable to appreciate those poets who were the most elegant of phrasemakers and the most cunning artificers of rhythmic lines. Where in all literature is there a more finished poet than Tennyson? Yet read what Whitman in his "Theory of Art" says about him:

"To me Tennyson shows more than any poet I know (perhaps he has been a warning to me) how much there is finest verbalism. There is such a latent charm in mere words, cunning collocutions, and in the voice singing them, which he has caught and brought out beyond all others."

And Whitman himself, though not a phrasemaker nor a student of "cunning collocutions," was not averse to happy combinations of words. On the contrary, he uttered some very big phrases. His picture of himself, "standing at ease in nature," is at once a phrase and inspiration. And where in all verse can one find any verbalism more sensuously lovely than this?

"Smile, O voluptuous cool-breath'd earth!
Earth of the slumbering and liquid trees!
Earth of the departed sunset—earth of the mountains misty-topt!
Earth of the vitreous pour of the full moon just tinged with blue!
Earth of the shine and dark mottling the tide of the river!
Earth of the limpid gray of clouds brighter and clearer for my sake!
Far-swooping elbow'd earth—rich apple-blossom'd earth!
Smile, for your lover comes."

No, Whitman was surely not one-sided.

First and foremost of all things, he was a man, and he is a poet for men. There is no dilettanteism in Whitman. There is no tinkle of the elegant lyre of the salon. There is no song for the lady of fashion. If there is an Isolde of the desert or a Brunnhilde of the mountains with a soul that prefers damp grass and the whistle of wind-swept branches under starry skies to the rustle of silk-lined ball skirts under yellow chandeliers, here is a man for her—a man who will talk to her with all the grandeur of primeval humanity. But he is for all that a poet for men, because the immensity of his personality throbs in every page.

Dr. Triggs has edited these selections from Whitman with judgment and with love. The biographical sketch is excellent, and the notes are suggestive. The portrait of Whitman is very good. Lovers of this writer's works will be happy in the possession of this book.

*SELECTIONS FROM THE PROSE AND POETRY OF WALT WHITMAN. Edited with an introduction by Oscar Lovell Triggs, Ph. D., University of Chicago. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1898.

## Up the Rio Grande in 1821.

### Jacob Fowler's Quaint and Interesting Journal of the Trip.*

On Sept. 6, 1821, Col. Hugh Glann, Major Jacob Fowler, and a party of eighteen men started out on a voyage of adventure and discovery through the territory now comprised in the States and Territories of Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. Major Fowler appears to have been the scribe of the expedition, and, while the Major was unquestionably a bold and successful explorer, he was also undoubtedly an indifferent hand at syntax, orthography, punctuation, and the other desirable features of smooth composition. Dr. Coues, who has edited and copiously annotated the journal, has wisely decided to present Fowler's work in its original dress, and has faithfully reproduced every peculiarity of the original manuscript that could be imitated by means of an ordinary font of type. The phonetic character of the spelling makes a perusal of the book easy and adds a charm to the rough experiences through which the party passed.

Major Fowler was born in New York in 1765, and died in Kentucky in 1850. The manuscript from which the present work is compiled is entitled "Memorandum of the Voige by Land from Fort Smith to the Rocky Mountains." Fowler was the first traveler who is known to have kept a record of a continuous ascent of the Rio Grande from Fort Smith to the present position of Pueblo, in Colorado, and no matter what peculiarities characterize the journal, it can be truly said that it is a notable contribution to our knowledge of early adventure and pioneering in the Great West. His style is straightforward and his wonderful power of observation has made the narrative very attractive.

Starting "from Fort Smith on the Arkensaw and crossing that river," the party pushed on, crossing the Illinois River, and reaching the "Grand or Six Bull," (now known as the Neosho,) which they crossed, and shortly afterward ascended the "Virdegree" (now Vermilion River) to "a trading hous Wheare We Remained till the 25th Sept., making a Raingement for our gurney to the mountains." From this point the party, well mounted and provided with pack mules, proceeded through a wild but interesting country, encountering Indian villages, crossing old Indian roads, killing and trapping elk, deer, wild turkeys, buffaloes, otters, and beavers, and trading with the Indians whom they met en route. On Nov. 13 a grizzly bear was encountered, and, being angered by the firing of a gun, attacked the party and succeeded in getting the head of one of the hunters partly in its mouth. From the injuries thus inflicted the man, Dodson, died two days afterward, the first fatality of the expedition. Dodson was buried in what is now a part of Colorado, the first recorded interment of a white man in that State.

During the month they met a large body of Arapahoe, Kioway, Comanche, and Snake Indians, and on "the coldest morning you might see Several Hundred Children Naked Running and playing on the Ice Without the least apearance of Suffering from the Cold." About that time the Province of Mexico had declared its independence, and the Mexicans, or Spaniards, were at war with some of the neighboring tribes of Indians. The author relates how they "found with the Ietans a Spanish Prisoner Whome With great difeculty We purchased yesterday with $150 in goods and He in Joyed one night of liberty—a Happy Chaing—but unfortunately—at day light this morning the goods Ware Returned and the Prisoner taken back to his former master again—but We Will Spair no means in our power to Relevo Him and Send Him out of their Reech this man is from the Southern Provence near St. Antoni With Which the Indeans are at War—tho at Peece with new maxico and the Spanish in Habetance there." The Indians demanded presents, claiming that they had been promised by the President, and their demands being refused, they became unfriendly. Subsequently they "chainged their Disposetion" and offered two of their wives, "the greatest token of friendship those Indeans can offer—but the offer Was declined." Before parting from the Indians they were invited to "Eat with one of the Arrapaho Cheefs He Seet before us a dish of fat meat of Which We Eat plentyfully We Ware then asked if We new what kind of meat We Ware Eating We told We did not He then Said it Was a dog telling us it was a great feest with the Indeans and that He Invited us for that purpose." After a tempestuous journey, accompanied with numerous dangerous encounters with thieving Indians, the party reached some Spanish settlements near the Rio Grande.

They camped near Hot Spring Creek until June 1, 1822, when they started for home by a different route. Crossing the mountains eastward by the Taos Pass, they left the watershed of the Rio Grande for that of the Arkansas, and came out of the mountains on the headwaters of the Canadian. The homeward journey is very interesting reading, as the party blazed a path through a territory that was practically unknown to white men up to that time. Buffaloes were in abundance, and, as the author says: "Hear are Some thousands of Buffelow to be Seen at one vew—I beleve We Have not been out of Sight of Buffalow Since We Came to the River except in the night and when darke so that the Hunters Have Killed When the pleased." An almost daily record of buffaloes killed shows that the work of extermination of that species of animals commenced early in the century.

The homeward trip did not yield so many exciting experiences with the Indians, but one encounter with a band of Pawnees is worth noting. The party included two Spaniards, and the Indians held a council of war to decide if the two men were Spaniards, intending to kill them if they proved such. The suspects were questioned in Spanish, which they pretended not to understand, and refused to speak. One "Pawnee Cheef Said that Some four or five years back He Had Seen Some English men and french men together and the Cold not talk to Each other that may be those Ware English men and So the Council Ended the two Spaniards Passed for English men." After thirteen months and thirteen days of wandering and hardship, the party reached Covington, Ky., having crossed a wild country, and having done much for the information of the commercial world. The journal of the expedition, preserved by the descendants of Major Fowler, and now first presented to the public, is a rich addition to the pioneer history of Western America.

*THE JOURNAL OF JACOB FOWLER, Narrating an Adventure from Arkansas to the Sources of Rio Grande Del Norte, 1821-1822. Edited, with Notes, by Elliott Coues. New York: Francis P. Harper.

## Gladstone's Ideas on Books and Authors.

The following sayings by Mr. Gladstone are taken from "A Roll of Thoughts from Mr. Gladstone":

He who labors for Dante labors to save Italy, Christianity, the world.

It is said, and said truly, that truth beats fiction; that what happens in fact from to time is of a character so daring, so strange, that if the novelist were to imagine it and put it upon his pages, the whole world would reject it from its improbability.

It is by the creative powers that the poet projects his work from himself; stands, as it were, completely detached from it, and becomes in his own personality invisible. Thus did Homer and Shakespeare, perhaps beyond all other men—thus did Goethe * * * thus did Dante when he pleased.

In a room well filled with books no one has felt or can feel solitary. Second to none as friends, to the individual they are first and foremost among the "compages," the bonds and rivets of the race, onward from that time when they were first written on the tablets of Babylonia and Assyria, the rocks of Asia Minor, and the monuments of Egypt, down to the diamond editions of Mr. Pickering and Mr. Froude.

Another purpose for books is to enlarge the mind, to brace the mind, to enable the people to find pleasure, not only in the relaxation of literature, but in the hard work, in the stiff thought of literature. The hard work of literature conveys to those who pursue it in sincerity and truth not only utility, but also real enjoyment.

Like the sun which furnishes with its light the close courts and alleys of London, while himself unseen by their inhabitants, Homer has supplied with the illumination of his ideas millions of minds that were never brought into direct contact with his works, and even millions more that have hardly been aware of his existence.

Poetry, the mirror of the world, cannot deal with its attractions only, but must present some of its repulsions also, and avail herself of the powerful assistance of its contrasts.

Few are they who either in trade or letters take it for their aim to supply the market not with the worst they can sell, but with the best they can produce.

For works of the mind really great there is no old age, no decrepitude. It is inconceivable that a time should come when Homer, Dante, Shakespeare shall not ring in the ears of civilized man.

Autobiographies are commonly of real interest; for every man does his best to make his own portrait a likeness.

Among the many noble thoughts of Homer there is not one more noble or more penetrating than his judgment upon slavery. "On the day," he says, "that makes a bondman of the free, Wideseeing Zeus takes half the man away." He thus judges not because the slavery of his time was cruel, for evidently it was not, but because it was slavery.

## Far Western Islands.

### Brown Men and Women and Their Ways of Life There.*

Mr. Reeves gives many interesting views of the inhabitants of innumerable islands, but at the same time he is the most desultory of writers. The extent of ground, though each island of the Pacific may be small, is nevertheless collectively immense. It is possible that the ignorance of the ordinary American reader, geographically at least, may account for the difficulty he may have in comprehending the whole subject. Perhaps in the time to come we will have to study our maps more carefully, and so get to a better understanding of the lay of the land, and the character of the brown men and women who dwell there.

Mr. Reeves tells us of the past of these many islands and how the poor natives of the Fiji, New Hebrides, and Solomon Islands were abused. The worst men who ever lived, the modern Captain Kidds and Bluebeards, ravaged the beautiful islands. "Bully Hayes" was a prime rascal, and is remembered to-day for his general badness. He was both an assassin and a sneak thief. Mr. Reeves seems to have known "Bully Hayes," for he was cheated by him. But as to the present condition of the many islands and their people, the author of the volume does not think conditions are good. Everything is changed, it is true. There are no more pirates, or men engaged in blackbirding, and "Christian principles and European ideas have superseded native superstitions. The death drum calls to church. Idolatry, human sacrifices, cannibalism, and cruel domestic practices retire year by year into further corners and remoter islands, and are replaced by European vices and diseases, which demoralize and murder ten to one." The state, then, is one of transition. The South Sea Islander is not to be let alone. Frenchmen, Germans, Englishmen are all bent on improving him, and he is then to be improved off the face of his little earth.

Mr. Reeves does not suggest any cure for present conditions; indeed, he does not pretend to know what are the secrets of a forced civilization. All he wants to do is to give in a light and gossippy way a series of sketches of what he saw in Tongatabu, Heapai, Vavau, Samoa, Fiji, Aututaki, Huahina, Roratonga, and Johiti. You are not expected to-day says Mr. Reeves, to produce any standard book of travels. Said a bookworm friend to him: "If you want really good books of travel, you must go back a hundred years; people don't make them now."

As to the "beautiful brown woman," the theme of so many writers, Mr. Reeves rather disillusionizes the reader. She does not exist, he tells us, and he is even down on the photograph, although in his own volume he presents some rather alluring prints of the brown woman. The photograph "is absolutely silent," he writes, "about her manners and customs and movements, and communicates none of her odor." Mr. Reeves, being an Englishman, or a New Zealander, writes, "The more you see of the skin of the South Sea Island woman the less you can admire * * * it." "Her lovely bare foot" is another delusion of the poet. "Small, pretty bare feet are only to be seen on the stage. They are impossible in active women who really use them out of doors. In short, to compare any brown beauty with a neat Scotch lassie or an English country girl is absurd. To compare the prettiest Tongan, Samoan, Tahitian, or even Rotuman with the plainest and most simply educated Irish, French, or colonial girl that has been decently brought up is an insult to one's intelligence."

There is a much hackneyed French epigram, and it reads, "Virtue is a geographical expression," and Mr. Reeves adds: "The more different races are studied the more does one become convinced that the superstructural virtues, habits, customs and laws, punishments, and religious exercises that suit one race or one state of civilization may not suit another. * * * Therefore it would be absurd to jump rashly to the conclusion that primitive land laws, which work well grafted upon the simple civilization of Tonga, or that the most elaborate provisions of a little new colony like New Zealand, could be transferred holus-bolus to the complex civilization of Great Brittain."

Familiar with New Zealand and the Maoris, Mr. Reeves writes: "It is notorious that the young Christianized, civilized, educated Maori is generally untrustworthy and imbibes all the vices of the European without his virtues. The old chiefs, on the contrary, had a high code of honor, and their word was as good as their bond in all matters except war, where treachery was allowable."

In Tonga there is the strictest of prohibition laws. No one can sell liquor, and really the alcohol drinkers are few, if any. But "how does this happen?" "Because behind all the liquor laws that can be devised by the wit of man stands in Tonga and Fiji a more potent antagonist than even absolute prohibition—the all-powerful, omnipresent, beneficent kava of the Pacific Islands. Kava drinking is without doubt the most extraordinary, perhaps the most pleasant, feature of island life. The first note of hospitality to a visitor here is 'Come and have a drink,' or, rather, 'Come and drink as much as you possibly can.' Yet a kava-poisoned man is rarely seen." There are some strange qualities about this kava, for Mr. Reeves writes that "instead of creating thirst kava cures it."

"In a climate where spirits, wine, beer, even the juice of fruit, seem to inflame thirst, one drink of kava gives complete satisfaction to the palate, not through producing nausea, but by direct stimulus. The beverage is never taken at meal times, because food spoils its flavor and effects. Solitary drinking of it is unknown. It is not only a thirst quenching and exhilarating pleasure, but also a social pleasure, binding men together in harmless good-fellowship."

Overdrinking of kava seems first to exhilarate, but later stupor ensues. English law givers and makers have tried to limit the quantity of kava to the consumer, and the rule is that "yagona," the official name for kava, is not to be drunk by males under eighteen or by females under twenty-five, or by women who are suckling children. The Piper methysticum seems so far to have defied the analysis of the chemist. What is the peculiarity of the special substance in the root has escaped analysis. To the European a decoction of the dry root tastes like soapsuds and pepper, but it is said that the foreigner soon comes to like it and will drink as much of it as does the brown man or woman. In the Society and Cook groups there is much more drunkenness than in Tonga or Fiji. Being under French rule, every native is a French citizen, consequently there is no special legislation.

Papeitienne life Mr. Reeves declares to be highly immoral, and absinthe plays its part. "Tahiti," the author writes, 'is the veritable Port Tarascon of the inimitable and sarcastic Daudet; cannon, men at arms, a miniature Paris, regular, officially ordered, seriously studied amusements, haughty bureaucrats with long names and many official titles, a few French traders, and no French settlers to speak of! How can these ever make a prosperous colony?"

Mr. Reeves has a keen eye for native dances, and describes a Samoan one and the fine play of the figurantes. The kava bowl passes freely, and a leading lady, having passed her fingers through her cocoanut-oil-dripping hair, squeezes out the fibre of the kava root until she gets the last drop of it, and then the fluid must be drained to the bottom of the cup by the white guest. Several pages of the book are devoted to Apia and Stevenson's sojourn at Samoa and his house, and the author writes that the grave of the romance writer is "graced by a canopy of grass girdles and other wearing apparel and ornaments native to Tonga. These decorations are a touching mark of respect placed there by the Tongans resident in Samoa."

Are we to credit Mr. Reeves when he writes concerning missionaries in these islands that, as men of peace, there is ever strife between them?

"It is a delicate subject of missionary enterprise. As in all others it is ultimately of the best service to both God and our neighbors to face the truth. And the truth is that all the churches, Free Church, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Anglican, are bitter enemies in these regions, and would rather a native remained as he was till they could get at him with their special nostrum than let him slip to heaven by another route. Further, they are all ready to spend any amount of money and to use unscrupulously all the temporal and spiritual powers they can get hold of to damage and circumvent their competitors for island souls. Sometimes, in cases of great danger to their prestige, Protestants combine and try to crush the Roman Catholics, but the rapprochement caused by this amiable concert lasts no longer than its special occasion."

*BROWN MEN AND WOMEN; OR, THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS IN 1895-1896. By Edward Reeves. With sixty illustrations and maps. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.00.

## A Tale by Maxwell Gray.*

"Ribstone Pippins," by the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," is a short, bucolic tale, full of the fragrance of the fields and the melody of nature. It is very simple, and shows love and sympathy for the peasant and his monotonous life. In part it recalls strongly "La Mare au Diable," especially in the descriptions of scenery and of animals. Of story there is very little. It is the tale of a country lad who, in company with several fellow-wagoners, goes to a distant town a-courting. On reaching his destination, however, he finds his sweetheart departed, and a mischief-making girl leads him to believe that she has gone off with a soldier. He is plunged into despair, and with the stubbornness of the peasant never doubts her infidelity when on the return trip she is discovered unconscious by the roadside. The real state of affairs, showing her faithfulness to him, is brought out just at the last, and their deferred reconciliation proves a potent medicine to recall her from death's door.

Miss Tutliett, who veils her personality under the pen name of Maxwell Gray, has keen powers of observation and the charm of poetic expression. Without apparent effort she has admirably sketched the two main characters of her story—the peasant lover and his grandmother—and has thrown about them the delicate glamour of humor that is enhanced by the quaint dialect made familiar through the poems of Barnes. "Not that I ever knawn two oomen bide quiet under one hroof itt," remarks the old lady sententiously, "athout one was a bed-lyer and t'other one dumb." As distinct in character as the wagoners are the team of horses, the mighty, turbulent Thunder, the sedate Diamond, and the patient, long-suffering Charlie. Right merrily they drag along the "wold" wagon, to the jangle of the bells and the chorus of the men, while on the air is the scent of wild flowers. We have left the musty city far behind and wish never to return.

*RIBSTONE PIPPINS. By Maxwell Gray. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

## Tennyson.

### Steps Taken to Erect a Memorial in His Native Lincolnshire.

A Lincolnshire County meeting, convened by Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant, was held at the Guildhall, Lincoln, a few weeks ago for the purpose of promoting a subscription for a Lincolnshire memorial of the late Lord Tennyson. Earl Brownlow, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said he had received several letters apologizing for non-attendance. Lord Brownlow proceeded to observe that it was proposed, in the first instance, to place a stained window in Lincoln Cathedral in honor of Lord Tennyson, but it was thought, upon further consideration, that this would scarcely be a fit and adequate memorial for a man of such importance. He (the speaker) concurred in this feeling, and as the result of his consulting the committee which had the matter originally in hand he decided to call the present meeting and to see Mr. Watts, who had taken much interest in the memorial idea, who was a personal friend of Lord Tennyson, and who had painted an extremely fine portrait of him. Mr. Watts heartily approved the suggestion of a statue, and said he felt that he could almost see Tennyson already standing out in bronze in Lincoln. He (Lord Brownlow) did not propose to discuss at any length the merits of Lord Tennyson's poetry, but in reading Lord Tennyson's poems he felt that he could understand them, and that Lord Tennyson put grand thoughts into beautiful words. He admired also the music and rhythm of Lord Tennyson's writings. Lord Tennyson had written pathetic poems, humorous poems, poems calculated to stir up the loyalty of Englishmen, and poems which made Englishmen proud of the great deeds of our army and navy; he had written poems of the simplest possible description and poems which could be set to music and sung. Whatever might be the merits of other poets of the age, he ventured to say that the memory of Lord Tennyson would live as long as the English language endured. Lord Tennyson, having been born in Lincolnshire, and having been one of the most distinguished men of the century, it seemed extraordinary that Lincolnshire had not desired to erect some memorial of him. He had only heard one objection to the erection of a statue of Tennyson, and that was that he had now been dead some time; but this did not appear to be any real objection In the neighboring town of Grantham, for instance, a fine statue of Newton had been erected more than 100 years after his death, and therefore Lincoln would not be at all too late in now erecting a statue of Tennyson. If he (Lord Brownlow) had been personally unable to appreciate Lord Tennyson's poems, still a feeling of loyalty toward such a very distinguished inhabitant of Lincolnshire would have been quite sufficient to have induced him to come forward as he had done.

The High Sheriff said Lincolnshire had been described as a stagnant county, containing open drains from which the population drank, and that they were subject to ague. Lincolnshire people knew well enough that this was not a fair description of the county. The village of Somersby, for instance, in which Lord Tennyson was born, was a pretty little place, well calculated to foster his poetic imagination, and Lincolnshire had produced many great men, of whom its inhabitants were justly proud. Lord Brownlow had referred to Sir Isaac Newton, but it might also be added that at the present time one of the Cabinet Ministers, the Attorney General, and one of our Judges were all Lincolnshire men. Lord Tennyson was a man who stood head and shoulders above his fellows; his life, like his poetry, was beautiful and pure, and his end, so beautifully depicted by one of his latest poems, "Crossing the Bar," was peaceful and serene. He had great pleasure in proposing that a county memorial of the late Lord Tennyson should be erected at Lincoln.

The Bishop of Lincoln moved that the memorial should take the form of a statue, to be erected on the best site obtainable in Lincoln. He said the meeting had been called to commemorate the greatness of a great man, and he (the Bishop) thought that a statue would bring Lord Tennyson more in touch and contact with the greatest number of persons. As in the case of Mr. Gladstone, so in the case of Lord Tennyson—we admired his courage, his religion, his love of freedom. These qualities were latent in human nature generally to some extent, but it required some external influence to develop them, and a statue would certainly be the best means of preserving the great name and influence of Lord Tennyson. It had been well said by Mr. Hallam that Tennyson had thrown out sparks which would always be vivifying somewhere, and where could they kindle better than in Lincoln? He did not wish that the proposed statue should be erected within any building; he would rather see it in the open air, so that it might exert a wholesome influence upon those whose everyday honest toil brought them "a day's march nearer home."

Mr. H. Cust supported the motion, and observed that the year 1809 was a remarkable year in English history, as it endowed the country with three very great men—Darwin, Gladstone, and Tennyson. The first was a man of science, and the second a great politician; but Tennyson embodied in his writings some of the best attributes of each of them.

Sir Hickman Bacon moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the object of the meeting. This was seconded by the Mayor of Boston, and agreed to by acclamation. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Earl Brownlow for presiding.

In the evening the Mayor of Lincoln presided over a meeting of citizens held in support of the Tennyson memorial. Lord and Lady Brownlow were also present, and his Lordship referred to what had taken place at the county meeting earlier in the day. The Countess Brownlow urged the erection of a statue which would do honor to Tennyson, from whom they received such elevating thoughts. The beautiful words he addressed to her Majesty in distress must have been a great comfort to her, as they were to many a sorrowing heart. Mr. Alderman Page moved a resolution pledging the meeting to give the object all possible help, and thanking the Earl and Countess Brownlow for their presence. Mr. Arthur H. Leslie Melville seconded. Mr. Councilor Turner spoke on behalf of the working classes in the city, and observed that they ought undoubtedly to have some suitable memorial for a great Lincolnshire man, of whom they were all proud. The resolution was carried unanimously.

## Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A Middy's Recollections, 1853-1860. By Rear Admiral Victor Alexander Montagu. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Life of Nelson. By Robert Southey. 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

FICTION.

The Young Queen of Hearts. By Emma Marshall. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

In Kings' Houses. By Julia C. R. Dorr. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three Years in Savage Africa. By Lionel Decle. 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $5.

The Homophonic Forms of Musical Composition. By Percy Goetschius. 12mo. New York: G. Schirmer.

Selections from the Prose and the Poetry of Walt Whitman. Edited, with an Introduction, by Oscar Lovell Triggs. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. $1.25.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
Nature for its Own Sake.
By John C. Van Dyke, L.H.D.
Author of "Art for Art's Sake," Professor of Art at Rutgers College. 12mo. $1.25.
CONTENTS: PREFACE—THE BLUE SKY, PURE AND REFLECTED LIGHT, BROKEN AND SHADED LIGHT, CLOUDS AND CLOUD FORMS, RAIN AND SNOW, THE OPEN SEA, ALONG SHORE, RUNNING WATERS, STILL WATERS, MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, VALLEYS AND LOWLANDS, LEAF AND BRANCH, EARTH COVERINGS, THE EARTH FRAME.
This is a new book on Nature, from an entirely new standpoint, its object being to point out what things in Nature are beautiful and to show why they are so. In one sense, therefore, it is a guide to Nature, which tells people how to look intelligently at her infinitely varied manifestations.
Professor Van Dyke has studied the subject for years in many different lands and his information comes from the original sources; he gives popularly worded explanations of natural phenomena; in short, he has endeavored with all the clarity of style and the authoritativeness of culture and observation for which he is famous to call more general attention to the beauties of Nature. It is no wonder that such a combination of the Nature-lover, the landscape painter, and the scientist should have produced a book on Nature widely different from anything yet written, and fresh, suggestive, and delightful.
Charles Scribner's Sons, 153-157 5th Ave., N. Y.

BALZAC.
Our Announcement of last Saturday was a surprise to lovers of good Books. From the trade, the press, the libraries, and from private buyers the inquiries have come.
Here is what all learned:
(1) That an Imported Edition of the genuine Saintsbury Balzac, printed in England upon beautiful Dickinson paper of extremely light weight, is being issued, full and complete in twenty volumes.
(2) That it is to contain eight (8) full-page etchings to the volume.
(3) That many of the stories, including Prof. Saintsbury's invaluable introduction, are to be copyrighted.
(4) That it is the only complete Saintsbury at a popular price, and
(5) That a limited number of copies are being distributed at an unheard of price—practically at cost—on the easiest monthly payments.
It will pay you to investigate. A postal, mentioning this paper, will bring you full information from the authorized American publishers.
Croscup & Sterling Company,
114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JUST ISSUED:
GLADSTONE
THE MAN.
A NON-POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY.
By DAVID WILLIAMSON, (Editor of The Windsor Magazine.)
With 16 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
Mr. Williamson has a deserved reputation as an expert in Gladstonian lore, and he had the privilege of the late statesman's acquaintance and friendship; so he brings special qualifications to his new work, a labor of love as it is.—The Sun, London.
PUBLISHED BY
M. F. MANSFIELD & CO.,
22 East 16th St., New York.

24 Pages of
THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW
of June 25,
150 Selected Books for Summer Reading Will Be Classified and Noticed.

## "Comin' Thro' the Rye."

### "Maister Phin's Bit Letter."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Maister Phin's bit letter aboot this auld Scots sang is a' richt. It's just conclusive eneuch to rest content in. Suppose we alloo that ilka ferm has its crap o' rye—tho' in mony a lang year in the Kingdom o' Fife I ne'er saw ony—thae Scots fermer bodies wad tak deevilish guid care that lads and lasses did nae stravaigen thro' a growin' crap, as Maister Phin pints oot, palauverin and kissin'. Na, na, faith they wad hae to kiss some ither gate. I'll wad a groat that the maist feck o' Scots folk ne'er saw a field o' rye a' their days; 'deed no, ony mair than they hae seen a crap o' buckwheat.

Noo Maister Phin no only shows that it's just a haver to say that rye wi' a sma' "r" is meant, but he gies an account o' the bit burn wi' its steppin' stanes, that's no only feesible, and on a' fowrs wi' the sang, but is rale bonie, an' brings Lochty water before my veesion, wi' its auld brig, an' its troot holes, an' its green banks whawr I hae made love in a kind o' way when I was a bit laddie, an' then the water comes into my een; ay, an' I canna keep my lips still.

I am sae weel satisfied wi' Maister Phin's bit letter, that were I him I wadna fash my head aboot thae twa bodies Maister Collins and Maister Broon, nor yet aboot Hately Waddell, or Scott Douglas. Maister Douglas was an unco guid editor and biographer, but naebody thinks o' takin' Maister Waddell seriously. As Gilfillan pints oot, he was gey like the philosopher, wha', when the facts were against his theory, said "Sae muckle the waur for the facts." Maister Collins quotes him as saying that "the details o' the sang are completely at variance wi' sic an idea as the 'rye' being a river." I wad like to ask Maister Collins if he'll just pint oot what thae details are, for I denna ken. And Douglas claims to hae the "hale common sense o' mankind" on his side. Weel, noe doot that's weichty eneuch, but to an ordinary person like mysel', if he would just gie us a little bit o' soond raison, it wad be a hantle mair satisfeein' than a remark o' that kind: Ae thing is, I think, gey clear—that comin' thro' the rye maun hae been a common occurrence, and that some justification of the act of kissing there, as a custom, maun hae existed. Can the "hale common sense o' mankind" gie ony accoont o' it?

Maister Collins takes a skelp at Maister Phin for makin' himsel' ridiculous by posing as an authority. As I said I am only an ordinary body, and no acquant wi' the rules o' creeticism. If I were, I am sure I should say that sic like remarks are unco bad taste, and what's bad taste I hae often fand is no true. No, Maister Collins, it wasna a bonie remark to mak, and as our freend the Frenchman says "Beauty is truth and truth is beauty, an' that's a' ther is aboot it."

A. B. D.

Irvington, N. Y., June 14.

### A Reference Suggested.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Coming after Mr. Phin and Mr. Collins, I somewhat shyly suggest that the great "rye" controversy should be left to the Chairman of the Burns Club of Dalry to decide once and forever. As a native of North Ayrshire, (indeed of that very Dalry in whose name people think they find the "Vale of the Rye,") I wish to state my belief that not one in twenty of the natives of the town imagine for one moment that the song refers to the Rye-burn. Besides, the song is not Burns's own—he only recast it—and I question whether even Ayrshire-born Burns knew the Rye at all. In fact, but for his apprenticeship in Irvine, this publication of his first edition in Kilmarnock, there is little trace of his activity in Cunninghame, the northern district of the County of Ayr. Do we know of any other Scottish poet likely to know the Rye-burn? Scarcely; so let us go back to sense and think of the field paths and kirkstiles (of which plenty were found all over Lowland Scotland in the middle of the last century and some still survive,) that passed through fields of "Rye and clover and beer, Beer and clover and rye." WILLIAM GOW.

New York, June 14, 1898.

### "The Glen," as Well as "The Rye."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A prolonged controversy in regard to the meaning of the word "Rye" in the song would be out of place, but from the numerous letters that I have received (since writing my letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I have had seven from different parts of the country) I am led to believe that the following points will be of interest to many of your readers to whom the question is new in spite of its being a well-thrashed subject to Burnsites like Mr. Collins.

The song is not only quite old, but it existed in several versions before Burns's time. The changes made by him were so slight that a doubt has been expressed as to the propriety of calling the Johnson version his at all. William Scott Douglas, cited by Mr. Collins as high authority, omits the song altogether from his library edition of Burns's Works, in six octavo volumes. My copy is No. 214. So that the question is not to be decided by the opinion of mere "Burnsites," common or uncommon. Mr. Waddel, given by Mr. Collins as another high authority, says that "the details of the song are completely at variance with the idea" that rye means a stream. Certainly the last verse of the common Burns version,

Gin a body meet a body
Coming through the glen,

does not sustain Mr. Waddell's contention. The glen or little valley through which the stream runs is just one of the details that point to a rivulet, and not to a field of grain. And in some of the older versions there are verses quite as relevant to a stream.

Motherwell, the poet, as is well known, was a very careful student of old Scottish songs and poetry, and in Volume III. of the edition of Burns edited by himself and Hogg there is an engraving of a lad and lass "coming through the rye." The rye here is not a field of grain, but the bank of a stream, with a stepping stone in view. I am fully aware of the fact that most (perhaps more than 99 per cent.) of the editions of Burns's works give rye with a small "r." But I am also aware that the text in most of these editions is a mere servile reprint of the edition published by Dr. Currie in Liverpool in 1800, of which I have a copy. This edition was printed in London by men who knew nothing of the Scottish language, and the text, so far as typography is concerned, is probably more corrupt than that of any author of the time. But it is a curious fact that, while the word rye in the text always has a small "r," (English compositors at that time knew no other rye than rye grain,) in the name of the tune, as given with the song, Rye is always capitalized. And the tune is far older than Burns's version.

It is curious and interesting to note how typographical errors will run through edition after edition of some authors' works. Thus, in Currie's edition of Burns, in the song "Auld Lang Syne" the compositor misplaced the hyphen in "gude-willie waught," making it "gude willie-waught," which is nonsense. This error will be found in 99 per cent. of the editions of Burns, among others in the Globe edition, (Macmillan,) which makes special claims to typographical accuracy. And still more wonderful: this nonsense word which had its birth in a typographical error has found its way, without protest, into The Century Dictionary, and also into the Standard, to keep company with the word "condog," which was a drunken lexicographer's substitute for concur.

I disclaim all pretensions to being an authority, but I confess that I have taken some interest in my native language and its literature, and your readers are as capable of judging as I am in regard to what is absurd.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., June 11, 1898.

### Coming "Through" a Stream.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The communication on "Coming Through the Rye" from Mr. John Phin of Paterson, N. J., in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4, was a great surprise to many of your readers. Will Mr. Phin be so kind as to give authorities for his statements?

It seems incredible that artists, publishers, and readers for generations have all been mistaken about the sense of a song that is known wherever the English language is known. I am not able to say that Mr. Phin is wrong. I only say his statement seems incredible, and the public will be slow to accept it unless upheld by unimpeachable evidence. If he is correct then the accuracy of expression that characterizes the Scotch songs is, in this instance, destroyed, for it certainly would not be accurate to speak of coming through a stream that was crossed on stepping stones. The two lines:

"Gin a body meet a body
Comin' frae the toun,"

would seem to agree with Mr. Phin's idea, but nothing else in the song.

LUCY S. V. KING.

Monrovia, Ala., June 11, 1898.

### Mr. Page's Tale of Childhood.*

"Two Prisoners" is a tender tale of childhood, told with Mr. Page's unfailing felicity of style and sympathetic treatment of his subject. Nor is the pathos wanting with which he seldom fails to exact from his readers the tribute of a tear.

For the rest, the little story is of a kind which has long been denied us by our vigorous romancers. There is a pauper child, a bedridden cripple, impossibly good and poetic; there is a series of happenings impossibly fortunate, and there is, at the close, an impossible reunion, recognition, and rapture.

But it is all very pretty and sweet; and, like everything Mr. Page writes, it leaves the reader with softened heart and broader sympathies.

### Clinical Diagnosis.*

This treatise on the elements of clinical diagnosis has gone through seven editions in its original language in as many years. Its appearance in English, therefore, forms an addition to American medical literature. In its thirteen chapters it contains the essentials of modern clinical and laboratory methods employed in diagnostic procedures. Illustrations add to the elucidation of the text. The translators' work has been carefully done. The work in English shows the same completeness and thoroughness which characterize the German edition.

*TWO PRISONERS. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: R. H. Russell.

*THE ELEMENTS OF CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS. By Prof. Dr. G. Klemperer. Authorized Translation by N. E. Brill, A. M., M. D., attending physician Mount Sinai Hospital, and Samuel M. Brickner, A. M., M. D., assistant-ant gynecologist, Mount Sinai Hospital, Out-Patient Department. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898.

## Comment and Query.

### "Christians in the Catacombs."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of this date, Mr. S. W. Green of Brooklyn, in his interesting letter, "Christians in the Roman Catacombs," asks the question: "What evidence is there that any Christian, dead or alive, ever entered or was carried into one of these catacombs during the first thousand years of this era?"

St. Jerome (A. D. 354) writes, (in Ezech., CLX.:) "When I was a boy, being educated at Rome, I used every Sunday, in company with other boys of my own age and tastes, to visit the tombs of the Apostles and martyrs and to go into the crypts excavated in the bowels of the earth." Then follows a description of the catacombs, "The walls on either side as you enter are full of the bodies of the dead, &c."

The Christian poet Prudentius, writing about the same time, gives a detailed description of the catacombs, (Peristeph, XI.:) "Here have I," he says, "often prostrated myself in prayer and found relief."

It would be easy to quote scores of witnesses to prove the exclusively Christian use of the Roman Catacombs, but for our present purpose it will suffice to recall their peculiar formation. The Catacombs are a series of subterranean passages, at least 350 miles in length, and excavated, two, three, four, or five stories deep, in the living rock.

During the early ages Christianity was a proscribed religion, as a system; but its members as pertaining to various guilds, were protected by the aegis of the Roman law. This twofold circumstance, according to de Rossi, Count de Richemont, Northcote, Brownlow, and other writers, explains satisfactorily the Christian origin of these burial places, which grew by stealth and in secrecy to such enormous proportions, in the course of centuries of pagan persecution. In those early days, the pagans burned their dead. At all events, when they could bury (if they chose) in the sunlight, we can conceive of no adequate reason for their burrowing in the rock forty, fifty, eighty feet, for no earthly purpose. The Christians were forced to this expedient to obtain decent sepulture.

Secondly, admitting any but a Christian origin, how can we account for the thousands of Christian inscriptions, paintings, objects of devotion, and invocations, still preserved in these cemeteries? There is not a single pagan inscription whose presence cannot be satisfactorily explained, although, as already implied, such inscriptions are very few and rare.

Thirdly, no satisfactory motive can be found for supposing these inscriptions to be tampered with or fraudulent. The history of the Roman Catacombs resembles that of Pompeii and Herculaneum in this respect, that for centuries their very site was practically unknown. The catacombs, Mr. Green informs us, were rediscovered May 31, 1578, Pompeii in 1748. Now, as the authenticity of objects found in Pompeii is unquestioned, so ought it to be also with the Catacombs, as both places, when discovered, were completely overlaid with débris, so that access to either had been impracticable for ages.

Again, there is absolutely nothing doctrinal or disciplinary in the Catacombs which is not found over and over again in other monuments of Christian antiquity. Where, then, is the motive for forgery? Cui bono?

Admit the Christian origin of the Catacombs, and Christian symbolism naturally follows. The minor difficulties of similarity with old Roman emblems can easily be adjusted; whereas the presence of exclusively Christian symbols, as, e. g., the Ichthys, in a pagan burial place, is absolutely inexplicable. The Ichthys, or Fish, as a symbol of "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour," is simply and purely Christian. It is found seventy-five times, clearly and unmistakably in subterranean epitaphs, according to de Rossi, (Spicilegium Solesmense, Vol. III., p 550, Ed. 1855, Paris,) and Dom Pitra gives the testimonies of thirty-seven Fathers, (same volume, p. 525,) to show that this symbol was so interpreted and so understood in primitive Christianity.

One more remark to conclude this article already too lengthy. It is certainly misleading to say with Dean Stanley that "no allusions to the Catacombs are found in historians down to the close of the first quarter of this century." What has become of the learned volumes of Antonio Bosio, a Maltese, who spent thirty-six years in studying the Catacombs; Fabretti, Aringhi, Boldetti, Buonarotti, Maragoni, Bottari, all of whose works are still accessible, and all of whom wrote between the years 1578 and 1740, not to mention Garrucci Marchi, de Rossi, Palmer, Armellini, Wilpert, and a host of other authors? If he would only study these writers, and weigh their arguments, Mr. Green would not repeat again that "the Roman Catacombs as Christian burial places are unknown in the history of the first one thousand years of this era."

A ROMAN STUDENT.

New York, June 11, 1898.

[As the foregoing letter was sent to the editor, signed as printed, he is not at liberty to disclose its writer's name, but readers will be interested to know that the writer is an eminent ecclesiastic whose name is almost as widely known outside his communion as it is known in it.—Ed.]

### Lowell's Five Best Books—Five Best Novels.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A few months after the death of James Russell Lowell there was published in one of the magazines a paper found among his literary effects, entitled "The Five Indispensable Writers," which, as far as I know, has not yet been reprinted in any edition of his collected works. This brief list is so great a contrast to Sir John Lubbock's list of One Hundred Best Books, and to those which from time to time have lately appeared in your columns, that I venture to make a few extracts from it, thinking that perhaps some other reader of THE TIMES'S valuable SATURDAY REVIEW may find it as I have found it,

"Infinite riches in a little room."

Premising that true poetry is that "which appeals to that original nature in us which is deeper than all moods and wiser than all experience," Mr. Lowell says he finds nowhere the purely natural man so nobly and so sincerely presented as in the Homeric poem.

"Dante's poem, on the other hand, sets forth the passage of man from the world of sense to that of spirit; in other words, his moral conversion. It is Dante relating his experience in the great camp meeting of mankind, but relating it, by virtue of his genius, so representatively that it is no longer the story of one man, but of all men.

"In the knight and his squire"—Don Quixote and Sancho—"Cervantes has typified the two opposing poles of our dual nature—the imagination and the understanding as they appear in contradiction. This is the only comprehensive satire ever written, as it is utterly independent of time, place, and manners.

"With Goethe"—in "Faust"—"we discover the unattainableness of the highest good through the intellect alone."

Shakespeare, Mr. Lowell inclines to place in a different category. His works, "though they mark the very highest level of human genius, yet represent no special epoch in the history of the individual mind."

At the time the article appeared I found much amusement in asking those of my acquaintance whom I thought interested what writers Mr. Lowell had presumably included. The guesses were many and various, of course. Plato was oftener named than any writer excluded from Mr. Lowell's list, though I doubt if his popularity was due to familiarity with his worth—at first hand, that is. Either Horace or Montaigne well-nigh invariably were chosen, and Virgil was about fourth in point of frequency of choice. (A change of the tenor of criticism was notable in the total omission of Ovid and Lucan, third and fourth in

"la bella scuola
Di quel signor dell' altissimo canto,
Che sopra gli altri com' aquila vola.")

Molière, Bacon, Carlyle, (Sartor Resartus,) Emerson, Calderon, (by those who fancied they knew Mr. Lowell's private likings—see Letters, J. R. L., Vol. II., Page 149,) Tasso, Schiller, Lessing, Spenser, Spencer, Jonson and Johnson, Burke, Thackeray, Dickens, Rousseau, and Darwin were other selections. There was one man, I remember, who argued stubbornly for his choice of Aristotle, Pope, Voltaire, George Eliot, and Edgar Allan Poe.

Among the memorabilia of my catechising I find also a list of somebody's idea of the five best English novels: I append it because it shows that there is one other reader of Jane Austen besides those who have already confessed a taste for her homely fare through your columns.

The list shows also the opinion of the respective merit of the romances, I understood at the time, and is:

1. "Tom Jones."
2. "Henry Esmond."
3. "The Scarlet Letter."
4. "Pride and Prejudice."
5. "The Ordeal of Richard Feveral."

I may also admit that I read "Pride and Prejudice" sometimes myself, but, unlike your late correspondent, prefer "Emma" to "Mansfield Park," and I cannot imagine why he should have perused that charming tale but once. Instead of searching for fresh fields and pastures new among posthumous fragments, he will find more amusement and edification in the old gentleman's curious ideas of dietetics and his care of the horses and in the humors of that delicious spinster whose name, I think, is Briggs. COGGESHALL MACY.

New York, June 13, 1898.

### Kipling's "Iron Shard."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have just finished reading the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus in the original, and have been impressed, as everybody must be, with the violent metaphors and bold similes which that famous Greek author uses. Picking up the May number of The Ladies' Home Journal I read with great interest the "Recessional" by Rudyard Kipling, and

could not help comparing him somewhat to the aforementioned Greek writer. In fact, in my mind, I would term him the Aeschylus of the present day. Upon looking through this poem one is struck by the wealth of his imagination, the lofty style, and the bold and somewhat forced metaphors.

Yet my purpose in writing this letter is not to call attention to this already famous man and one already considered a classic writer, but to ask information or corroboration as to a certain passage in his "Recessional." In the last stanza he writes:

"For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—"

A discussion arose in our family as we were singing it in the grand music of De Koven, exactly what was meant by "iron shard." We explained the "reeking tube" as the gun barrel that causes the blood to reek, and all agreed as to this. But opinions differed as to the "iron shard." The following interpretations were given:

First—It referred to an instrument of peace, as an iron plowshare, in opposition to the reeking tube, an instrument of war.

Second—It meant the iron defense or armor that surrounds and protects our guns on the field and on warships.

Upon looking up the word in the dictionaries no new light could be shed, but we deduced two new suggestions, the last having the greatest weight and being the most likely, in my mind.

Third—It means any iron weapon picked up haphazard, with which to make war, as a heathen or (as the suggester proposed) a barbarian native might pick up a scythe or sickle or other iron piece.

Fourth—Mr. Kipling had in mind when he wrote this line, the two methods of destruction in war, i. e., shot and shell. The "reeking tube" sent the shot, and the "iron shard" were the broken pieces of shells that deal "death and hell's destruction."

Being a reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I thought maybe it might be of interest to bring up a discussion as to the meaning of this variously interpreted passage; and I hope others will express their opinions concerning it.

FRANCIS K. W. DRURY.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 11, 1898.

## Book for Young Girls.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you kindly allow me to suggest in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the books in the inclosed list as good reading for young girls, say, from fourteen to seventeen? A number of the books mentioned I do not remember as included in any other lists published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

Your correspondent W. M. McCarty will find the poem he quotes in "Sursum Corda," published in 1877 by Roberts Brothers, Boston, at Page 222. The author is Julius Sturm; the translator Charles T. Brooks. He has misquoted the last stanza.

E. A. C.

Brooklyn, June 8, 1898.

FICTION.

"Fleurange"—Mrs. Augustus Craven.
"John Halifax, Gentleman,"—Mrs. D. M. Mulock-Craik.
"His Little Mother"—Mrs. D. M. Mulock-Craik.
"Miss Tommy."
"Barbara Heathcote's Trial"—Rosa Nouchette Carey.
"The Search for Basil Lyndhurst"—Rosa Nouchette Carey.
"Not Like Other Girls"—Rosa Nouchette Carey.
"Merle's Crusade."
"The Sherburne Series"—Amanda M. Douglas.
"Her Place in the World"—Amanda M. Douglas.
"The House by the Works"—Edward Garrett, (pseudonym.)
"Her Object in Life"—Edward Garrett, (pseudonym.)
"Cranford"—Mrs. Gaskell.
"Nan at Camp Chicopee"—Myra Sawyer Hamlin.
"Nan in the City"—Myra Sawyer Hamlin.
"Ramona"—Helen Hunt.
"Castle Daly"—Annie Keary.
"Oldbury"—Annie Keary.
"The Foster Sisters."
"The Chevalier's Daughter"—Lucy Ellen Guernsey.
"Fated to be Free"—Jean Ingelow.
"Off the Skelligs"—Jean Ingelow.
"Don John"—Jean Ingelow.
"Citoyenne Jacqueline"—Henriette Keddie.
"Noblesse Oblige"—Henrietta Keddie.
"The Days of Yore"—Henrietta Keddie.
"Phillis Browne"—Henrietta Keddie.
"A Monk of Fife"—Andrew Lang.
"The Laird of Norlaw"—Mrs. Oliphant.
"Katie Stewart"—Mrs. Oliphant.
"Mary Fenwick's Daughter"—Beatrice Whitby.
"My Little Lady"—E. J. Paynter.
"A Gentleman of France"—Stanley Weyman.
"The House of the Wolf"—Stanley Weyman.
"The Man in Black"—Stanley Weyman.
"A Modern Telemachus"—Charlotte M. Yonge.
"Unknown to History."
"The Chapter of Pearls."
"The Pillars of the House."
"The Young Stepmother."

HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND NATURE.

"American Lands and Letters"—Donald G. Mitchell.
"English Lands and Letters"—Donald G. Mitchell.
"Wits and Beaux of Society"—Philip and Grace Wharton.
"Shakespeare's England"—William Winter.
"Gray Days and Gold"—William Winter.
"Old Shrines and Ivy"—William Winter.
"Wake, Robin,"—John Burroughs.
"Pepacton"—John Burroughs.
"Locusts and Wild Honey"—John Burroughs.
"The History of Our Own Times"—Justin McCarthy.

## The Saddest of Stories—A Remonstrance.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There is, as every one knows, a department in The Atlantic Monthly called "The Contributors' Club." There is always more or less of interest to be found in it, but in the June number there is more rather than less.

There is a little story—too short, one must suppose, for the main part of the magazine, for there seems no other reason for publishing it in a special department—a little tale called "The Old Story Club"; quite complete, although distinctly episodical. It is the most unmitigatedly sad little story that I have ever read. It is of two old men, very old men, one gathers, who, disliking the surroundings and restrictions imposed by kindly, careful families upon their old age, and feeling within their withered bosoms some strange stirring of youthful reminiscence, determine to recreate in some sort, and with some of their fellows—old fellows—a shadowy re-presentation of their college days. They initiate their happy little plan, only to meet with hopeless disappointment. Where illness, the weak falling illness of age, does not balk them, death steps in and says them "Nay." This is the most cruelly dreary little sketch that it has ever been my misfortune to read, and when it has been read to others it has never failed to elicit a cry of pain, or sad resentment at the hopeless picture drawn.

It is meet that we protest against the "Memento Mori" story as applied to old age. Do not increasing years bruise and wound sufficiently without having their burden added to by an elaborate embroidery of this kind, which only marks their accumulation, and exhibits to us, for our tears, the things that we have ceased to do, and alas! shall do no more?

We are all dying, as fast as we can, being stricken, one and all, with the fatal disease we call Life. We breathe, with our very first breath, its poisonous bacilli, and thereafter become more and more deeply saturated with it until it kills us, and we reach the other end of the bridge which stretches from eternity to eternity.

Must we, through wanton cruelty, be reminded that our short hour is hastening to its close, when that close is so near! For this strange and mortal disease of life is a pleasant affection withal, it stirs our brains and hearts with a delicious fever, and its delirium is not infrequently a medley of happy dreams. But to be forced to stand aside and gaze upon the rapid relinquishment of one happy pursuit after another; to see as in a glass, and not darkly, the fading of intellect and the waning of power; to be brutally told that the reason we do not do things any more is not because we do not wish to, but because we cannot!

Oh, the pity of it! To remove from the carefully covered face of dead desires this little filmy veil of self-deception and show those of us who are old the sad and decaying remnant of our youthfulness and aspiration!

Has the "gifted pen" no other theme for its pathos that it must turn to pitiful old age and hold it up to be exhibited? Are there no graces left, but only a tottering and wavering figure, feebly striving to retain a hold upon joys from which the weak fingers slip, even as they clutch? Nay, spare us this outrage. Let there be an end to such a wanton cruelty. Cover those of us who are old with a gentle charity, treat us kindly, make us neither material for laughter nor stuff for tears; but kindly turn away from our failings and warm the cockles of our slow-beating hearts with genial smiles.

We are going, we are even hurrying. The end of the hill declines sharply, and it is only by patient care and irksome restraint that we can keep from slipping quickly down, but in mercy's name make not such stories of us. Let us rather glide quietly and happily into the forever, unreminded that we have lost and left behind so much.

L. P. S.

Larchmont, N. Y., May 29, 1898.

## Mr. Elshemus Writes for the Heavenly Muse.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Dear Sir: It was my intention to refrain from answering the letters printed in your issue of June 4, but the Heavenly Muse has tasked me to say a word or two in her behalf. Therefore I hope you will accord me a little space yet, despite the protest of Mr. H. S., who thinks my attacks are so offensive.

I am pleased to notice from your editorial on the first page of last week's SATURDAY REVIEW that you denounce the decadent school; I therefore refer Mr. Lander to its noble sayings, and he may change his ideas as to wanting poets to use "the commonplace and weave about them the subtle spell of genuine poetry." Before continuing, though, allow me to show his use of "them"—you will understand; and in addition to this, notice what his tastes must be if he thinks that genuine poetry has anything to do with the commonplace.

But the Muse wants me to tell Mr. Lander that poetry chooses a subject that is beautiful to the very core—and does not notice anything vulgar. Poetry means Beauty; any verse that has to do with the lowest women of humanity and men who swear, spit, and pride themselves of having led "wicked days"—that can never be poetry. But Mr. Lander adores "McAndrew's Hymn." I cannot see why it is called a hymn. Can you? I have read it twice, but it is impossible for me to say that I have found a line of poetry, such that the Heavenly Muse inspires us poets with, that clings to the memory as does the following line:

"Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds."

The Muse further tells me that dialect is not her language; she never has inspired her votaries in such "a lingo, abhorrent to a cultivated taste." Her inspirations are clear and pure as mountain brooks; her imageries sublime, sweet or heroic, and she celebrates worthy people—and winds a rose-wreath around pure love. She says she has never given such "Bowery-dive-songs" as "The Ladies," "Mary, Pitty Women," and others of that stamp, to her own—no, never! The Muse comes to rare souls—and they sing of immortal beautiful things, or try to lift other minds to a higher sphere of thinking—"fast by the oracle of God."

Kipling is not a poet for poets; Bryant could not have enjoyed his verses, and what would Keats have said!

What your readers have said about my letter, it is well. Two of them like to be funny—else they would have shown some curiosity concerning my writings; however, it seems they do not care at heart whether they know of the writings or not; which proves my letter to be just, inasmuch as people are indifferent, selfish, and cold-hearted.

I could say more, but Mr. H. S. might object. All I wanted to do was to champion the Heavenly Muse, and she would not let my mind be placid until I showed Mr. Lander that "the irised glamour of romance" can never be woven around "those who trade in love" and around men who blaspheme every minute, around barracks, and other unclean objects and beings, and that Poetry means Beauty, which is the handmaid of God. LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, June 15, 1898.

## Book Hunters Other than Reviewers.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

While every department of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is of great interest and value, I especially value the Comment and Query Department; but I think it could be made of still greater value and interest if the readers of THE REVIEW who especially value fine literature would contribute brief notices of such books as they come upon that seem to them to be worthy of especial notice. For with the multitude of books both old and new valuable books may be overlooked, while from force of circumstances considerable space must often be given to condemning books that are hardly worth the notice that condemnation gives them. And again even an old book may be now to more readers than one, and a brief note from a sympathetic reader may find for it many other sympathetic readers.

While I read most of the best books of the day—that is what the reviewers call the best—I often read others that receive little or no notice at all that I regard as decidedly superior to the average book that receives especial notice, and I even dare to suspect that some others might think so, too, if their attention was called to the books. If through these columns I could call their attention to some equally valuable and equally overlooked books we would certainly do each other no small service.

I have just read a little book of which I have seen no notice, (although it may have been noticed some time ago,) "Litanies of Life," by Kathleen Watson; James Bouden, London; American agent, M. F. Mansfield, New York. It is the finest series of sketches that I have ever read, showing life in its fullest and deepest aspects. Like a still pool at twilight it reflects that weird and mystic harmony of proportion that the natural eye never quite catches, that holds one almost breathless till the twilight fades, and the pool reflects the stars alone, and the book (when it is too dark to read) tells of the mystery of life and pain in that unspeakable language of the soul. CARL BURELL.

East Pembroke, N. H., June 10, 1898.

## Poe's "Conchologist's First Book."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have on one of my bookshelves a book titled "The Conchologist's First Book," by Edgar Allan Poe, published in Philadelphia for the author in 1839, (first edition,) and illustrated by 215 engravings of shells, bound in pictorial boards, with green leather back.

I believe Poe compiled it, as he was in financial difficulties at the time, and that he knew nothing of the subject.

Can you tell me about what its value is?

A. E. G.

New York, June 15, 1898.

[Recent auction prices for the work have been as follows: 1895—$11, $4.25, $7, and $8; 1896—$3, $3.25, and $5.10; 1897—$3. The copy which sold for $11 in 1895 had been bound by Matthews, with the original cover preserved. These varying prices were all paid for copies of the first edition. The conditions of the copies and the familiar, changing fortunes of the auction room account for the variation in price. The book is indispensable to a collector of Poe. But a book of which eight copies have been sold at auction in three years cannot properly be called scarce. Poe has been accused of plagiarism in connection with the work, and a considerable controversy has taken place concerning it. It is now understood, we believe, that Poe condensed and otherwise changed a larger work on the same subject by Thomas Wyatt, called "A Manual of Conchology." Poe did this at Wyatt's solicitation, as his publisher had refused to issue a smaller edition of the "Manual."—Ed.]

## "God's Anvil" and the Translator.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Answering your correspondent's inquiry, "Who translated the hymn 'God's Anvil' into English?" from memory, I would say that it was attributed in 1855 to Catherine Winkworth, born in England about 1825, who translated from the German "Lyra Germanica," which was published in 1855.

Your correspondent, who attributes the authorship to "a girl of fifteen" "about twenty years ago," is evidently mistaken.

GEORGE W. GILBERT.

Brooklyn, June 11, 1898.

## Fifteen Years After It Was Published.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

That's a good joke in a letter from a reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW about the girl of fifteen, Carl Spencer, who wrote "God's Anvil" some fifteen years after it was published. Isn't it? N. G.

Charlestown, Mass., June 13, 1898.

[Obviously, "N. G." probably shares the view that the letter referred to ought not to have been printed in THE REVIEW at all—an opinion which could be well defended. It may be said, however, that the editor has usually allowed the Comment and Query Department almost to run itself, as a sort of free parliament, without an officer rigidly enforcing rules of restraint and decorum. He has often been conscious that a source of real entertainment might have been denied to readers had the lines been drawn more closely. Letters have, of course, come to him which he was altogether unable to print. They were simply impossible, as this world is ordered, but in the main his correspondents have had only to write out their thoughts in order to have them printed.—Ed.]

## Another Collection Containing It.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In reply to a question asked by W. M. McCarty of Monrovia, Kan., in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for June 4, I would say that the poem called "God's Anvil" is published in another volume besides the one named by your correspondent—a collection called "Songs of Prayer and Praise." It is there said to be by Sturm, from the German. S. A. S.

No. 3 Crocus Hill, St. Paul, Minn., June 11, 1898.


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## Scenery and Literature

### Sir Archibald Geikie's Recent Address at Oxford.

What is known as the Romanes Lecture was delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, a few weeks ago, by Sir Archibald Geikie. His subject was "Types of Scenery and Their Influence on Literature." The main points in the lecture are given below:

Sir Archibald Geikie said the several races of mankind were marked off from each other by certain bodily and mental differences which there could be no doubt had been largely determined by the geographical conditions of the surface of the globe. They might be disposed to put aside the first origin of those racial differences as a problem which might forever remain insoluble. Yet they could not refuse to admit that in the disposition of land and sea, in the form and trend of coast lines, in the grouping of mountains, valleys, and plains, in the disposition and flow of rivers, in the arrangement of climates, and in the distribution of vegetation and of animals, a series of influences must be recognized, which had unquestionably played a large part in the successive stages of human development. If the primeval efforts of the human imagination were stimulated by the more impressive features of the outer world, it was natural to believe that the same external influences would continue to exert their power during the later mental development of a people.

In particular, it seemed reasonable to anticipate that such potent causes should, more or less, make themselves felt in the growth of a national literature. The songs and ballads of the plains might be expected to present some marked diversities from those of the mountains. There might, of course, be risks of error in generalizations of that kind, especially where the writings of distinct races were compared with each other. But the risks might be reduced if they confined themselves to the consideration of a single country and a single literature, and he proposed to discuss the leading types of scenery that distinguished the British Isles, and to inquire how far it might be possible to trace from each of them an influence upon the growth of English literature. One feature of the English lowlands should be borne in mind. They were washed by the sea along the whole of their eastern and northern borders. Moreover, the coast line was indented by numerous bays, creeks, and inlets, which furnished many admirable natural harbors. There could be no doubt that that feature in our topography had powerfully fostered that love of the sea which had always been a national characteristic, and had contributed to the development of that maritime power which had led to the establishment of our world-wide empire.

To the same cause might be traced that appreciation of the poetry of the sea so noticeable in our literature. They might then inquire how far the placid scenery of those eastern lowlands might have had an influence on the literary progress of the nation. It was, of course, chiefly among the poets that traces of such an influence might be expected to be discernible. The simple child-like delight in nature so characteristic of Chaucer, and the influence of cultivated scenery so conspicuous in him, were readily traceable among his successors. Shakespeare throughout his plays presented them with not a few reminiscences of his youth among the Warwickshire woodlands. In Milton they saw how the placid rural quiet of the Colne Valley inspired the two finest lyrics in the English tongue. For a century after Milton's time poetry became with each generation more polished and artificial. When at last a reaction set in, the impulse that led to the most momentous revolution that had marked the history of English poetry came in large measure from the writings of three poets, each of whom drew his inspiration from lowland scenery—Cowper, Thomson, and Burns. The retreat in the valley of the Ouse, to which Cowper escaped from the noise and distractions of city life, was eminently fitted by its quiet seclusion to soothe his spirit and to fill his eye and his imagination with images of rural peacefulness and gentle beauty.

To the cursory visitor the elements of the landscape might even seem tame and commonplace, and yet, apart from any mere beauty they might possess, they have been forever glorified and consecrated by the imagination of the poet. They saw in them the natural features which soothed his sorrow and gladdened his heart, and which became the sources of an inspiration that raised the poetry of England into fresh life. The lapse of time had left the scene essentially unchanged. They might take the same walks that Cowper loved, and see the same prospects that charmed his eyes and filled his verse. In so following his steps they noted the accuracy and felicity of his descriptions, and appreciated more vividly the poetic genius which, out of such simple materials, could work such a permanent change in the attitude of his countrymen toward nature. Thomson, like his greater successor, Burns, had, from earliest boyhood, been familiar with the burns and waters of his northern home. He portrays with evident delight the changeful aspect of his native watercourses in the various seasons of the year. He knew well the "deep morass" and "shaking wilderness" where many of them "rise high among the hills," and whence they assumed their "mossy-tinctured" hue. He traced them as they "roll o'er their rock channel" until they at last lost themselves in "the ample river" Tweed. He described them as they appeared at sheep washing time, and dwelt on their delights for boys as bathing places.

It was worthy of remark, however, that the poet wrote rather as an interested spectator than as an earnest votary; but it was a great achievement that Thomson broke through the conventionalities of his time and led his countrymen once more to the green fields, the moors, and the woodlands. It was from another and somewhat dissimilar part of the Scottish Lowlands that a far more powerful impulse than that of Thomson was given by the genius of Burns to the progress of the literary revolution of the last century. The landscapes of Ayrshire, where Burns was born and spent most of his life, though akin in their main aspects to those of Roxburghshire, presented, nevertheless, certain well-marked differences in topography, which were not without their influence on the verse that inspired "Tam o'Shanter" and "Halloween." In his relation to nature there was this great difference between Burns and his literary contemporaries and immediate predecessors, that, whereas even the best of them wrote rather as pleased spectators of the country with all its infinite variety of form and color, of life and sound, of calm and storm, he sang as one into whose very inmost heart the power of these things had entered.

Among the natural objects which exerted this potent sway over the poetry of Burns, the streams of Ayrshire and Nithsdale ever held a foremost place. Their banks were his favorite haunts for reverie. They were familiar to him under every change of sky and season, from firth to fell. Each feature in their seaward course was noted by his quick eye, and preserved in his loving memory. Their union of ruggedness and verdure, of sombre woods and open haughs, of dark cliff and bright meadow, of brawling current and stealthy flow, furnished that variety which captivated his fancy, and found such fitting transposition to his verse. Of the British uplands the only district that claimed notice in connection with literature was that of the wide border country of England and Scotland. It was among these uplands that the border ballads had their birth—ballads which were so full of human incident as to leave little room even for a background of landscape; but some of the pictures of the scenery were here and there graphically indicated by a line or even a word. "The bent sae brown" of the higher ground gave place to "heathery hill and birkenshaw," with here and there a "bush of broom" "buss o'ling," where the dun deer couched in the glade. They were made to see that the "morning sun is on the dew," to feel "the cauler breeze frae off the fells" and to note here and there "the gryming of a new-fa'n maw." The vale of the River Yarrow had been more specially consecrated by those tragic songs, and the "dowie howms o' Yarrow" had come to be identified with all that was most pathetic in the minstrelsy of the border. From the time of the early ballads a succession of minor poets had sung of that vale until the pathos of its history was fully revealed to the whole world by Scott and Wordsworth.

It was in Scotland that the higher, more rugged, and mountainous ground was displayed on the largest scale, and in the most varied diversity, and the scenery of the Western Highlands of Scotland was first brought prominently before the world by the publication of the so-called poems of Ossian. In studying the landscape of Macpherson's Ossian they soon learned that it belonged unmistakably to Western Argyleshire. The grandeur and gloom of the Highland mountains, the spectral mists that swept round the crags, the roar of the torrents, the gleams of sunlight on moor and lake, the wail of the breeze among the cairns of the dead, the unspeakable sadness that seemed to brood over the landscape whether the sky were clear or clouded—those features of West Highland scenery were first revealed by Macpherson to the modern world. That revelation quickened the change of feeling already begun in regard to the prevailing horror of mountain scenery. It brought before men's eyes some of the fascination of the mountain world, more especially in regard to the atmospheric effects that play so large a part in its landscape. It showed the Titanic forces of storm and tempest in full activity.

And yet there ran through all the poems a vein of infinite melancholy. The pathos of life manifested itself everywhere, now in the tendencies of unavailing devotion, now in the courage of hopeless despair. One other mountainous district in Britain—that of the English lakes—claimed attention for its influence on the progress of the national literature. Of all the isolated tracts of higher ground in these islands that of the lake district was the most eminently highland in character. Such was the scenery amid which William Wordsworth was born and spent most of his long life. Thence did he draw the inspiration which has done so much to quicken the English poetry of this century, and which has given to his dales and hills so cherished a place in our literature. The scenes familiar to him from infancy were loved by him to the end with an ardent and grateful affection which he never wearied of publishing to the world. No mountain landscapes had ever before been drawn so fully, so accurately, and in such felicitous language. Every lineament of his hills and dales was depicted as luminously and faithfully in his verse as it was reflected on the placid surface of his beloved meres, but suffused by him with an ethereal glow of human sympathy.

In concluding, Sir Archibald said: "It is curious to remember that three of the poets whom I have singled out as illustrations of the influence of our scenery upon our literature have held up the geologist to ridicule. Cowper, in most serious earnest, put the votary of science into the pillory among the irreligious crowd, about whose ears the poet loved to 'crack the satiric thong.' Wordsworth treated the geological enthusiast with withering scorn. Scott, with his characteristic good humor, only poked fun at him. It was reserved for a poet of our own day to look below the technical jargon of the schools, and to descry something of this wealth of new interest which the landscape derives from a knowledge of the history of its several parts. But Tennyson only entered a little way into this enlarged conception of nature. There remains a boundless field for some future poetic seer, who, letting his vision pierce into the past, will set before the eyes of men the inner meaning of mountain and glen. The bond between landscape and literature will then be drawn closer than ever. Men will be taught that beneath and behind all the outward beauty of our lowlands, our uplands, and our highlands there lies an inner history which, when revealed, will give to that beauty a fuller significance and a new charm."

## Portraits.

### Charles Henry Hart's Hints as to Cataloguing and Identifying Them.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart in his lecture entitled "Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them" insists that a crucial investigation is a necessity before any portrait is accepted. As in science you may have "a working hypothesis." You can do your own guessing, but you have the monopoly of that privilege. Accept, if you please, the suggestions of the owner of "an heirloom on canvas," but it should not influence your judgment. Listen, then, to the long story with the utmost politeness, but do not give it too much weight. Mr. Hart writes:

"And on the threshold of any investigation or consideration of the subject, from a scientific standpoint, let me caution you—beware. Family portraits are the most difficult personal possessions to deal with. The owners are as well satisfied and as positive that they know all about the pictures that they own as though they had stood behind the throne while the subject was sitting and the limner painting. But the more positive the owners are the more do you need beware. The maze of conjecture, blunders, and contradictions around old portraits is not only surprising, but points to the necessity of the utmost care in considering them and their claims to be what they are claimed to be. Take nothing for granted. Go to the fountain source, and make your determination from the best evidence that you can get, both intrinsic and extrinsic."

Owners of portraits which they think are of historic value suffer from many delusions.

"You will have to accept with due reverence the ascription of a portrait—painted from life by Copley—of a subject who at the period delineated was no nearer to that painter's palette than a short span of hundreds or thousands of miles. If another portrait is particularly bad, you may be sure that in its owner's eyes it is one of the best that Gilbert Stuart ever painted. For it is chiefly the works of one or the other of these two painters that everybody assumes to possess. It will be your most difficult task to reconcile these apocryphal statements with the facts as they do exist; but your catalogue will be "love's labor lost," if you record everything that you are told, without sifting the wheat from the chaff and using your own discriminating judgment, based on abstract knowledge, to set down the pictures as they really are, and not as what they seem to be—in the eyes of the owner. You will find, too, that there are no problems more difficult to solve than picture problems and no questions, excepting politics and religion, that engender more bitterness of feeling.

Certainly the position of the earnest and truth-seeking critic is a trying one. It will never do to be dictatorial, "not being free to correct what one knows to be wrong, owing to the extreme tenderness of other person's toes," as Mr. Hart amusingly describes the situation. It is so heartrending to the owner of a portrait who has bragged about and talked about the portrait for you to tell him point blank that he is all wrong. Mr. Hart produces a hypothetical case. It is the portrait of "Mr. Blank." The owner tells gravely what he believes; that the portrait of his grandfather was painted by John Singleton Copley in 1790. That is impossible, as far as the date is concerned, because Copley left America in 1774 "and never returned to his native land, while the subject, Mr. Blank, was never out of the country." It may be an authentic portrait of the revered Mr. Blank, only it is absolutely positive that Copley never as much as saw it. Here is an actual case in point. Mr. Hart writes:

"A gentleman in a Western city owns a beautiful picture, which he asserts to be a portrait of "Major John André, painted by Copley, in 1780." He claims to have proof to support his assertion. The impossibility of this ascription of subject and painter is found in the unpleasant little fact that Copley left Boston in 1774, went to Italy, and did not join his wife in England until midsummer of the following year; while André, an unknown young officer, reached America in September of 1774, and, as every schoolboy knows, never returned to England, owing to his tragic fate Oct. 2, 1780. Thus the supposititious subject and putative painter cannot be brought face to face, a rather necessary requirement before the days of the camera, to enable an artist to paint a portrait. I may add, having seen the picture, which is a rarely fine one, that in my opinion it is neither of André nor by Copley, as, apart from the reasons already advanced, the uniform of the officer is a dragoon's uniform, while André was of the line, and later a staff officer. Nor is the method or manner of the work in the least according to Copley's formula."

"The determination of the period of a portrait raises another interesting question for consideration," writes Mr. Hart. Here the expert enters into his true domain, for he must have at his fingers' ends the exact technicalities of the particular artist. Every painter had his idiosyncrasies, his likes and dislikes, and was fond of certain ornaments, even of particular forms of chairs or furniture, or as far as the pose of his subject went; wanted the hands placed in a particular manner, and even insisted on the position of the fingers. Mr. Hart says that an important determination is one of physiognomy. So it may be to a certain extent, but not sufficient to always indicate whether a portrait is or is not authentic, granting the necessity of certain accessories, bound to accentuate a portrait of the last century, such as the wigs, cravats, cuts of coat, peculiarities of costume endless in their signification. It is not so positive "that there are distinct types of physiognomy belonging to certain epochs as well as to nations." There would be much to dispute in this assertion. "The face that walks the streets of to-day is distinctly different from that of a generation ago, and the preceding generation differed from its successor and its predecessor."

The man whose tendencies are toward anthropological study, with a necessary acquaintance with human outlines, rarely if ever meets in the crowded thoroughfare a face which he has not seen somewhere before. Types bear the deep impress nature gave them, and faces are in a measure stereotyped. If there are to be changes they may come about in ten thousand years or more from now. Look at "The Surrender of Breda" as Velasquez painted it. There are the great officers, the soldiers, of the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and there is not a head or a face which has not its familiar expression. That is where the supreme art of Velasquez triumphed. Nature always repeats itself.

Mr. Hart determines exactly what are the values of originals and replicas, and he writes:

"In portraiture, the original, painted in the presence of the sitter, is the one of the first importance. It is endowed with an animation, an intelligence, a life-likeness that will be found lacking in the replica and wanting in the copy, no matter how good they may be. And when you come to a copy of a copy, as you frequently will do, you will find it a mere ghost of the original, so that the ratio between an original and a replica, and a replica and a copy, may be stated to be in about the same proportion, as the increase or diminution of the value of a diamond is, according to its size."

When it comes to practical catalogue making Mr. Hart's advice is of the very best. The perfect catalogue maker is indeed a rare being. He must be endowed with system and capable of long and sustained study. Five lines of text added to a portrait on a catalogue may have required years of toil. A catalogue of historical portraits is not made for the exhibition of to-day, but for all the years yet to come. Prone as all are to error, a printed misstatement perpetuates a blunder. Mr. Hart says that he gives undeviating adherence to the alphabetical sequence of artists' names, except in catalogues exclusively of portraits, where the subject should be given the alphabetical sequence.

"Under the artist's name should be grouped chronologically all of his included work. In the case of a catalogue exclusively of portraits, where the subjects are arranged alphabetically, there should be appended a list of painters in the same sequence, with their pictures grouped under their respective names. Brief biographical data of each painter should be added, showing his art life, and to each picture its history, with date of execution, signature, if any, when and where exhibited, and any information of interest connected therewith. The outside measurements in inches of the canvas or other material should follow the title, and a note be given when the material is other than canvas or the medium other than oil.

Then absolute details should be added, for portraits, whether they be "of the head, bust, kit-kat, half length or whole length, seated or standing, profile, full face, or three-quarters to right or left of observer." Then follows an excellent bit of advice addressed to those artists who, without knowing it, may be called upon to paint a portrait which may become historic in the time to come.

"All of you artists who paint portraits, and there are few or none of you who, some time or another, do not, never permit a portrait to leave your easel until you have placed upon it, either on the back or on the face, the name of the subject, the year of painting, and your own signature. As you go around searching out pictures for this prospective catalogue, you will be often brought up before a stone wall which fails to reveal these important items of information, and you will wish that your predecessors had done for you what I now enjoin upon you to do for posterity."

Mr. Hart has practically demonstrated in catalogues of his own making how proficient he is. A fine catalogue of his was the one of December, 1887, which was so available when the loan collection of historical portraits was on exhibition, the other is the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Permanent Collection of Works of Art" shown in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart's "Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them" was the subject of "a talk," as he modestly designates it, his audience being the members of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. This lecture is to be published, and fortunate will be those who are to be the possessors of a copy.

## Vaughan's American Tour of 1787

At the recent Deane sale Mr. "Jones" paid $220 for the original manuscript of the tour made in this country, in 1787, from June 18 to Sept. 4, by Samuel Vaughan, the wealthy English merchant and friend of Washington. It is now known that the real purchaser of the manuscript was Benjamin Vaughan of Cambridge, Mass., who, it is said, is a lineal descendant of the writer of the diary.

The journal, which contains seventy-six pages, and is bound in polished calf by Pratt, is made additionally interesting by the seven water-color plans and views which accompany it. Vaughan describes it as "Minutes made from stage to stage on a tour to Fort Pitt, or Pittsburg, in company with Mr. Michael Morgan O'Brian; from thence by S. V. only through Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania." Deane probably secured it at the sale of "a valuable and interesting collection of books in all classes of literature, and particularly in relation to the history and literature of America," which Puttick & Simpson held in London in March, 1862. The manuscript is No. 1,620 in the catalogue of the collection, which was Henry Stevens's.

Only thirty-five days were spent by Vaughan in actual traveling. He gives an account of Bethlehem and the community there, of Youghiogheny Falls, Berkeley County, West Va.; of Mount Vernon, and Washington's house. He records the state of the roads, population of the various towns, public and private buildings, and natural formation and peculiarities of the country. Stevens said that Vaughan's remarks, though brief, were judicious. In Sparks's Washington, Volume IX., Page 281, is a letter from Washington to Vaughan, dated Nov. 12, 1787, as his friend was about returning home. It speaks of a plan of the house sent to Washington, a copy, perhaps, of the one in the journal.

It was from the 1862 sale, in which Vaughan's journal figured, that George Livermore obtained his somewhat imperfect copy of Coverdale's Bible, 1535, which brought $800 in 1894, and also Philip Melanchton's Bible, for which $460 was paid at his sale.

## *Alaric's Grave.*

### George Gissing's Quest of the Spot Where a River Was Turned Aside to Provide a Burial Place.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

The sun was rising as I landed at Paola. There is no harbor; only a clean stretch of shingly shore along the foot of the mountains guarding Western Calabria. The sole passenger to be dropped at this point of the voyage from Naples to Messina, I went ashore on a boatload of flour sacks; not without tremors as I watched the cluster of men, women, and children whose eyes awaited my approach. The battle was brief and decisive; scarcely had I leaped over the wavelets when a genial ruffian, with much yelling and gesticulation, claimed me for his own, and in another moment handed my portmanteau to a woman whom he introduced as "mia sposa, signore." She, all smiles, lifted the thing on to her head (it weighs forty kilos) and bore it up the half mile of steep climbing from the Marina to the town. Here, at a truly Calabrian inn, I breakfasted, looking out into a garden like that of the Hesperides; oranges glowing amid their dark leafage, oleanders a mass of bloom, and the Mediterranean beyond.

I was bound for Cosenza, a seven hours' drive across the mountains into the heart of Calabria. For Cosenza is the old Consentia, where, something less than 1,500 years ago, died Alaric, King of the Visigoths. You know the story. Alaric had done the great and terrible thing which, until it happened, the world thought impossible; obeying a mysterious voice which urged him onward, he took and sacked the City of Rome. Thence, on his march to conquer Sicily, he came as far as the capital of the Bruttii, those mountain tribes which Rome herself had never really subdued; here he fell sick, and died, and was buried. No one can read that page of Gibbon without longing to see the River Busento, which "the labor of a captive multitude" turned aside, that its waters might afterward conceal forever the tomb of the Gothic conqueror. My wish of many a long year was now to be gratified. A carriage and three horses (poor galled beasts) waited at the inn door, and, with half the population of Paola to see us off, we started on our journey.

Three of us; for the driver had as companion a half-naked lad, who, at certain points of the ascent, suddenly disappeared and came into view again a quarter of an hour after, having made a short cut up some rugged pathway between the loops of the road. Perspiring, even as I sat, in the blaze of that November sun, I envied this fellow his breath and muscle. What a road it was! Three hours of upward winding along the sides of deep valleys; bridges innumerable spanning the dry ravines which at another season are filled with furious torrents. From the zone of orange and palm and cactus we came presently to that of beech and oak, shedding their fiery leaves on dying bracken. Now and then the driver slaked his thirst at a stone fountain by the wayside and reverenced the blue-hooded Madonna painted over it. A few lean, brown peasants, bending under faggots, and one or two carts, passed us before we reached the top; and at one point there was a house of refreshment; but with these exceptions nothing broke the loneliness of the great mountain side. Through mists floating below us I looked over miles of shore. Paola, I was told, serves in Summer as a bathing resort for the gentlefolk of Cosenza, who (one is not surprised to learn) make the journey by night. Very lovely were the effects of light and shade; from the dark violet abysses, where no detail could be distinguished, to those hues upon the furrowed heights which had a transparency, a softness, an indefiniteness, only to be seen in southern landscapes.

Suddenly came the inland view; the revealing of a vast prospect, below and before us; a valley broad enough to be called a plain, dotted with white villages and backed by the mass of mountains which now, as in old time, are called the Great Sila. Through this plain flows the river Crati—the ancient Crathis. Northward it curves, and eastward, and flows into the Ionian Sea at the place where once stood Sybaris. Eagerly enough, be sure, did I search this prospect. We descended at a sharp pace, all the way through forests of chestnuts, their fruit already gathered, and their golden leaves rustling to the ground. We struck at length into the level road, a true Roman highway, straight for mile after mile. By this road Alaric must have marched, carrying the Roman spoils which were to enrich his grave. By this road, 600 years before, Hannibal retired from Italy, passing through Consentia on his way to embark at Croton.

I have traveled a good deal in the South, and do not form unreasonable expectations; but the first sight of what my guidebook called the best "hotel" at Cosenza gave me a shock. Next day I discovered that a better now exists; I ought to have remembered that things change, even in Calabria, and to have made inquiries. Later that evening a pleasant gentleman, from whom I casually sought information, told me in deliciously flowing phrases that, "from the point of view of the centres of civilization," my hotel "very possibly left something to be desired," but, for all that, was a good old house. Yes, it left something to be desired, but I cannot here enlarge on its defects.

Tradition has it that Alaric was buried close to the confluence of the Busento and the Crati. If so, it was done in full view of the town, as Cosenza covers the hillside below which the rivers unite. But the Goths are said to have slain all their prisoners who took part in the work in order that Alaric's resting place might never be made known. Are we to understand a slaughter of all the townsfolk? If not, tradition must be wrong, and the tomb must lie at least half a mile away, where the Busento hides itself among low, brown, olive-planted hills. At this time of the year it is a narrow but rapid stream, running through a wide waste bed of yellow sand and stones. The Crati, a much longer river, which here has only just started from some glen of Sila, presents exactly the same appearance, the track which it has made being ten times as broad as the actual current. They flow, these historic waters, with a pleasant sound; a murmur which at night can be heard among the dark, narrow streets. Along their banks grow poplars, each, at this moment, a spire of burnished gold, blazing against the dark olive foliage on the slopes behind them; planes also, very rich of color, and fig trees shedding their latest leaves. By the waterside the women of Cosenza do their laundry work, and all day long one hears the linen beaten on the stones, where afterward it is spread to dry in the hot sun.

Cosenza has suffered much from earthquakes, and in its lower parts malaria is perpetual. But—if one can disregard the prevalence of foul odors—it is a delightful place. To call it picturesque is to use an inadequate word; at every step from the opening of the main street at the hill-foot up to the mediaeval castle, which crowns its height, a traveler finds something to wonder at or to admire. So narrow are the ways that a vehicle drives pedestrians into refuge in shop or alley; two (but perhaps the thing never happened) would with difficulty pass each other. As in all towns of Southern Italy, the number of hairdressers is astonishing, and here they hang out as sign a barber's basin—the very basin (of shining brass and with a semicircle cut out of the rim) which Don Quixote took as a substitute for his damaged helmet. In Spain this usage is perhaps common; in Italy I cannot remember to have seen it before. Through the gloom of the high-balconied houses one ascends to a sunny piazza, where there are several fine buildings; beyond it is the little public garden, a lovely spot, set with alleys of acacia, and groups of palm, and flower beds and fountains; marble busts of Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Cavour gleaming among the trees. Here one looks down upon the yellow gorge of the Crati, and sees it widen northward into the great green plain. In front rises many-folded Sila, a noble sight at any hour of the day, but especially when the mists of morning melt about its summits, or when the sunset clothes its broad flanks with purple. Turning westward, you have before you the mountain range along the Mediterranean, so high and wild that I could scarcely believe I had crossed it in a carriage.

In the gardens I met a group of peasants, evidently visitors to Cosenza, and wondering at all they saw. The women wore a very striking costume—a short petticoat of scarlet, much embroidered, and above it a blue skirt, half rolled up in front and gathered together in a fold, or knot, behind the waist; a bodice adorned with needlework and metal; elaborate glistening headgear, and bare feet. The townsfolk have no peculiarity of dress. I observed among them a grave, intelligent type of countenance, handsome and full of character, which may be that of the gallant mountaineers once called Bruttii. With pleasure I saw that they behaved gently to their beasts, the mules in common use being very sleek and contented looking. There is much difference between these people of Calabria and the Neapolitans; they make little noise, talk with a certain repose, and allow a stranger to go about among them unmolested, unimportuned. Ladies are not to be seen in the streets; there prevails an Oriental system of seclusion. For all that civilization has demanded the building of an enormous theatre, which, though yet unfinished, has upon its façade a marble tablet, with an inscription which I will translate: "Sept. 20, 1870. This political date marks the end of theocracy in civil life. The day which terminates its moral rule will be the epoch of humanity."—"sarà la data umana." "Progress" with a vengeance, you see, even here. And to read those words within hearing of the mountain stream which flows over the grave of Alaric!

I am inclined to think that the people have a vein of humor. There was the instance of my friend who, with a twinkle in his eye, discussed the merits of that hotel. Another is that of a shopkeeper at whose door hangs a glass case full of pistols, very murderous weapons, while attached to this case, and depending one inch below it, is exhibited a placard with the brief announcement: "Variat assortimento in corone mortuarie," ("A varied assortment of wreaths for funerals")—a kind of jest, one fancies, which might have appealed to the Visigothic King.

### "Virgil as an Irishman."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I perceive you remark in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on my suggestions in The Freeman's Journal concerning Virgil's origin. As you say, the question is rather speculative than practical. Yet even as speculative it is of considerable interest. Miss Julia Wedgewood seems to have summed the matter up very well. Virgil, though of a conquered race, and not receiving full citizenship until about the time that he was grown, had a perfect Roman cultivation and had identified himself completely with Roman predominance, making it, indeed, his religion. Yet he retained a sympathy with subjugated barbarian races—even with the Carthaginians—which would have been impossible to Cicero or Caesar as original Romans.

It is worthy of remark that the Virgil of declining Rome, Claudian, was an Egyptian, and, if I remember right, first learned Latin when a man.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

Andover, Mass., June 10, 1898.

## *Death of Burne-Jones*

### The Eminent Painter's Career—Rossetti's Influence.

A dispatch from London yesterday announced the death of Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, the eminent English painter. He was the son of Edward Richard Jones of Birmingham, and was born in that city in 1833. When he had reached the age of eleven years he was sent to King Edward's School, which was at that time under the direction of the eminent headmaster Prince Lee. Among the boy's schoolmates were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the late Bishop of Durham. Young Jones manifested his sympathy with classic studies early and became an ardent student of Greek mythology. He remained at King Edward's School for eight years, and then, in 1852, he went to Oxford, where he was entered as a student of Exeter College. There he met the afterward famous poet and decorator, William Morris, who became his lifelong friend.

It has been said that Sir Edward Burne-Jones did not look to any man as a model or for inspiration, yet it has been conceded by some of his admirers that he was much influenced by Rossetti. At any rate, the pre-Raphaelite school was in considerable strength at Oxford, and Jones got his first impulse toward an artistic career from a view of some pictures by Rossetti in the collection of Mr. Combe of the Clarendon Press. Before he finished his course at the university he went to London, where he became acquainted with Rossetti, then conducting a drawing class at the Workingmen's College. Mr. Rossetti advised the young man to leave Oxford and abandon his intention of studying for the Church in accordance with his father's desire. He now settled in lodgings in London and began the study of art under Rossetti. He was there joined by William Morris, who studied architecture under Street. Rossetti spoke of the two young men in a letter to W. B. Scott. He said:

"Two young men, projectors of The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, have recently come to town, also from Oxford, and are now very intimate friends of mine. Their names are Jones and Morris. They have turned artists, instead of taking up any other career to which the university generally leads, and both are men of real genius. Jones's designs are marvels of finish and imaginative detail, unequaled by anything, unless, perhaps, Albert Dürer's finest works; and Morris, though without practice as yet, has no less power. He has written some really wonderful poetry, too."

Rossetti was kind enough to get commissions for Jones, and introduced him to John Ruskin, who became one of his patrons and enthusiastically praised his work. Mr. Jones was twenty-three when he adopted art as the pursuit of his life. Mr. Ruskin bought some of his earliest works, which were pen-and-ink drawings on vellum. In 1857 he produced his first designs for stained glass for Bradfield College, and in the Autumn of the same year he went to Oxford to assist in the painting of the walls of the Debating Hall of the Oxford Union. The other artists were Rossetti, William Morris, Arthur Hughes, Spencer Stanhope, Val Prinsep and T. H. Pollen. Mr. Burne-Jones painted a picture entitled "Nimue and Merlin."

He went to Italy for the first time in 1859, and when he returned he made designs for a window in Christ Church Cathedral. In 1860 he married Miss Georgina Macdonald, an aunt of Rudyard Kipling, and took up his permanent residence in London. At this time he was engaged in working on subjects from Chaucer and from the "Morte d'Arthur." In 1863 he again visited Italy, this time having Mr. Ruskin for a companion. He was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colors in 1864, but in 1870 he had a dispute with the organization, and resigned from it. Later on the difficulty was adjusted, and he was re-elected in 1888.

The artist worked for seven years without exhibiting at all, but it was during this period that he produced his famous pictures, the "Briar Rose" series, the "Beguiling of Merlin," the "Mirror of Venus," the "Days of Creation," "Laus Veneris," the "Golden Stairs," and the "Chant d'Amour." Some of those were exhibited at Grosvenor Gallery in 1877, and were the subject of wide comment. It has been said of his work at this period:

"There was a long period during which Mr. Burne-Jones was to the Gentile only another name for foolishness. He was misunderstood, neglected, ridiculed, by all but a few. Before the earlier days of the now extinct Grosvenor Gallery, he was hardly known, save to the very elect, by which I mean that holy band who love art for art's sake, and not for fashion's sake, or as a topic of conversation at difficult dinners, or as a livelihood to the artist and a fortune to the dealer. Now and then he burst on the world with a canvas which the veriest Philistine could not but admire, like the incomparable 'Chant d'Amour.' He who has not seen that picture knows not how near a modern has approached to the gorgeousness of the Venetian school in its most luxuriant moment—how near to Giorgione himself. A dozen others might be named, not unworthy to hang beside it, though I think Mr. Burne-Jones himself would prefer that most of them should be hung at a little distance."

Some of Burne-Jones's other pictures are these: "The Merciful Knight," "King Cophetua," "The Annunciators," "Merlin and Vivien," "Feat of Peleus," "The Tree of Forgiveness," "Pygmalion and the Image," "The Mill," "The Hours," "The Wheel of Fortuna," "The Resurrection," "The Depth of the Sea," "The Garden of Pan," and "The Tower of Brass." To this list should be added several water colors: "The Wine of Circe," "St. Dorothy," "Love Among the Ruins," "Temperantia," "Spes," "Fides," "Caritas," "The Days of Creation," "Dies Domini," "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Day," and "Night."

He was granted the degree of D. C. L. by Oxford in 1881, and received also an Honorary Fellowship from Exeter College. He was elected President of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists in 1883, and in the same year the Royal Academy, which had hitherto shown him scant consideration, made him an Associate. He, however, resigned that honor afterward, apparently because he did not relish the award of full Fellowship to men of much lower standing in art than his. In 1893 he gave an exhibition of his collected works at the New Gallery, and his conquest of public and critical opinion became complete. National recognition followed in the following year in the customary form, and the artist was created a Baronet. It is said that his latest works show no decline in power, and that his death is regarded as a great loss to the world of art.

SONGS OF SEA AND SAIL.

A selection of forty-two of Mr. Day's SEA POEMS, some of which have never heretofore been published, being printed on heavy paper, and bound in green buckram, with gilt ornaments, and making a handsome volume of 128 pages, for which is asked, to be sent postpaid, the price of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

ADDRESS

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**24 Pages of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 25, 150 Selected Books for Summer Reading Will Be Classified and Noticed.**

### The Arts Club Incorporated.

It is announced that the Arts Club has been incorporated under the terms of the membership corporation law of the State of New York, with a Board of Trustees consisting of "twenty-five gentlemen who have long been prominent in matters connected with the fine arts, either directly as art producers, or indirectly as collectors, favorers or critics of the arts." The architects are represented by their Dean, Mr. George B. Post, President of the American Institute of Architects, as well as of the Fine Arts Federation, by Messrs. Walter Cook and by Mr. Charles R. Lamb. The sculptors are represented by J. Q. A. Ward, President of the Sculpture Society, and the painters by Thomas W. Wood and J. Carroll Beckwith, President and Secretary of the Academy of Design, by John La Farge, President of the Society of American Artists and the Society of Mural Painters, and by Louis C. Tiffany.

Art lovers are represented on the Board of Control by noted collectors, like Messrs. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Henry Walters of Baltimore, George E. Leighton of St. Louis, and Messrs. Brayton Ives, James W. Ellsworth, Howard Mansfield, William T. Evans, I. Wyman Drummond, and Samuel T. Shaw of New York. The legal profession is represented by ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, one of the Art Commission appointed under the new charter for New York, and by Robert W. De Forest. The universities have representatives in President Gilman of Johns Hopkins and Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton. Bankers with art leanings are the Hon. Perry Belmont and Mr. Spencer Trask, while literature is not without representatives in R. W. Gilder and C. de Kay.

The object of the Arts Club, which is now looking for appropriate lodgment in New York, is "to provide headquarters for National art and a rallying point for those who think that the time has come for American manufacturers to add the art touch to the objects they fabricate." National in scope, the Arts Club already has as many non-residents as residents among its organizing members.

Among the sales of the year that of the collection by the late Joseph Ruston of Monks Manor, Lincoln, is among the most notable. The auctioneers were Messrs. Chustie, Manson & Wood. The leading pictures were T. Gainsborough, three-quarter length portrait of Lady Clarges, in golden-brown dress, edged with gold, 1,850 guineas, (at the James Price sale, in 1895, this brought 2,000 guineas, Mr. Price having obtained it about twenty years ago for 2,000 guineas.) Four pictures were by Sir E. Burne-Jones. The first of these, "The Mirror of Venus," 1875, is well known through the engraving. It was in the Leyland sale of 1892, when it brought 3,400 guineas; on Saturday it fell to Mr. Fairfax Murray for 5,450 guineas. This is not only a record auction price for a work by this distinguished artist, but is, we believe, with one exception, the second highest price ever paid for a work by an English artist during his lifetime, the record price being the 6,900 guineas paid in 1892 for Mr. E. Long's "Babylonian Slave Market." The second Burne-Jones work on Saturday, "Chant d'Amour," painted in 1865, did not maintain this extraordinary advance. At the William Graham sale, in 1884, it fetched 3,150 guineas; it now realized 3,200 guineas. The pair of drawings, "Dawn" and "Night," 1870, realized 1,000 guineas, as against the 1,350 guineas paid for them at the Leyland sale in 1892. The best of the five small works by Lord Leighton were "Moretta," bust of a girl, in green dress, with red flowers in her hair, engraved by F. Cousins, 450 guineas, and head of a girl in white dress, 200 guineas, (at the artist's sale in 1896 the latter brought 160 guineas;) two by J. Linnell, Sr., "Arcadian Shepherds," sunset, 155 guineas, (at Mrs. Gibbons's sale in 1883 this realized 410 guineas,) and an Italian river scene, 120 guineas.

## Books and Authors.

### Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda," heretofore published in the Buckram Series by Henry Holt & Co., has passed through its forty-sixth edition in that form. On July 1 there will appear in new form another edition of this romance, uniform with Mr. Hope's late work, "Rupert of Hentzau," which has lately appeared as a serial in McClure's Magazine, and will then be presented for the first time in book form. Both these books will be elaborately illustrated by C. D. Gibson. Mr. Gibson's sketches for "Zenda" are particularly strong and full of vitality; the reprints are reduced to one-sixteenth of the original drawings. There is a finish, a care-in-detail about them that has been exceeded by no previous work of Mr. Gibson. There will also be a view and a plan of the castle, both by the English architect, Howard Ince.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish on June 25 two volumes in the new Meredith edition, "The Egoist" and "Rhoda Fleming;" Richard Harding Davis's "The King's Jackal," and, in the Stories by Foreign Authors Series, the "Russian" and the "Scandinavian" volumes. The contents of the first are particularly interesting. They are "Mumu," by Ivan Tourgéneuf; "The Shot," by Alexander Poushkin; "St. John's Eve," by Nikolai Vasilievitch Gogol; "An Old Acquaintance," by Lyof N. Tolstoi.

Frank R. Stockton, in The Harper's Weekly to be published July 1, will begin a new romance entitled "The Associated Hermits." It is said to be written somewhat in the style of "Rudder Grange."

The July Century will open with a story of the Cuban insurgents, entitled "By Order of the Admiral," by Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity." At an early date The Century will also publish a Spanish-American tale, by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, whose book, "Where the Trade Wind Blows," has recently attracted attention.

"The Gad Fly" has passed on to its ninth edition, but the bigger animal, "Her Ladyship's Elephant," only a few weeks after publication, is making good headway; in fact, is doing better than the insect did during its first few weeks. There has been some talk about putting "Her Ladyship's Elephant" on the stage; it would make a roaring farce, some critics have suggested. But the difficulty of putting it on the boards has rested with the jungle monarch himself; many believe he would refuse to appear. However, it will be remembered there is an elephant in "Wang," and a good one, too, and it has been suggested that Her Ladyship's pet be made of the same material.

"Memoirs of a Rear Admiral," by Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, United States Navy, (retired,) is an important book to be published June 25 by Harper & Brothers. Admiral Franklin has served in the navy between fifty and sixty years, and these "Memoirs" give episodes in his career which for one reason or another strongly appealed to him.

Harper & Brothers will publish a week from to-day an extraordinary tale by W. Edwards Tirebuck in the style of Hardy-Moore British realism. The novel is entitled "Meg of the Scarlet Foot." Another book to appear the same date is "Moriah's Mourning, and Other Half-Hour Sketches," by Ruth McEnery Stuart. It is well illustrated. The sketches deal with life in the South.

"Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green," by Jerome K. Jerome, and published by Henry Holt & Co., has in the last month enjoyed a revival in sale; it is now in its fourth edition.

"Gyp," the author of "Chiffon's Marriage" and several other bits of dainty French romance, is now at her Summer home in Neuilly, hard at work on what, her friends say, is to be a "serious" novel. "Gyp's" real name is the Countess de Matel de Janville, and when in Paris she lives at her hôtel, 71 Boulevard Bineau.

Félix Gras's new romance, "The Terror," published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co., pictures with considerable power the adventures of an "aristocrat" in the French Revolution. Some of the characters which played important rôles in M. Gras's "Reds of the Midi" are carried over into this later work, which strongly reminds one of Victor Hugo's "Quatre-vingt-treize," but its word painting is less lurid and its characters nearer life.

"As Having Nothing," a new novel by Hester Caldwell Oakley, to be published immediately in the Hudson Library of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is described as a love story which will particularly appeal to youthful artists of hopes and ambitions. The heroine of the romance is an artist, and the episodes of her life are varied and interesting.

"A History of the Art of War," the second volume of which was recently announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will have its third volume devoted to the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, while the fourth volume will treat of the military history of the eighteenth century and the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars down to Waterloo. Charles W. Oman of All Souls', Oxford, is the author.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish immediately "Christianity and Anti-Christianity in Their Final Conflict," by Samuel J. Andrews, D. D., author of "The Life of Our Lord upon the Earth." Mr. Andrews was for several years teacher of metaphysics and logic in Trinity College, Hartford. The object of the present work is to point out the anti-Christian influence of the time, especially its pantheistic tendencies, as seen in philosophy, science, literature, and religion.

"Cuba as It Is To-day," by Lieut. A. S. Rowan, United States Army, and Prof. M. M. Ramsey, will later appear in a new edition—the fifth—from the press of Henry Holt & Co. The new edition will be revised and brought down to date. It is reported that Prof. Ramsey has completed his part of the additional work, but that the publishers are still waiting for Lieut. Rowan's installment. "Cuba as It Is To-day" has received the highest praise from those persons who know considerable about Cuba, and the new edition will be looked for with eager anticipation, although its appearance may possibly be postponed until the end of the war.

The new and thoroughly revised edition of Edgar S. Maclay's "A History of the United States Navy" was published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co. Among its new features is a particularly fine set of pictures representing the typical warships of the American Navy. The one of the New York shows the armored cruiser off Grant's Tomb as she appeared in April, 1897, and is particularly attractive.

"The Play of Animals," by Karl Groos, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pasel, is a work which should appeal to the pedagogue as well as the naturalist; the sociologist may also find much to set him thinking in it. The book, in an English translation by Elizabeth L. Baldwin, will be published July 1 by D. Appleton & Co. Miss Baldwin's father, Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton University, has written a preface and appendix for the work.

A Cairo paper opposes the erection of a bust of Queen Victoria at the Port Said entrance to the Suez Canal. The bust is being made in Rome, and is to be paid for by the subscriptions gathered from the English residents of Egypt. For several years there has been a bust of Waghorn at Suez. Waghorn was the first to conceive the idea of the canal, in 1827. The French residents of Egypt will soon unveil a statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps at the same place.

The fifth number of G. P. Putnam's Sons' English Dialect Dictionary has just been issued. This completes the first volume of the work which is invaluable to the English student. Part VI. will be published in December.

Mr. Henry James has been discussing American military fiction in Literature. In a recent letter he had a few thoughtful things to say about the recent novels by Capt. King, J. A. Altsheler, and Robert W. Chambers. It is a fine half-tone portrait of Mr. Chambers, by the way, that forms the supplement to Literature this week. A good idea s given in the same number of current French dramatic literature, by a brief consideration of twelve plays which have lately been brought out in book form; among them is Emile Zola's lyric drama "Messidor."

John Lane at The Bodley Head will publish shortly a new romance by Kenneth Grahame entitled "The Headswoman."

George Haven Putnam has received from the University of Western Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Letters. The list of men upon whom the university decided at that time to confer honorary degrees included Admiral Dewey, who was made a Doctor of Laws, and Prof. Charles H. Snow of the New York University, who was made Doctor in Science.

Andrew Lang's "The Making of Religion" will be among the books to be published next week by Longmans, Green & Co. Another book, which may particularly interest mountain climbers, is the memorial edition of the late Mr. John Ball's "Alpine Guide."

It is reported on what seems to be trustworthy authority that The Independent of New York contemplates a change of form to the size of some of the prominent monthly magazines. If true, it is certainly a change which will be appreciated by its readers.

### The Calhoun Correspondence.

At John C. Calhoun's old homestead, Fort Hill, S. C., there has been preserved a large collection of the letters received by Calhoun, and these are said to number some 6,000. As a record of the past this correspondence is invaluable. Aware of its importance, the Trustees of Clemson College undertook the duty of arranging and indexing the letters, and while at work received a communication from the American Historical Association which contai..ed the pr..posal to edit and publish these Calhoun letters.

The Charleston News and Courier publishes the following letter addressed to the Hon. W. A. Courtenay and written by Prof. J. F. Jameson, who occupies the Chair of History at Brown University.

The Hon. W. A. Courtenay:

My Dear Sir: As perhaps you have heard, the Trustees of Clemson College have been so kind as to intrust to me the Calhoun papers in their possession, and they are now here. It is my purpose to base upon them as good an edition as I can make of the correspondence of John C. Calhoun. I am anxious, however, to supplement this collection by as many other letters of his as I can get hold of. I write to you to ask your kind aid in this endeavor, which I am sure appeals strongly to you. I should be very greatly obliged if you would send me the names of any persons who possess or are thought likely to possess letters of Mr. Calhoun, that I may communicate with them. If you see any such persons, I should be glad to have you mention the matter favorably to them. All such persons may be assured that if they will send me such letters they shall be kept securely and promptly returned. The papers which I now have are lodged in the fire-proof building of Brown University. Very truly yours,

J. F. JAMESON.

Providence, R. I., May 25, 1898.

So that the Calhoun correspondence may be satisfactorily worked up it is necessary that the letters written by the South Carolina statesman should be consulted. It is to be hoped then that all such matter will be forwarded for examination to Prof. Jameson.

## Fulton on Torpedoes.

### A Letter In Verse Which He Wrote to Napoleon's Son in 1811.

Torpedoes, although they have not as yet played an important part in the present war with Spain, are an integral part of all modern naval equipment. It may never be definitely known whether it was a submarine mine or a launched torpedo that blew up the ill-fated Maine, but many experts hold the opinion that it was not a "mine that split the Maine," but the equally terrible engine of destruction—the floating and dirigible torpedo that destroyed the great battleship in the Harbor of Havana.

It is the general belief that the torpedo in naval warfare is a modern invention, and that our ancestors had no conception of its utility and destructiveness. They had fire ships, hand grenades, and other devices to harass and destroy an enemy's ships, but the torpedo is generally thought to have been unknown or not invented until within recent years. It appears, however, that even in the early years of the present century the possibilities of the torpedo had suggested themselves or had been suggested to the minds of inventors. The Boston Weekly Messenger of Friday, Nov. 15, 1811, contains the following letter in verse to Napoleon's infant son, the King of Roma, signed by Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. The rhymed letter is not only an evidence that the torpedo had then been devised, but is an interesting side light on history. Fulton even hints at a submarine torpedo craft like our modern Holland boat.

"Great King, two years ago I wrote
To Lord Marbois a civil note,
Which he ne'er answered, like a bear;
So now I send my modest prayer
To your dread throne, or stool, or chair.

"The plan, my lord, which I have hit on
Will quite destroy the pride of Britain;
'Twill send her navy to the devil,
And bring her to your nation's level.
The great torpedoes I prepare
Will blow her ships up in the air,
And every man of war will soon
Ascend just like a vast balloon.
In half a day one thousand men
Would scatter all the ships you ken,
Now hovering 'round about Boulogne;
And if I'm not completely wrong,
A force but twenty thousand strong,
(Well organized and trained, you know,
To eat, and drink, and sleep below,)
Would clear the Channel, and do over
All between Calais port and Dover;
Thus in two years, Sir, might be seen
The end of England's proud marine;
And then that Isle, without a doubt,
Puffed like a farthing rush-light out,
Instead of reigning o'er the waves,
Would only furnish France with slaves.
How glorious then were such a thing,
To grace your annals, mighty King!
And (turn it over in your mind)
How happy 'twere for all mankind,
And more, (but that's a thing between us)
How worthy of your daddy's genius;
For who can say that it is not
To happen while his head is hot?
It may be that to raise his name,
And add to his uncommon fame,
(Fame growing out of mighty works—
Pois'ning his troops, and murd'ring Turks;)
This business will be done—this blow up
Take place, great Monarch, ere you grow up.

"Let not the greatness of my plan
Lead you to think 'tis not for man
To accomplish such a vast design,
As that which I avow as mine;
I wish you only to retrace
What revolutions have ta'en place,
Not those which made your father king,
(I would not speak of such a thing,)
But those which learned scribes disclose,
As science an invention rose:
Reflect, Sir, powder was invented,
And then, Sir, you must feel contented.

"In planning this, my first great view,
Is but to show my love for you:
Yet (though not greedy after pelf)
I must confess I like myself;
And if I open in this trade,
I could, Sir, wish—to be well paid;
I shall expect, my work well done,
A thousand francs for every gun.

"Now, Sir, soon as the haughty foe
Shall feel a meditated blow,
Their ships, perhaps, they will abandon,
That you with ease their coasts may land on
Or—England, if I don't befriend her,
May quickly all her fleets surrender;
Unless, indeed, she should reduce 'em,
And never from her harbors loose 'em,
For all reduced, or prizes made,
I humbly hope I shall be paid;
Though, Sir, (you may have noticed it,)
I'm apt my interest to forget.

"Now rendered master of the seas,
You may let ports out as you please;
These can be rented, understand,
Just as some kingdoms are on land.
England, then prostrate at your feet,
For peace, on any terms, must treat;
Her power thus shook to dissolution,
You'll lay her under contribution.
Then, Sir, before you grant her peace—
Before you bid her thunders cease,
Be this your language firm and bold:
'While yet the brand of war I hold,
As you are most completely beaten,
This basis only will I treat on—
That you, without the least delay,
Two millions to BOB FULTON pay.'

"Observe, great King, I am not greedy,
Though, truth to say, I'm rather needy,
And prosecuting these great labors,
Have been annov'd much by my neighbors,
Who, jeering, oft my feelings hurt,
Because I go without a shirt,
For this, sure no man ought to flout one,
Even you, great King, were born without one.
Pray, mark my moderation well,
The profits of my plan I'll sell,
For this small sum, and this not France,
But humbled England must advance.
This proves my plan is no vain vision,
And ought not to call forth derision.

"A native of a neutral State,
I thought I had a right to wait,
Before I brought my plan to light,
To see who'd best my plans requite;
So first to England, Sir, I went,
And thence my mighty engines sent
Against your fleet, but with th' intention
That you should profit by th' invention.
However France might feel alarm,
I never meant to do her harm;
On England, after all her toil,
I knew the project would recoil;
But us'd by France against her foe,
It never can recoil—you know.

"It may, perhaps, be in your breast,
I some one else might have address'd,
Communicating this my plan
To an inexperienced naval man;
But sailors, Sir, will also scout it,
They won't who nothing know about it;
This feeling makes me send to you,
Doubt it who will, Sir, this is true.
I am, great King,
Your Majesty's most devoted, humble servant, ROBERT FULTON."

### The Screw of Archimedes.

From The American Journal of Archaeology.

Archimedes of Syracuse, when he was in Egypt, invented a machine for pumping bilge water out of the holds of ships. This instrument was also used in the Delta for purposes of irrigation. Diodorus Siculus twice refers to it, (I., 34, 2; V., 37, 3.) A curious model of such an instrument, probably of the late Ptolemaic period, has been found in Lower Egypt. It consists of a terra-cotta cylinder with a screw inside it, 10 inches long and 4½ inches in diameter. Near the centre of the outside is a band with crosspieces These may represent footholds, and suggest that the machine was worked after the manner of the treadmill. Such screws were probably made of wood. No other example of this screw seems to have come to light.


# The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

## SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1898

FEATURES:

**Marcellus Hartley**
Full-page portrait and sketch of this successful man of affairs.

**New York Naval Reserve**
Scenes on board the coast-defense vessel Nahant, with portrait of Capt. Jacob W. Miller.

**Astor Mountain Battery**
Full page of pictures of this organization recently in camp at Pelham Bay Park, with portrait of Capt. March, commander.

**Santiago de Cuba**
Bird's-eye view of the harbor and city, from which it is possible to gather some idea of the spot where the Merrimac was sunk.

**Spanish Cadiz Fleet**
Half-page picture of all the vessels comprising it.

**A Picturesque Regiment**
Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders in camp at Tampa, with ten illustrations, including an excellent portrait of Lieut. Col. Roosevelt.

**Dynamite in Naval Warfare**
Interesting description by Lieut. Henry Harrison Lewis, late United States Navy, with illustrations of the United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and her pneumatic guns.

**The Invasion of Cuba**
Full page of pictures of the departure of Gen. Shafter and the United States troops for Cuba.

**Scenes in Cuba**
Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, and other points on the island illustrated.

**At Annapolis**
Full page of pictures of graduating class of the United States Military Academy.

**The Pomeroy Monument**
View of the memorial at Peekskill dedicated by the Sons of the American Revolution.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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